"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer Sunday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,881. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE FOUND; FEAR FOR HER MEN

Grapplers Locate Missing F-4 at Depth of 300 Feet Off Honolulu Harbor.

FETCH CRANE TO RAISE HER

On Even Keel, but Tug and Steamer Vainly Try to Drag Her Into Shallow Water.

HAD FREED DISTRESS BUOY

Submerged So Long and So Deep, Small Chance That Any Aboard Will Be Rescued Alive.

HONOLULU, March 26.—The American submarine F-4, lost since 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning off Honolulu Harbor, was located this afternoon. Heroic efforts were being made tonight to raise the stricken craft, but after having been submerged for more than thirty hours it was regarded as doubtful whether any of her crew of twenty-one men remained alive.

To lift the little vessel to the surface, it was found necessary to send to the Pearl Harbor Naval Station for a derrick and crane. This involved much loss of time, and it was thought that the fate of the crew might not be determined until daylight.

Rescue vessels dragging the ocean bed with grappling hooks chanced upon the stricken craft at a depth of 300 feet. Making fast to the F-4, the naval tug Navajo and the steamer Makaala began to tow their find—they were not certain that it was the submarine they had hooked—toward shallow water. Quantities of oil came to the surface, proof that it really was the lost vessel. Soon afterward a submarine marker buoy, descried far below the surface of the water, removed all doubt that the F-4 had been found.

Just when the market buoy had been released by the disabled boat there was no means of determining. If the signal was given after the grappling hooks of the rescue vessels took hold then the crew, or at least some of them, still were alive.

For more than an hour the tug and the steamer struggled with their unwieldy burden. Soon afterward it became apparent that it would be impossible to tow the submarine near enough to shore to bring her to the surface without a derrick, and a hurry call was sent to the naval station for a wrecking ship.

Naval authorities admitted tonight that they had given up hope for the F-4's crew. Resuscitating apparatus has been dispatched to the scene, however, and every effort will be made to develop any spark of life found. The general opinion is that the vessel's plates were sprung through the immense pressure of the water at a depth of fifty fathoms and that the two officers and nineteen enlisted men aboard have perished. Vessels in the vicinity equipped with submarine signal apparatus continued to send out signals, but no answer came.

It was at 3 o'clock this afternoon (8:31 P. M. New York time) that vessels outside the harbor reported that the F-4 had been located by grapplers and was being towed to shallow water by the naval tug Navajo and the steamer Makaala. The cables of the grapplers, it was said, were fast to a heavy mass which steadily was being drawn shoreward. Oil was coming to the surface in quantities.

An hour later word was received that it had been definitely ascertained that the mass being towed toward shore was the F-4. Soundings showed that the disabled submarine was on an even keel.

The three other submarines of the F group here began diving today in the hope of finding their sister craft. An improvised buzzer apparatus was lowered in the water, which would signal if the contacts struck the metal of the submerged vessel.

Divers yesterday descended to a depth of 196 feet, a local record, and were drawn up unconscious.

HOPE PRACTICALLY LOST.

Deep Submergence of F-4 Leaves Little Chance for Her Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Navy Department was notified by cable by Rear Admiral Moore at Honolulu tonight of the finding of the submarine F-4 in fifty fathoms of water. Hope for the lives of the men on board practically was abandoned by naval officers here on receipt of the news. The F-4 was designed to resist water pressure at a depth of approximately fifty fathoms, or 300 feet, but it was believed that it would be impossible for her to remain at such a depth for any length of time with safety. Records show that when the F-1, a boat of the same type, operated on her trial trip for just ten minutes at a depth of 283 feet, her hull groaned and took in water.

Faint encouragement was found by officials in a suggestion that while the F-4 had been missing since she started on an under-water cruise at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning, it was possible that she had been at the great depth at which she was located only a short time. This seemed very improbable, however.

The Navy Department early this evening made this announcement:

"The department at 4:17 o'clock this afternoon received a message from Rear Admiral Moore, at Honolulu, stating that the submarine F-4 has not as yet been located and that no signal had been heard, but that they were still searching."

This dispatch was filed at Honolulu about 10 o'clock this morning, Hawaiian time. Approximately twenty-five hours had passed since the F-4 disappeared.

A previous message from Rear Admiral Moore read:

"F-4 left tender at 9 A. M. for submerged run March 25. Failed to return to surface. Entrance of harbor thirty fathoms of water, covered with fuel oil. Diving and dragging."

Rear Admiral Moore forwarded this message as coming from Commander Charles E. Smith, commander of the First Submarine Division of the Pacific fleet, which consisted of the submarines F-1, F-2, F-3, and F-4.

The F-4 was fitted with a detachable marker-buoy for indicating her position in case of accident. This buoy is

Continued on Page 5.

RICH WIDOW PHONES FRIENDS, ENDS LIFE

Mrs. E. A. Buffington, Fearing Blindness, Takes Poison in Her New Rochelle Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 26.—Mrs. Wilhelmina G. Buffington, widow of Colonel Edgar Adelbert Buffington of the Massachusetts National Guard, telephoned this morning to Charles Jewell Scott, who married Mrs. Buffington's niece last Saturday, and asked him to call at her home, 51 Ellenton Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock sharp. Mr. Scott called promptly and found this note:

"Charlie, I have called Dr. Moore. Please wait down here for him before you look for me."

Dr. Albert H. Moore of Beechmont arrived a moment later, and the men, seeking Mrs. Buffington, finally made their way to her bedroom. They found her dead on her bed. Beside her was a stone jug filled with a solution of cyanide of potassium and a glass in which a few drops of the mixture remained.

On the dining room table were two dozen letters and Mrs. Buffington's will. One of the letters was addressed to her niece, who had left the house early this morning to inspect the new home at 61 Hayes Street, Stephenson Park, into which the bridal couple were to move as soon as the house was completed. This note told Mrs. Scott that Mrs. Buffington had determined to take her life because she feared blindness and because she dreaded being left alone when Mrs. Scott moved into her own home.

Mrs. Buffington's decision evidently had been made overnight, as she and the Scotts played cards last night, and she was cheerful then. She was 52 years old and had lived for years in Boston. A few years ago she and her husband moved to Pleasantville, N. Y., where he died three years ago. He left a large estate to his wife, but, to take her mind off his loss, she became housekeeper of the Manhattan Hotel in New York.

A year ago her sight began to fail, and she gave up this position. Physicians seemed unable to diagnose her trouble, and she went to Europe to be treated by specialists. She was told that eventually she would become blind.

Mrs. Buffington gave generously to charity. In her will she divided her estate among her niece and three sisters in Germany.

AMERICA TO LAY MINES.

Pearl Islands at Panama to be Surrounded as Bar to Belligerents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 26.—Still further plans are being made for the fortification of the Panama Canal, the latest move being the planting of mine fields around the Pearl Islands in the Pacific to prevent their being used as a belligerent naval base.

United States Army and Navy men say the fortifications of the Canal are the most complete in the world.

The Pearl Islands are in the Bay of Panama, sixty miles southeast of the city.

Mysterious Flier Over Canal.

PANAMA, March 26.—The military and Canal authorities are investigating a report reaching headquarters from officers of the Lock Guard that an aeroplane has been seen flying over the Pedro Miguel and the Miraflores locks.

Major General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, and Brigadier General Clarence B. Edwards, Commander of the United States forces in the Isthmus, both detailed men to make a search for the machine, which was said to have been seen and heard over the locks last night. The aircraft is also reported to have flown over Hill 15, which is heavily intrenched and situated to the east of the Pedro Miguel locks.

It is known that a Blerlot machine is owned on the Isthmus, but its whereabouts has not yet been ascertained.

ENDS CASE AS SOLOMON DID

Judge Beall Lets Affection Settle Dog and Pigeon Suits.

Dogs or pigeons, it's all one to City Judge Beall of Yonkers, who, in the last few weeks, has qualified as one of the greatest judges in animal cases in history. Recently he tempted with a dish of spaghetti a dog claimed by a young Italian girl and thus settled the ownership which another Yonkers resident disputed.

Yesterday John Voszko of 484 Walnut Street had William Warholly of 181 Orchard Street before Judge Beall. Ten of his homing pigeons had found their way to Warholly's coop, said Voszko. To another Judge the case might have presented a problem. To Judge Beall nothing was easier.

"Turn loose the whole twenty-two," he ordered, and the pigeons Warholly had brought to court were liberated in pairs. Twelve went to Orchard Street and ten to Walnut Street.

"That settles it," ruled the Judge. "You might fool me, but you can't fool the pigeons. Next case."

DUMB MAN CURED BY A JOKE.

Charles Kateza Dreams of Funny Story and Regains Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Although doctors had failed in their efforts to restore his voice, Charles Kateza of Allentown can talk today as the result of a humorous story told to him by City Engineer Abram Swan.

Kateza, an iron molder by trade, was injured about a year ago in a Brooklyn plant. He temporarily lost his sight and hearing, and then became unable to talk. Some time ago he was brought to Mercer Hospital here for treatment. City Engineer Swan has also been a patient there, and the other night they were sitting together, Swan doing the talking and Kateza the listening. Swan told a funny story and Kateza smiled.

A little later Kateza went to bed, and other patients, including County Detective George Freudenmacher, were awakened by hearing him laugh. It appears that he dreamed of the joke and, upon being awakened, found he could talk.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

MILLIONS IN CREDITS TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Belligerents and Neutrals Are Negotiating Now with American Bankers.

$10,000,000 TO GERMANY

Chandler & Co. Take Up Note Issue —Most Loans Will Be in Form to be Sold to the Public.

Coincident with the announcement yesterday that negotiations for a loan of $10,000,000 to Germany had been consummated, conferences among bankers here, with the arrival of J. P. Morgan in London, brought nearer the conclusion of arrangements for credits to Great Britain, France, Italy, and other countries. In several instances, it was said, the negotiations were on the verge of completion.

The French credit is expected to be the first to be closed. The amount has not been definitely fixed, but may be as large as $50,000,000. A smaller amount is also under consideration, but the situation yesterday indicated that the larger sum would probably be settled on. If present plans are carried out, the loan will take the form of one-year Treasury notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, but sold at a slight discount, which will bring about a higher return.

The English credit, when arranged, may be twice as large as that for France. Negotiations are in progress for a loan to Russia in addition to the $25,000,000 she recently obtained. Italy is likely to obtain a credit, and new financing for Argentina is in prospect. Several other countries are also in the field.

Most, if not all, of these loans will take a form in which they can be sold to the public, in order that the banks may not have to carry the big sums involved out of their own resources, which have already been largely drawn upon. They will not be in the form of accepted bills, as in the case of Russia, on which the banks remain liable as acceptors, even should they sell the bills to the public.

Foreign Credits Aid Labor.

The bankers engaged in these negotiations take the broad view that it is greatly to the interest of both capital and labor in this country that the European countries should be put in position to continue their purchases here. Labor, they say, gets the lion's share of the money so spent, and the extension of these credits makes it possible to keep mills running and workmen employed that would be idle without the extraordinary demand due to the war.

The German Government has established a commercial credit in this country by the sale, through a syndicate of New York and Western bankers, of $10,000,000 of nine-month 5 per cent. German Imperial Treasury notes. Announcement of the consummation of negotiations which have been going on for nearly a month was made yesterday by Chandler & Co., Inc., who will head the syndicate of banks.

Proceeds from the sale of these notes will remain on deposit in New York banks, and the German commercial agents will check against the proceeds for the purchase of non-contraband goods for the German civil population. It was said yesterday on behalf of bankers interested in this financing that the terms specifically limited purchases to non-contraband goods. It was anticipated to ship large amounts of clothing to Germany, it was said. Not a dollar, it was said, would be expended in the interests of the German Army or Navy.

Not for War Purchases.

This financing for commercial purposes is the first of its kind consummated here by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war. The $10,000,000 short-term note issue as authorized by the German Government, it is expected, will be followed by others within the year.

Under the terms of the financing, it was learned yesterday, the German Government will pay a lump sum of money to the American syndicate for putting out the notes. The notes will be offered at 99¾, to yield about 6¼ per cent., and all of this money will go directly to the credit of the German Government. It is understod that members of the syndicate have subscribed to large lots of the notes and that the amount to be publicly offered will not be large. It was said yesterday that a public offering of the untaken notes would be made soon.

The notes will be in denominations of $250, $500, and $1,000. They will be dated April 1 and will be due Jan. 1, 1916, payable at the Central Trust Company of this city.

FIRE IN SUBWAY STATION.

Grease Makes Big Smoke in 181st Street Elevator Shaft.

Oil and grease which had collected at the bottom of an elevator shaft on the uptown side of the Broadway Subway station at 181st Street took fire shortly before 10:30 o'clock last night. There was a lot of smoke and some excited person turned in a fire alarm.

The blaze was small and firemen quickly put it out. No one was hurt and there was no danger, but there was much excitement.

There are two sets of elevators in the station; so traffic was not delayed.

BRITISH FREIGHTER ASHORE.

The Trostburg Strikes Near Cape Spartel—Some of the Crew Saved.

TANGIER, (via Paris,) Saturday, March 27.—The British freight steamer Trostburg is ashore near Cape Spartel, 300 yards from the coast. The French cruiser Friant and three British torpedo boat destroyers are standing by the wreck. Thirteen men of the crew of seventy aboard the steamer have been saved, but the present state of the sea is making further rescue work difficult.

The Trostburg, it is believed, will prove a total loss. She is a vessel of 7,000 tons.

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Pinehurst, N. C.—Starts Mch 29. Post entries received. Inq. Seaboard Office, 1184 B'way. —Advt.

What Does an Election Cost New York State?

The New York Times has made a systematic effort to answer this question for the first time by gathering the statements of sworn expenditures filed by candidates, committees and public authorities. The work was done by The Times's correspondents throughout the State and covered almost two months. Read the result

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

CONSPIRACY INQUIRY IN RAE TANZER CASE

District Attorney Marshall Will Present Evidence to Grand Jury on Monday.

MORE "O. OSBORNE" NOTES

New Woman Witness Offers Them as Oliver is Sought—James W. Goes to Washington.

The Federal Grand Jury will begin the consideration on next Monday of the charge that Miss Rae Tanzer, who is suing James W. Osborne for $50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise, used the mails to defraud him by writing him certain letters prior to the institution of the civil action. At the same time that United States District Attorney Marshall presents the evidence against Miss Tanzer he will place before the Grand Jury other evidence intended to show that Miss Tanzer's attack on Mr. Osborne was part of a conspiracy.

Mr. Marshall said yesterday that there were reasons why he could not be specific regarding the conspiracy evidence and the individuals against whom it would be directed. It is expected the work of the Grand Jury will be completed next week and motions for the trial of any one accused by it will be made at once.

When questioned about his statement of Thursday night attacking Miss Tanzer's lawyers, Mr. Marshall said that he could not amplify it.

"I'll stand on that statement, though," he said. "I made it and I meant it."

David H. Slade, of Slade & Slade, Miss Tanzer's lawyers, said:

"I would not dignify it with a reply."

Mr. Slade criticised Mr. Marshall for making the statement to the newspapers for publication before any evidence to support it had been placed before the Grand Jury.

"If Mr. Marshall had anything to say," he contended, "he should have said it to the Grand Jury first."

When Mr. Marshall was asked why he had give out the statement he said that the exigencies of the situation had made it seem advisable to do so.

Still another woman, whose name was withheld, went to Mr. Marshall's office yesterday and delivered three letters signed "Oliver Osborn," or "Osborne," which she said she had received from a man of whom she gave practically the same description as that given of "Oliver Osborne" by the proprietor of the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, N. J., James W. Osborne, Miss Helen Kalser and all of the others who have asserted that "Oliver" is not James W. Osborne. The woman surrendered a third letter signed with the initials "O. H. O."

None of the letters had been mailed, nor was any of them dated. The woman said they had been delivered to her by messenger boys less than three weeks ago, and that she was confident they had come from the "Oliver Osborne" mentioned in the case. Although in the signatures of two of the letters the final "e" had been left off "Osborne," Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, who made them public, said that the two signatures undoubtedly had been made by the same "Oliver Osborne" who signed all of the other documents in the possession of the Government to which that name is appended.

While each day seems to bring forth some hitherto unheard of person who says that he or she knew "Oliver Osborne," the man himself remains in places unknown to any one associated with the Government's case against Miss Tanzer. He has now been missing seven days. "Where is Oliver Osborne?" has become a catch phrase about the Federal Building.

Mr. Marshall denied a rumor that "Oliver" had been found in a New Jersey suburb and was under constant surveillance of agents from his office. It is said the man has been known at different times, or at the same time by different persons, as Oliver Wooster, Oliver Ayre, Oliver McDonald, and Oliver Sawyer.

The alibi by which James W. Osborne will try to show that he was at the Bar Association on the afternoon on which Miss Tanzer has charged he was with her at the Hotel Kensington will be supported, it is said, by Reuben Peckham of Mr. Osborne's office. Mr. Peckham is ready to show by his diary record for Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914—the day in question—that he spent all of the afternoon with Mr. Osborne in a room in the association building, in West Forty-third Street. Additional support for the alibi will come from Matthew J. Smith, ex-District Attorney of Queens County, who has said in an affidavit that he met Mr. Osborne at the Sherman Square Hotel at 1 o'clock on the day named, took luncheon with him, and was with him and Mr. Peckham from 2 until 6.

When this alibi was called to the attention of David H. Slade he said that it would be fittingly answered with laughter. He complained that when Miss Tanzer was released on bail by Commissioner Houghton on Thursday she was taken by Federal officers through the United States Marshal's office, so that two women sitting in the office might identify her.

"I saw the two women nod to some man standing by them," Mr. Slade said, "and I knew what was up. 'I'm on to your game,' I said to one of the men in the Marshal's office, and he answered, 'Get out of here or I'll punch your nose.' My nose, he said he'd punch my nose."

It was denied at the Marshal's office that Miss Tanzer had been taken through there for any purpose other than to protect her from the crowd of curious stragglers in the corridors. It was also positively denied that any official in the office had threatened to punch Mr. Slade's nose. The two women in the office, it was said, were Federal witnesses in another case waiting for $1.50 apiece, their legal fee for testifying.

James W. Osborne made an unannounced trip to Washington, taking the midnight train last night. This caused speculation in view of David Slade's hints of "proceedings" there growing out of the Tanzer case.

Miss Tanzer, it was said by persons who professed to know her, lived at 163 Ferry Street, Newark, about two years ago. Her brother conducted a clothing store near that address, it was said, and she was employed in the store.

HERRICK ATTACKS STATE JUDICIARY

Men on Supreme Court Bench Who Ought to be Disbarred, He Tells Lawyers.

NEW METHODS ADVOCATED

State Bar Association Would Have Justices Appointed by Chief Judge of Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—In a discussion of proposed changes in the method of naming Judges before the State Bar Association today D-Cady Herrick attacked the present system of election.

"When we see Judgeships offered for sale, when we see men placed upon the Supreme Court bench who ought to have been disbarred, it is high time for a change in the method of selection of our Supreme Court Justices," said Judge Herrick.

"It is a fact that cannot be successfully disputed that there has been a steady deterioration in the calibre of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State. Many of us have refrained in the past from expressing our real views on this subject for fear of being quoted.

"The Justices of the Appellate Division will tell you that in half of the appeals that go to the Appellate Division the records are shameful. They will further tell you that two-thirds of the appeals are solely the result of the utter incompetency of the Supreme Court Justices."

The Bar Association adopted resolutions recommending that the Constitutional Convention make radical changes in the Constitution as it affects the judiciary. Probably the most important change sought is to take away from the Governor the power of appointing Supreme Court and Court of Appeals Justices in cases of vacancies. This the Bar Association would have done by the Court of Appeals.

One resolution declared against amending the Constitution so as to provide for the appointment of all Justices and Judges. The members of the Court of Appeals should be elected, the resolution asserted.

Among the more important changes recommended were:

The appointment of all Justices of the Supreme Court by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

The election of Judges of the Court of Appeals on separate ballots in odd years.

Judges comprising the Appellate Division to be named by the Court of Appeals.

Limiting the appeals to the Court of Appeals as a matter of right, except in capital cases, to such as may be certified or allowed by the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeals.

Placing more directly upon the Legislature the power to determine causes for removal of Judges and Justices of courts of record throughout the State.

It was argued that the Legislature should be allowed to determine just what constituted cause to remove a Judge.

WILSON PROTEST DRAWN UP.

He Puts Final Touch on Note to Allies and May Send It Today.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Although the note to be addressed to Great Britain and France by the United States Government regarding the blockade of commerce with Germany, was completed today, President Wilson and his advisers were giving it further consideration tonight, and probably it will not be dispatched until late tomorrow.

Secretary Bryan refused to give any intimation as to its character, saying merely that it had not been sent.

NUN SPEEDS HOME TO DIE.

John D. Ryan Places Private Car at Disposal of Mother Odilia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—In the private car of John D. Ryan of New York there is speeding eastward tonight Mother Superior Odilia Bogan of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Her journey began at St. Paul, Minn., and will end at Troy, N. Y., tomorrow morning. Mother Odilia, as she is known among the Catholic Sisterhood, is going to Troy to die. She is the Mother Provincial of the Order in New York State, but has been ill for several months at St. Paul. Yesterday arrangements were made for her removal to Troy.

Mother Odilia, accompanied by two nurses, arrived in this city this morning, and her car was immediately attached to a Lake Shore train bound East. The decision to remove her to her old home at Troy was reached when physicians announced there was no hope for her recovery. Mr. Ryan's sister is Mother General Agnes of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and when he heard of Mother Odilia's serious illness he immediately placed his private car at her disposal.

J. P. MORGAN IN LONDON.

His Trip on the Philadelphia Was an Uneventful One.

LONDON, March 26.—J. P. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan and the other passengers of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which sailed from New York March 18 for Liverpool, reached London today.

Their trip across the Atlantic was uneventful.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor. —Advt.

WARSHIPS CLOSE IN TO TRAP THE EITEL

Rumor That German Ship Plans Flight Draws British Cruisers Close to Virginia Capes.

AMERICANS STAND BY GUNS

Garrison Establishes Bicycle Beach Patrol and Destroyers Flash Signals to the Fort.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 26.—Rumors tonight that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was planning to put to sea in an effort to run by the hostile war ships on guard off the Virginia Capes, caused a stir at Fort Monroe and all the gun crews in the garrison were called to their stations. All the searchlights in Hampton Roads were set in play and there was general activity on board all the American war craft in this region.

Shortly after midnight the garrison at Fortress Monroe extended its watch overland. A special bicycle patrol left the fort and proceeded up and down the beach.

Three destroyers and one submarine which had been observed off the fort earlier in the night steamed several miles up Chesapeake Bay toward Thimble Light and sent up a dozen rockets. The fort answered with signal lights.

It was learned tonight that the Eitel's commander had settled a number of accounts in Newport News. The cruiser still was tied up to the Shipyard Pier, its interior brightly illuminated.

It had been reported that three British warships were in Chesapeake Bay just off the mouth of Back River and that four others were lying outside the entrance to the Virginia Capes, supposedly in wait for the German sea raider.

It also was reported that the Prinz Eitel had, until midnight, to leave port or intern, and that the activity at Fort Monroe was to protect her from attack in neutral waters if she left before that time, or to prevent her leaving port after the hour of midnight.

By the use of the searchlights at Fort Monroe every vessel passing in or out was carefully scrutinized, and nothing escaped inspection. In addition to these precautions, several torpedo boats and one submarine were engaged in patrolling Hampton Roads.

At Fort Monroe it was reported that Colonel Ira F. Haynes, the commandant, had left there hurriedly for the Portsmouth Navy Yard to confer with Rear Admiral Beatty, and no statement could be obtained. Collector of Customs Hamilton likewise refused to discuss the Prinz Eitel's probable movements. An attempt to see Commander Thierichens was futile. A reporter, after passing six armed guards, managed to get aboard the ship, but was told by the officer of the watch that Commander Thierichens was asleep and could not be disturbed. This officer denied that the Prinz Eitel had any intention of putting to sea tonight.

The general belief here is that the cruiser's commander has received notice limiting the time in which she may remain in port before being compelled to intern. It was rumored that this time limit had expired tonight and that the fact was known to the British warships off the Capes.

Tonight the Sixth and Fifty-eighth big gun companies were ordered to their posts in Fort Monroe, as was the 109th, the mine-laying company. The Forty-first, Thirty-fifth, and 168th, the barracks companies, also stood by for orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A rumor reached the Treasury Department this afternoon that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now at Newport News, was preparing to put to sea within the next twelve hours. The department immediately sent instructions to the Collector of Customs at Newport News to keep a closer watch over the German vessel and her crew and to see that no attempt was made by her to clear without complying with all official requirements. Afterward the department received official advices that the rumor was baseless and that assurances had been given that the vessel would not attempt to leave without due notice to the Collector of Customs.

Tonight reports came from Norfolk and Fort Monroe that three foreign cruisers had come inside the Virginia Capes cleared for action and that the garrison at Fort Monroe had been ordered to remain in barracks. At the Navy Department it was said that no information had been received there in regard to the three cruisers, and officers were unable to account for the report. War Department officials said that they knew nothing to justify the report that the Fort Monroe garrison had been assembled for an emergency. No advices had been received by the department, it was said, that indicated any immediate difficulty.

One official pointed out that belligerent warships had no right to enter American waters cleared for action, but that the report that three cruisers had come inside the Virginia Capes might account for the activity at Fort Monroe. However, he said, the War Department had nothing to confirm the statement that the Fort Monroe garrison was preparing for a hostile emergency.

SHOES FOR EITEL'S STOKERS.

Baltimore Purchase Indicates That She Will Put to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—The report that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is preparing for a dash to the open sea seems borne out by the fact that a Baltimore firm, John Kipp & Son, received an order to replenish the supply of wooden-soled shoes for the ship's firemen and stokers.

More than 100 pairs of the shoes have been shipped to Newport News. Another Baltimore firm received an order for 300 cots for the cruiser. The shoes for the stokers would surely not be needed about an interned ship.

AMERICAN FREED FROM CANADIAN FORT

Had Been Arrested on a Secret Charge—Hadn't Registered as an Alien.

FORT FRANCES, Ontario, March 26.—F. D. Henion, an American citizen, arrested at Atikokan, Ontario, by Canadian military and lodged in jail, was released tonight after American Consul General Ryder at Winnipeg had interceded in his behalf.

Henion had been employed by a Canadian railroad company. He was born in New York State, and said tonight he would return to the United States immediately. The charge on which he was arrested was not made known.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., March 26.—F. D. Henion is said to be a strong pro-German. He is American born, of Dutch descent, but as an alien had not registered his nationality. He is said to have defamed the British.

FRENCH AVIATORS DROP BOMBS ON METZ

Kill Three Soldiers, But Do No Material Damage—Near Strassburg, Too.

BERLIN, March 26, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"Several hostile airmen dropped bombs on the southern part of Metz today. They were driven away by our artillery fire. Three soldiers were killed, but no material damage was done."

PARIS, March 26.—Six French aviators dropped bombs on the railway station at Metz and the hangars at Frescaty, according to an announcement made tonight by the War Office. The attack on Metz, it is said, created a panic among the populace, but no account is given of the damage done. The aviators were subjected to a violent gun fire, but returned safely to the French lines. The barracks east of Strassburg were also bombarded by the aviators.

TORPEDOED AND AFIRE, VESSEL GOES ASHORE

British Steamer Delmira Blown Up by Germans—Crew Towed Away and Set Adrift.

LONDON, March 26.—The British steamer Delmira has been destroyed by a German submarine off Boulogne, in the English Channel. The Germans gave the crew ten minutes in which to leave the vessel. The castaways have landed on the Isle of Wight.

Three revolver shots were fired from the submarine as a signal for the Delmira to heave to. The steamer's skipper, however, ordered full steam ahead, and declares he probably would have escaped but for the refusal of the stokers, all of whom were Chinese, to remain below and feed the furnaces.

The submarine therefore overhauled the steamer, and ordered her crew to take to the boats. After torpedoing the Delmira the submarine towed the steamer's boats for an hour and a half, until another ship was sighted, when the towlines were cast off and the under-water boat disappeared.

The Delmira did not sink, according to reports received by Lloyds. These dispatches say that the steamer was set afire, and went ashore at Cape de la Hogue, France.

A. Bicket, a Liverpool ship owner, who arrived last night on the Lusitania, received the news at Quarantine that his steamer, the Delmira, had been torpedoed in the English Channel by a German submarine. He told a TIMES reporter that the disaster should not spoil his first visit to New York, although the vessel was not insured up to her value.

"This is the second ship of mine that has been blown up," he said. "The first was the Trabloch, which was captured by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal. But," added Mr. Bicket, "I am a Scotsman and can take my loss. I have been doing business with the Port of New York for forty years, and never was here before."

Mr. Bicket received a cablegram saying that the Delmira had floated over to Cherbourg Harbor and had been towed in by a French torpedo destroyer, which gave him some hope that she might be saved.

MORE STRIKES DESPITE GOVERNMENT WARNING

Work on British Army Contracts Delayed — Severe Measures Threatened May be Enforced.

LONDON, March 26.—Despite the warning of the War Secretary, Lord Kitchener, and the agreements between the Government and the trades unions that strikes should cease, stoppages of work continue.

Though the number of men involved thus far is small, fears are expressed that the disaffection may spread, and the Government be driven to adopt the severe measures which have been threatened in order to increase industrial production.

At Birkenhead this afternoon the men loading three steamers quit work and announced that they would not resume their labors until Monday. Their ground was that they are not paid until the following week for work done Friday and Saturday.

On the Liverpool side of the Mersey a large number of dockers are threatening to strike for a similar reason, and to lay off for an entire week.

At the Dowlais, Wales, steel works, Government orders for materials needed in France and Belgium are being delayed by a strike of a comparatively small number of men, which has dislocated work in the establishment.

The Clyde engineers are much dissatisfied with the recent Government arbitration award, and intend to ask for a further increase in pay.

VON DER GOLTZ IN SOFIA; WAR PARTY INSISTENT

Demand Interview with the King —General von Sanders Goes to Turkish Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sofia dated Thursday says:

"Opposition leaders are demanding an interview with the King with a view to bringing about a change of policy favoring the Triple Entente. Parliament is discussing the situation secretly. Marshal von der Goltz Pasha has arrived."

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says that a Parliamentary Commission charged with the task of ascertaining the country's reserve resources has reported to a secret session of Parliament that Bulgaria now is better prepared for war than before the war with Turkey.

LONDON, March 26.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a dispatch from Athens saying that General Liman von Sanders, the commander of the Turkish forces in Europe, has left Constantinople for Adrianople.

Field Marshal von der Goltz was the first Military Governor of Belgium. He was sent to Constantinople from Belgium the latter part of 1914 to advise in the matter of the conduct of the Turkish campaign. General von Sanders has been identified with the Turkish Army for several years.

The departure of these two officers from Constantinople, one for Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and the other for Adrianople, the second most important city in European Turkey, and not far from the Bulgarian frontier, indicates some sudden development in the Balkan situation which is causing Turkey concern.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY LUPKOW PASS

Austro-German Armies in the Carpathians Said to be Withdrawing Into Hungary.

TO MAKE STAND ON PLAINS

Evacuation of Czernowitz Expected to Follow Russian Victory in Bukowina.

GERMANS RETREAT IN NORTH

Vast Areas in Poland Under Water as Result of Spring Thaw May Imperil the Kaiser's Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Air reconnaissances have established that the Austrians have withdrawn altogether from the Lupkow Pass in the Carpathians. The Russians are now in unopposed occupation. There are signs also that the Austro-German armies are availing themselves of the drenched mountain roads to draw back into Hungary the strongest column containing the main German force. This is slowly changing position south of Beskidzs and Koziome.

It is expected in accordance with a Budapest and Berlin compact that the Magyars and Germans will now prepare a stubborn defensive campaign for the plains of Hungary. Large calibre guns have been brought to the Austro-German position at Yuz, where the cannonade is intensifying with occasional fierce infantry fighting.

The strong Russian threat inside the border of East Prussia in the direction of Tilsit had the desired effect of hastening General von Eichhorn's retreat from Suwalki. The shooting of the new German infantry is utterly inadequate. Young prisoners admit they had no musketry training until they entered their first battle.

The expedition to Memel destroyed a depot of contraband through which necessaries had been taken into Germany. Documents were seized disclosing the organization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian forward heave on the Carpathian front is sweeping all before it. The Germans are trumpeting some new movement from the direction of Czenstockowa, but apart from the fact that they think fit to advertise their intentions any such movements may safely be disregarded. Russia has matters entirely in hand. If she moves forward in sufficient strength in any chosen direction there, and there only, the Germans must do their best to deal with her, for everything else becomes of very minor consequence. There are strategic methods of dealing with an enemy who plays too frequently the game of rapid transit by railway in order to give the impression of being in all places at once.

The rapid approach of Spring has reduced large areas in the western provinces bordering on the German frontier to a hopeless condition. There has been an unusual amount of snow this year and a good deal fell very recently, so that the thaw caused the ground to be in an exceptionally bad state. Areas thirty or forty miles each way are now shallow seas of water, with treacherous bog land below. This factor in the situation, which has been fully discounted by the Russians, has reduced the possibilities of a safe retreat on the part of the Germans to a minimum.

Prisoners belonging to the crack German Twenty-first Army Corps report that the corps largely consists of imperfectly trained raw recruits, some of whom are so ignorant regarding the use of arms that it is dangerous to stand in the ranks beside them. Indeed one yokel through clumsily handling his rifle accidentally shot an officer.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—Incredulity is expressed by some of the military observers that the fall of Przemyal will exert an immediate influence on the warfare in the Carpathians, but the optimistic British press, using the meagre dispatches relative to a Russian victory in the Uzsok Pass as a basis, says the Austrian right has been turned, and that the evacuation of Czernowitz is imminent.

Germany is declared to be sending vast reinforcements into the Carpathians, and the newspapers deem it not illogical to conclude that this fighting at the gateway to Hungary is having, and will continue to have, a marked influence on the German campaign in the east and west.

HEAVY DAMAGE AT MEMEL.

Germans Report Country Round-about Devastated by Russians.

TILSIT, East Prussia, March 25, (via London, March 26.)—The town and provincial authorities at Memel today began bringing order out of the chaos wrought by the Russians last week. It is impossible to estimate the property damage and loss. The country from Memel eastward and northward to the Russian border has been devastated.

The presence of a large body of soldiers at Memel and several war vessels in the harbor has done much to reassure the people that the Russians will not trouble them again, but in many quarters the anxiety is still very keen. The worry ceased somewhat today with the burial of 171 Russians who were killed when the Germans moved in.

Fugitives traveling away from the Russian border with wagons loaded to their capacity are a familiar sight all over this section of East Prussia. The sufferings of these people were greatly increased today by a steady downpour of rain.

AMSTERDAM, March 26, (via London, March 27.)—As a pendant to the German communication concerning the

Russians in Memel, the Vorwaerts publishes a telegram received from Wilhelm Tuewes, a Socialist at Koenigsberg, who says:

"I have just returned from Memel. Not a single house in the town has been destroyed. No fire occurred, but some shops were pillaged."

A dispatch from Berlin printed by the Telegraaf states that the Russian City of Lodz has been ordered by the German military authorities to pay a war tax of 500,000 rubles. ($250,000.)

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—Commenting on the report that the Russians burned Memel and the threat made by Germany that she would burn three Russian towns, villages, or farms for every town, village, or farm destroyed by the Russians, The Morning Post says:

"This threat had no value, as the Russians pointed out, because the Germans had already done as much damage as was possible in the territory they had invaded. To threaten reprisals loses its effect when the enemy has no reserves of barbarity to draw upon.

"We are heartily glad that the Russians burned Memel, and we hope the Allies will burn a good many more German towns before this war is over, for it is right that a nation should be brought to understand by bitter experience that it cannot with impunity go murdering and plundering in other people's countries. We must get the Germans out of this way of thinking that everything is pardonable in them while nothing is permissible to us. Until the Germans have learned that lesson thoroughly there will be no peace in Europe."

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin announced yesterday that the war levy on the town of Suwalki had been increased to $25,000 and that Prodno had been bombarded by airmen as reprisals for the "plunder and persecution" of Memel by the Russians. It was stated that other retaliatory measures would be taken.

REPORT RUSSIANS CHECKED.

Austrians Say They Have Driven Them Back in the Carpathians.

BERLIN, March 26, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the news given out today by the Overseas Agency is the following:

"Budapest reports that Russian forces have suffered defeat in fighting to the north of Czermowitz, and that Austrian troops have crossed the Prussian frontier in this vicinity."

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Austrian Embassy here received the following official report tonight from the Vienna Foreign Office:

"In the Carpathians violent fighting continues.

"Several Russian day and night attacks have been repulsed south of Zalesczyki.

"Our troops have conquered eleven Russian points d'appui, with 500 prisoners.

"On the front in Russian Poland and Western Galicia there have been artillery duels.

"A church tower in the town of Paradyz, southeast of Sulejow, being recognized as an observing station for the enemy, was shot at by the artillery and fired."

BELITTLE PRZEMYSL'S FALL.

Austrians Now Say Garrison Was Small and Guns Few and Old.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam to London,) March 26.—The Austrian Press Bureau says that during the last week of the siege at Przemysl the active garrison numbered only 44,000 infantry and artillerymen, two-thirds of whom belonged to the Landsturm, and that from this total must be deducted a loss of 10,000 men incurred in the last sortie.

Deprecating the Russian claim that more than 100,000 prisoners were taken, the statement asserts that the Russians counted in their total 28,000 sick or wounded men and 45,000 drivers, grooms, workmen, laborers, and servants.

The armament of the fortress, it is asserted, comprised only fifty-five guns, a majority of them of models dating as far back as 1861.

ROME, March 26.—The Giornale d'Italia reproduces an article from the Vienna Fremdenblatt, which says that the Austrian people now know that "the existence of the Austro-Hungarian nation is imperiled, and victory will be possible only through very grave sacrifices."

The dispatch adds that the Austrian press "trusts that the Austro-German forces will have their revenge for the fall of Przemysl in the battle of the Carpathians."

ALBANIANS SHELL DURAZZO.

Attacking Insurgents Want Essad Pasha to Quit the Country.

BERLIN, March 26, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Durazzo, a seaport of Albania, was shelled yesterday by the Albanian insurgents."

ROME, March 26.—The situation at Durazzo, in Albania, would again appear to be serious, according to dispatches coming to Rome. The insurgents are bombarding the port and threatening to destroy it if the consular representatives are not successful in persuading Essad Pasha, the Turkish Provisional President, to leave the country.

Several cannon shot during the bombardment struck the residence of Essad Pasha. Docks and public buildings also suffered.

FRENCH REPEATS WARNING.

Must Have Men and Munitions to Hasten War's End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—In a statement to The London Times, replying to a request for an interpretation of the phrase, "A protracted war," which he used in a recent interview, Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the field, says:

"The protraction of the war depends entirely upon the supply of men and munitions. Should these be unsatisfactory, the war will be accordingly prolonged. I dwelt emphatically on the need for munitions."

CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH.

German Paper Says Atrocities Were Committed at Neuve Chapelle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kolnische Zeitung, in reviewing the battle of Neuve Chapelle, makes a number of atrocity charges against the British on the strength of "various communications which have reached us" from those who took part in the fighting on the German side.

"At Neuve Chapelle the English sent in advance at the commencement of the attack Indians, who carried no arms and waved white handkerchiefs. When they reached the German trenches they suddenly drew out hidden knives and threw themselves upon our men. Subsequently, it is alleged, the British drove before them German soldiers, who had fallen into their hands as prisoners, in order to screen themselves from our fire."

The paper hints at the need for waiting official confirmation of these stories, but does not conceal from its readers that as far as it is concerned it attaches to them serious importance.

French Pugilist Not a Deserter.

PARIS, March 26.—A court-martial today acquitted Louis de Ponthieu, the French lightweight pugilist, on a charge of desertion. De Ponthieu was in the United States when the war broke out, and, instead of returning to France to join the colors, he accepted engagements for three fights. When he returned home six months later he was arrested.

PRINCE BUELOW NOW THREATENING ITALY

German Ambassador Tells Her of Dire Consequences That Would Follow Aid to Entente.

REPORTED TO HAVE FAILED

It Is Even Said That He Has Resigned the Role of Mediator Between Italy and Austria.

ROME, March 26, (via Chiasso and Paris.)—Efforts to effect an adjustment of the differences between Italy and Austria are being continued pertinaciously by Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable obstacles which he has encountered.

Authoritative information is obtained today to the effect that the Prince is now endeavoring to present the matter in a somewhat different and more comprehensive way. He seeks to convince Italy and Austria that they should not disregard the broader questions of policy and mutual self-interest on account of the possible misunderstandings of the moment.

Prince von Bülow has expressed the opinion that the matters now under discussion cannot be limited in their application to the present, but will have a far-reaching effect on the future of both nations. He is understood to have had recourse to the arguments set forth by him twenty years ago, at the time of his previous service as Ambassador here, and later when he was Imperial German Chancellor. He then pointed out that the strength of the Triple Alliance was impaired by the antagonism between Austria and Italy, an opinion which has been confirmed by recent events.

He now maintains that, once these nations overcome the friction occasioned by Austria's retention of Trent and Trieste, they will be able to co-operate to great mutual advantage, inasmuch as they have important common interests in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Actuated by a united policy in regard to these questions, the Prince points out, Austria and Italy would be fortified in their position by having behind them Germany's influence and support.

The Ambassador is represented also as picturing dire consequences for Italy if any other policy should be adopted. His view is that if the Triple Alliance should be dissolved Italy would be at the mercy of France and England, or might become the prey of Russia and her Slavic allies.

So far as can be learned, the Ambassador has failed, the question of boundary adjustment in the near future remaining uppermost. It would appear that Austria is altogether unwilling to make concessions acceptable to Italy.

The Agenzia Nationale goes the length of saying that the Ambassador's efforts to bring about an agreement between the Italian and Austrian Governments have definitely failed. It is even reported that Prince Bülow has resigned the rôle of mediator.

A royal decree has been promulgated extending the prohibition of exports to several other products, including all metals, sulphate of aluminium, cement, paraffin, ceresin, and all materials for tanning. The Government on Feb. 8 prohibited the exportation of all foodstuffs except fruit, vegetables, milk, and butter. The order included everything which might be used to feed cattle and other animals, or poultry.

Commenting on replies received from distinguished Englishmen regarding their views upon Anglo-Italian friendship, the Giornale d'Italia declares that the cordial relations between Great Britain and Italy, while based in part upon sentiment, are founded chiefly upon political considerations. The paper says that, since Italy is essentially a seafaring nation, she cannot ignore the special maritime position of England. It adds:

"England, in her turn, having so many interests in the Mediterranean, has felt, and we hope continues to feel, the convenience of not having as hostile a power so distinctly Mediterranean as Italy."

The Giornale recalls that for many years Italy's traditional friendship with England existed jointly with the former's alliance with Germany and Austria. Then difficulties arose to prevent Italy from remaining in the Triple Alliance and still preserving cordial relations with Great Britain. This, the paper asserts, was one of the chief reasons why Italy maintained her neutrality in the war.

The Temps in an editorial appeal to Bulgaria reminds her of the anniversary of the capture of Adrianople, and says:

"The date has remarkable significance. Never were the hopes and memories an anniversary evokes more poignant than now, when it is saluted by the Allies' cannon at the Dardanelles. Bulgaria may again win by joining the great alliance what she lost through her quarrel with less important allies."

A German Agent's Protest.

FLORENCE, March 25.—A vigorous protest was made to the police today by the agent here of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company because a crowd gathered around his office and broke the window in which he displayed war dispatches.

A search of the steamship office disclosed three large bronze busts of General von Hindenburg, together with lists of numbers for a lottery and also subscriptions to the German war loan.

What Italy Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the Matin emphasizes the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations.

It asserts that in the first place Italy demands a rectification of the frontier so that it shall no longer be a menace; secondly, a modification of the Adriatic situation, so as to reduce Austrian predominance, and in the third place the rescue of the Italian race from Austrian oppression and persecution. The dispatch concludes:

"Opinion is unanimous either that there must be satisfaction regarding these points or war."

SAYS GREECE IS FOR PEACE.

Premier Will Abstain from Adventurous Policy, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, March 26 (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Advices from Athens state that the parties of M. Mavromichalis and D. G. Rhallis, ex-Premiers, will support the Cabinet of Premier Gounaris at the election of the new Chamber of Deputies, which will meet in October. M. Gounaris has decided to abstain from an adventurous policy.

"Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, say that Prime Minister Radoslavoff is enjoying the absolute confidence of King Ferdinand. His position has not been shaken, nor has the attitude of Bulgaria been influenced by the fall of Przemysl."

PARIS, March 26.—The fall of Przemysl has caused a sensation in Bucharest and resulted in increased popular clamor that Rumania enter the war on the side of the Allies, according to a dispatch from the Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Parisien.

MAY TAKE 60,000 RESERVISTS.

Italian Steamship Agents in South America Are Warned.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—The Italian Consul, says The London Times Buenos Aires correspondent, called a meeting of the agents of the Italian steamship lines and warned them to be in readiness for the possible transportation of 60,000 Italian reservists.

"It is stated," the correspondent adds, "that one vessel has already left Buenos Aires for Brazil to embark reservists."

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—In the region of Nieuport there has been artillery fighting. Further south we carried and occupied the north of St. George's Farm, in front of our lines.

In Champagne there has been a bombardment, but no infantry attack.

In Lorraine, to the north of Badonviller, we have solidly organized the ground we have won since Monday.

In Alsace, at Reichsackerkopf, the Germans sprayed our trenches with a burning liquid, but without achieving any result.

Six of our aviators have bombarded the hangars at Frescaty and the railway station at Metz. They dropped a dozen bombs, which caused a panic. Though subjected to a violent gunfire the aviators returned safely. We have also bombarded a barracks east of Strassburg.

(Day Report)—Yesterday was calm along the greater part of the front, with almost continuous rain. Attempted attacks by the enemy between the Meuse and the Moselle were easily and immediately repulsed.

The enemy made two attacks at Bois de Consenvoye and Bois des Caures, northward of Verdun, three at Eparges and two at Bois le Prêtre.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the heights of the Meuse, southeast of Verdun and near Combres, the French yesterday again attacked strongly in an attempt to take the German position, but after a determined engagement they were repulsed.

The fighting at Hartmannswellerkopf still continues.

The Russian attacks on the lakes to the east of Augustowo have been repulsed.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our offensive to the west of the Middle Niemen was met by enemy counter-attacks. The fighting continues. On the right bank of the Narew and on the left bank of the Vistula there has been no essential change.

On the front between the Bartfeld and Uzsok Passes we continue to advance successfully, although the enemy has been reinforced. On March 24 we took 1,700 prisoners and 2 guns.

In the direction of Munkacs, Stry, and Husteblina the Germans again have attacked our positions, but without success.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Carpathians violent fighting continues. Repeated Russian attacks, day and night, have been repulsed, and the general situation is unchanged.

In the region of Zaleszczyki we captured eleven Russian points of support and over 500 prisoners.

In Russian Poland and West Galicia there have been artillery duels.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Grain Cargoes Still Being Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The following vessels cleared from this port today for the war zone:

The Katwyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain.

The Bra Kar, Norwegian, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

The King Haakon, Norwegian, for Landscrona, with a cargo of grain.

The Wellington, British, for Marseilles, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The steamship Elonian, British, left this port today for the war zone. She is bound for Liverpool with one of the largest cargoes she has ever carried. She has on board 56,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000 bushels of barley.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Maria De Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with six motor trucks valued at $8,709; 7,500 bales of cotton, valued at $359,750, and 80,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $125,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 26.—The following steamers cleared from her today for the war zone:

The Thotwa, Norwegian, for Copenhagen, with a general cargo.

The steamer Imo, Norwegian, for Aarnus, with a cargo of cotton.

ARMY CONTRACT FRAUDS INFURIATE HUNGARIANS

Rich Manufacturers Jailed for Supplying Paper-Soled Boots and Fake Khaki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—The Morning Post publishes the following, dated Budapest, March 19:

"Army contract frauds may be common to all the belligerent countries, but what we have had to put up with in Hungary in this regard beats all previous achievements. First of all, the scandal began at Szeged, where nine of the most prominent wholesale dealers of the city were arrested for bribing a First Lieutenant and other officers who made it possible for them to supply the army with inferior foodstuffs for high prices.

"These men were hardly under lock and key when it was found that a number of boot manufacturers holding contracts for making half a million pairs of boots had furnished them with paper soles. The soldiers wore them in dry weather ten days. In wet weather in two days the boot soles simply melted away from the top part. A dozen other wealthy and influential manufacturers were arrested, this time in Budapest.

"Two days later a still more extensive fraud was discovered; this time the number of criminals concerned exceeded a hundred, among them being officers and members of the municipal legislative body, rich and influential men, and manufacturers who drove up to the police station in private cars. These persons were army contractors for khaki. They bribed officers in charge of the stores and delivered ladies' material dyed khaki color, thin, of inferior quality, and worth 3 shillings a yard at 12 and 14 shillings a yard. This scandal was going on for months, and the men in the Carpathians were freezing in their light ladies' khaki. In two weeks' time it hung in rags on them, and then at last the military authorities began to inquire into the strange case.

"The cells of police headquarters are now filled with these men of wealth and position, so the ordinary daily criminal gang had to be installed elsewhere to make room for them. There are some among them who made over half a million on the fraud, and the sum involved exceeds ten millions. The papers are furious, and the people, as well as the Az Est, urge the authorities to pass the death sentence on the criminals.

"Budapest conditions are growing worse, and now one can see poor women by hundreds standing in queues before the bakers' and grocers' shops at 9 in the evening to get a pound of flour or a loaf of bread at 8 in the morning. To see these weak, sick-looking, wretched people freeze all night in the street for a loaf of bread in the morning, for which they have to pay an exorbitant price, makes one's heart almost stop beating. The only consolation they offer for all this is that Germany is not starving, but that England, in consequence of the blockade, is on the verge of starvation. Just fancy how these poor, miserable women are consoled by such news!

"To behold those women is more than I would advise a weak-hearted man to do. There is no drama which could produce such an effect on the onlooker as these silent, suffering mothers. All I will say is this: Since I became a man I have cried only twice—once when I buried my mother, and the second time when I saw these women."

FRENCH DESCRIBE MARNE VICTORY

Tell How It Was Achieved by von Kluck's Exposure of His Right Flank.

BRITISH STRUCK SWIFT BLOW

Allied Commanders Had Manoeuvred in Retreat to Lure Germans Into Making Fatal Move.

LONDON, March 18. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Associated Press has received the second instalment of the historical review emanating from French official sources of the operations in the Western theatre of war, from its beginning up to the end of January. It should be understood that the narrative is made purely from the French standpoint. The additional instalment of the document, dealing with the victory of the Marne, Sept. 6th to 15th, is as follows:

"If one examines on the map the respective positions of the German and French armies on Sept. 6 as previously described, it will be seen that by his inflection toward Meaux and Coulommiers General von Kluck was exposing his right to the offensive action of our left. This is the starting point of the victory of the Marne.

"On the evening of Sept. 5 our left army had reached the front Penchard-Saint-Souflet-Ver. On the 6th and 7th it continued its attacks vigorously with the Ourcq as objective. On the evening of the 7th it was some kilometers from the Ourcq, on the front Chambry-Marcilly-Lisieux-Acy-en-Multien. On the 8th, the Germans, who had in great haste reinforced their right by bringing their Second and Fourth Army Corps back to the north, obtained some successes by attacks of extreme violence. They occupied Betz, Thury-en-Valois, and Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. But in spite of this pressure our troops held their ground well. In a brilliant action they took three standards, and, being reinforced, prepared a new attack for the 10th. At the moment that this attack was about to begin the enemy was already in sweat toward the north. The pursuit became pursuit, and on the 12th we established ourselves on the Aisne.

Left of Kluck's Army Threatened.

"Why did the German forces which were confronting us and on the evening before attacking so furiously retreat on the morning of the 10th? Because in bringing back on the 6th several army corps from the south to the north to face our left the enemy had exposed his left to the attacks of the British Army, which had immediately faced around toward the north, and to those of our armies which were prolonging the English lines to the right. This is what the French command had sought to bring about. This is what happened on Sept. 8 and allowed the development and rehabilitation which it was to effect.

"On the 6th the British Army had set out from the line Rozoy-Lagny and had that evening reached the southward bank of the Grand Morin. On the 7th and 8th it continued its march, and on the 9th had debouched to the north of the Marne below Chateau-Thiery, taking in flank the German forces, which on that day were opposing, on the Ourcq, our left army. Then it was that these forces began to retreat, while the British Army, going in pursuit and capturing seven guns and many prisoners, reached the Aisne between Soissons and Longueval.

"The rôle of the French army which was operating to the right of the British Army was threefold. It had to support the British attacking on its left. It had on its right to support our centre, which from Sept. 7 had been subjected to a German attack of great violence. Finally, its mission was to throw back the three active army corps and the reserve corps which faced it.

"On the 7th it made a leap forward, and on the following days reached and crossed the Marne, seizing, after desperate fighting, guns, howitzers, mitrailleuses, and 1,500,000 cartridges. On the 12th it established itself on the north edge of the Montagne-de-Reime in contact with our centre, which for its part had just forced the enemy to retreat in haste.

The Action of Fere-Champeaux.

"Our centre consisted of a new army created on Aug. 29 and of one of those which at the beginning of the campaign had been engaged in Belgian Luxemburg. The first had retreated on Aug. 29 to Sept. 5 from the Aisne to the north of the Marne and occupied the general front Sézanne-Mailly.

"The second, more to the east, had drawn back to the south of the line Humbauville-Chateau-Beauchamp-Bignicourt-Blesmes-Maurupt-le-Montoy.

"The enemy, in view of his right being arrested and the defeat of his enveloping movement, made a desperate effort from the 7th to the 10th to pierce our centre to the west and to the east of Fère-Champeaux. On the 8th he succeeded in forcing back the right of our new army, which retired as far as Gouragançon. On the 9th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, there was a further retreat to the south of that village, while on the left the other army corps also had to go back to the line Allemant-Connantre.

"Despite this retreat the General commanding the army ordered a general offensive for the same day. With the Morocco Division, whose behavior was heroic, he met a furious assault of the Germans on his left toward the marshes of Saint Gond. Then with the division which had just victoriously overcome the attacks of the enemy to the north of Sézanne, and with the whole of his left army corps he made a flanking attack in the evening of the 9th upon the German forces, and notably the guard, which had thrown back his right army corps. The enemy, taken by surprise by this bold manoeuvre, did not resist and beat a hasty retreat.

"On the 11th we crossed the Marne between Tours-sur-Marne and Sarry, driving the Germans in front of us in disorder. On the 12th we were in contact with the enemy to the north of the Camp de Chalons. Our other army of the centre, acting on the right of the one just referred to, had been intrusted with the mission during the 7th, 8th, and 9th of disengaging its neighbor, and it was only on the 10th that, being reinformed by an army corps from the east, it was able to make its action effectively felt. On the 11th the Germans retired. But, perceiving their danger, they fought desperately, with enormous expenditure of projectiles, behind strong intrenchments. On the 12th the result had none the less been attained, and our two centre armies were solidly established on the ground gained.

The Operations of the Right.

"To the right of these two armies were three others. They had orders to cover themselves to the north and to debouch toward the west on the flank of the enemy, which was operating to the west of the Argonne. But a wide interval in which the Germans were in force separated them from our centre. The attack took place, nevertheless, with very brilliant success for our artillery, which destroyed eleven batteries of the Sixteenth German Army Corps.

"On the 10th instant the Eighth and Fifteenth German Army Corps counter-attacked, but were repulsed. On the 11th our progress continued with new successes, and on the 12th we were able to face round toward the north in expectation of the near and inevitable retreat of the enemy, which, in fact, took place from the 13th.

"The withdrawal of the mass of the German force involved also that of the left. From the 12th onward the forces of the enemy operating between Nancy and the Vosges retreated in a hurry before our two armies of the east, which immediately occupied the positions that the enemy had evacuated. The offensive of our right had thus perpared and consolidated in the most useful way the result secured by our left and our centre.

"Such was this seven days' battle, in which more than two millions of men were engaged. Each army gained ground step by step, opening the road to its neighbor, supported at once by it, taking in flank the adversary which, the day before, it had attacked in front, the efforts of one articulating closely with those of the other, a perfect unity of intention and method animating the supreme command.

"To give this victory all its meaning it is necessary to add that it was gained by troops which for two weeks had been retreating, and which, when the order for the offensive was given, were found to be as ardent as on the first day. It has also to be said that these troops had to meet the whole German army, and that from the time they marched forward they never again fell back. Under their pressure the German retreat at certain times had the appearance of a rout.

"In spite of the fatigue of our men, in spite of the power of the German heavy artillery, we took colors, guns, mitrailleuses, shells, more than a million cartridges, and thousands of prisoners. A German corps lost almost the whole of its artillery, which, from information brought by our airmen, was destroyed by our guns."

HORN GETS MORE TIME.

Bridge Dynamiter Has Until April 5 to Plead to Indictments.

BOSTON, March 26.—Werner Horn was arraigned today on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives from New York to Vanceboro, Me., where he attempted to destroy the International Railroad bridge, and being unprepared to plead the proceedings were continued until April 5. The Court denied a motion to decrease the amount of bail, fixed at $10,000 by the Federal Court at Portland, Me.

At a conference with Horn and his attorneys, after the court proceedings, the German Consul, Oswald Kunhardt, said he would furnish bail, but counsel considered it advisable to decline the offer, and the prisoner was returned to jail.

BATTLESHIPS AGAIN IN THE DARDANELLES

Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, and Cornwall Fire to Guard the Mine Sweepers.

WORK GOES ON AT NIGHT

British Officers Represented as Saying Forts Cannot Hold Back Fleet of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following dispatch from Tenedos, dated Thursday:

"Since the attempt to force the narrows on last Thursday the weather has been tempestous, but this does not impede the operations in the first basin of the strait, where the waters are comparatively calm. The north wind that has been blowing continuously with the force of a gale also renders any attempts by seaplanes to ascertain damage sustained by the enemy in Thursday's action impossible.

"On account of the weather no boats have come into port, nor will any venture out. Mine sweepers and destroyers continue to go in and out of the strait and yesterday two battleships also went in. At 2 o'clock this morning firing was heard, which continued for an hour.

"The check sustained on Thursday is encouraging to the defenders and gives them time to repair their damage which, according to one report that reached here today, they are feverishly doing."

LONDON, March 26.—The British battleship Queen Elizabeth and Agamemnon and the cruiser Cornwall entered the Dardanelles Strait on Wednesday night to protect mine-sweepers, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from the Island of Tenedos, dated Thursday. At 10 o'clock Turkish artillery at Erenkeui fired five shells, and the forts at Kilid Bahr also fired. The British vessels replied with twenty rounds. To this the Turks made no reply.

From midnight until morning the mine-sweepers continued their work without disturbance, the correspondent says, and with very satisfactory results.

PARIS, March 26.—Mine-sweepers continued their operations in the Dardanells all of Wednesday night, according to dispatches from Tenedos received yesterday by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. They were protected by the guns of cruisers from the allied fleet, but their work was made difficult by a violent storm.

MINES ALONE BAR SHIPS.

British Naval Officers Say Forts Cannot Hold Dardanelles.

LONDON, March 26.—British naval officers who participated in the operations last week in the Dardanelles, cables the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram Company, have expressed the belief that but for floating mines the narrows of the Dardanelles would have been forced on March 18, the day the allied fleet so fiercely bombarded the Turkish forts on either side of the narrow waterway.

It is the opinion of certain British officers, the correspondent goes on, that the forts themselves would not be able to bar the passage of the strait. Furthermore, the mine fields have been considerably weakened, as many mines were blown up during the last attack, while others had been cast adrift by a storm.

The French battleship Gaulois and the British cruiser Inflexible, damaged in the recent actions, have been towed to well-sheltered bays, where they are effecting repairs. There is good reason to believe, in the opinion of these officers, that some of the forts along the Dardanelles have been demolished by the shells of the warships.

Subjects of the allied powers, the Reuter correspondent goes on to say, have been forced to quit the town of Dardanelles, otherwise known as Chanak, and their dwellings have been pillaged by the Turks.

The authorities of Constantinople are forcing Christians up to the age of 45 to work on the defenses protecting Constantinople along the heights on both sides of the Bosporus. The coal shortage in the Turkish capital is acute. Many factories are closed, and the power stations of the street car service have been obliged to shut down.

AVIATOR EXAMINES FLEET.

German Machine Appears Over the Island of Tenedos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TENEDOS, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A German aeroplane coming from the direction of the Gallipoli Peninsula flew over Tenedos at 8 o'clock this morning. Crossing the island, it circled around high above the Anglo-French fleet lying anchored on the western side of the island, after which the airman returned in the direction whence he came.

The islanders were greatly excited at seeing an aeroplane for the first time. A fierce storm which has been raging here for a week is now abating.

TROOPS LEAVE CAPITAL.

Most of Turks' Force at Gallipoli—Constantinople Still Quiet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The majority of troops have left Constantinople for Gallipoli. All the warships are in the Golden Horn excepting the Hamidieh, in the outer harbor, and the Goeben, in the Sonia dock.

Latest arrivals from Constantinople report continued tranquillity, but many Greeks have been expelled.

SHUN SHORE TORPEDOES.

Allies Said to Plan Long-Range Bombardment of Forts.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—"Owing to the damage caused by the shore torpedo tubes in the Dardanelles," says The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent, "the allied Admirals in a council of war have decided to designate certain warships to fire at the forts at long range.

"Officers of the allied fleet declare to the correspondents that the forcing of the strait at all costs is certain."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Dedeagatch says there are now 1,000 German gunners in the Dardanelles forts. The correspondent adds that Constantinople was dressed in flags in celebration of the recent sinking of the three allied battleships, although for a long time many well-informed Turks refused to believe the news.

SEES DANGER TO ALL IN PROLONGING WAR

Peril in Continuing It After Main Issues are Achieved, Says British Publication.

LONDON, March 26.—The Economist, in a leading editorial today, regarding the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the Foreign Minister discussed the issue for which the Allies of the Triple Entente were fighting, says:

"As soon as the main issues for which we are fighting can be achieved, it is just as much the duty of our statesmen to make peace as it was in the view of Sir Edward Grey to make war at the end of July last. The time may come before long when it will be possible to consult the dictates of humanity and at the same time secure the objects indicated by Sir Edward Grey. If such an opportunity is lost, the war will not go on forever. It will end in revolutionary chaos, beginning no one can say where and ending in no one can say what."

79 Prinz Eitel Prisoners Here.

Seventy-nine Portuguese immigrants who were captured on the French steamship Floride by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and landed at Newport News arrived in New York yesterday on the Old Dominion steamship Princess Anne. They will sail on the Touraine today for Bordeaux. From that port they will be sent to Fernambuco, Brazil.

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Men's Imported Overcoats in fashionable light-weight materials, including cassimeres, fancy cheviots and silk mixtures, with silk-lined yoke and sleeves . . . at $18.00

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Men's Negligee Shirts (plain or plaited) of medium-weight imported Habutai silk, in plain and satin stripes or in plain white $3.50

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Men's Negligee Shirts of rich imported silk in a heavy quality, presenting a diversity of patterns . . . . . at $7.50

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Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs in attractive stripes and figures, showing the new Spring designs . . . . . at 55c.

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs of imported silks in extensive assortments of new designs and color effects . . . . at 85c.

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs of imported silks (superior qualities), in a selection of the latest designs and colorings attractively combined . . . . . at $1.20

Men's Low Shoes

in tan or black calfskin, are specially priced at $4.00 per pair.

Little Boys' Suits

Washable Suits of rep, linen and chambray, at $1.65

Washable Suits of linen and the new broad-stripe basket weaves; also Suits consisting of silk blouse and linen trousers, at $2.90

The above are in middy, coat, Norfolk and Russian styles.

Suits and Furnishings for the Older Boys

Boys' Norfolk Suits (new models) of blue serge and gray or brown mixtures; all with extra knickerbockers . . . at $7.75

Boys' White Soft-plaited Shirts with turn-back cuffs; for dress wear . at $1.15

Boys' Negligee Shirts and Blouses with soft cuffs and detachable collars, in a variety of colored stripes . . at 65c.

Boys' Madras Pajamas, in various striped effects . . . . . at 65c.

Boys' Terry Bathrobes . . at $1.75

Boys' Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs, at 25c.

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STIR BRITISH ENVOY IN WILHELMINA CASE

Embassy Moves to Hasten Prize Court Trial When Pressed by State Department.

OWNERS DEMAND ACTION

Resist Suggestion That Perishable Parts of the Cargo Be Sold in British Port.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—As a result of several conferences today between Charles A. Towne, counsel for the owners of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, now held for a British prize court, and officials of the British Embassy and the State Department, it has been arranged that English solicitors representing the cargo owners shall confer tomorrow in London with Ambassador Page and submit some kind of proposal for the advancement of the prize court proceedings.

Ambassador Page is expected to transmit the plan to the State Department, and if it meets with approval there, the British Government will be requested to accept it.

So far the owners of the cargo, which is consigned to Germany, have resisted all suggestions from the State Department and the British Government that the foodstuffs be sold in the British market and the proceeds turned into the prize court for disposition.

LONDON, March 26.—The solicitor of the British Treasury today sent a letter to the attorneys of the American steamer Wilhelmina saying that because of complaints concerning delay in the hearing of the case of this vessel before a prize court, application would be made to the prize court to unload the cargo of the steamer and sell such part of it as was deteriorating.

The Wilhelmina sailed from New York for Hamburg on Jan. 22 with a cargo consisting of 200 tons of grain, flour, and general food products for Hamburg. She was taken into custody by British marine authorities, since when her case has been pending.

Such action as is proposed by the solicitor will be opposed before the prize court by the attorneys for the Wilhelmina for the reason that the W. T. Green Commission Company of St. Louis has kept the cargo on the ship for a period of six weeks at an expense of $42,000 that it might be ready for immediate shipment to Germany in the event of a favorable decision by the court.

A. G. Hays, attorney for the Wilhelmina discussing the solicitor's letter today said: "This looks as if the British Government had determined to sell the cargo of the Wilhelmina and settle the case without deciding the substantial questions at issue."

HOLLAND TO PROTEST SINKING OF THE MEDEA

Dutch Press Aroused and Government Only Awaiting Explanation From Germany.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) March 26.—Members of the Netherlands Government are refraining from any comment on the subject of interference with and destruction of Dutch shipping by German submarines, including the sinking of the Medea, beyond saying that requests for explanations have been sent to Germany with a view to an eventual protest after Berlin's reply has been received.

The Ministry held an extraordinary council this afternoon, following conferences between the Foreign and Marine Ministers, and between the Marine Minister and the Chief of the Naval Staff. The subjects under discussion were not made public.

The newspapers are taking a serious view of the situation, owing, as they put it, to the repeated "unpleasant incidents." They refer to the present sea warfare as "competition in illegality."

DUTCH PRESS AROUSED.

Sinking of the Medea Regarded as Arbitrary Violence.

LONDON, March 26.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent gives the outline of a statement printed today by the Handelsblad of the sinking off Beachy Head on Thursday of the Dutch steamer Medea. The article says the steamer's cargo of oranges could not even be considered conditional contraband, and adds:

"The sinking of the Medea is an act of arbitrary violence, which cannot be considered a lamentable error. This action, as well as attacks on Dutch ships from the air, can only be explained on the assumption that Germany feels certain that, so long as no foreign troops or warships attack our country, every act of arbitrary violence against Dutch subjects or property is permissible.

"We are convinced that complete compensation must be demanded from Germany. This last act is certain to arouse great uneasiness and bitterness here."

The editorials in other Dutch newspapers are equally positive in their protests against the sinking of the Medea. A dispatch from The Hague says a Cabinet Council today considered the question of the damage being done to Dutch shipping, and that there also were other conferences among Government officials.

The Dutch Government already has sent to Berlin a protest against the alleged attack by a German aeroplane on the Dutch steamer Zevenbergen.

GERMANS ACTIVE IN BALTIC.

Strong Squadrons Seen Near the Island of Oeland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—After the German cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed by a submarine near the Island of Rugen, the German fleet almost entirely disappeared from the Baltic, except the waters just near Kiel and the South Danish Islands. The general impression in German naval circles was that a considerable number of both Russian and British submarines were operating in the Baltic and the Germans were afraid to place their cruisers in danger. But today private Swedish messages announce renewed German activity in the Baltic. Strong German squadrons were observed yesterday both south of the Island of Oeland and north of Gotland, steering northward.

No doubt the Germans intend at the first opportunity to attack the fortified Russian naval yard at Aaland Island. On account of this new German naval activity all the ships loaded in Finnish harbors are being held back.

FINLAND HAS NO CONTRABAND

Steamer from New York Searched at Genoa and Released.

ROME, March 26.—A dispatch from Genoa says the steamer Finland, which was accompanied there from Naples by customs officials, who suspected that the cargo aboard contained contraband, has been released after a five days' search, no contraband being found.

A dispatch from Naples on March 23, said customs officers there had discovered contraband ammunition on board the Finland, and that a thorough search of the vessel would be made after she arrived at Naples. The Finland sailed from New York on Feb. 27 for Naples and Genoa.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Austria has had no moment of respite since Przemysl fell, no opportunity to recover from the depression into which she was thrown by her defeat. Russia, inspired by her success, has taken advantage of the high morale of her troops to strike hard at two vital points, the Carpathian passes and in Bukowina.

In this province the Austrian lines run almost due east and west, following the general line of the Pruth River, passing through Czernowitz and extending about ten miles beyond to the Rumanian frontier. From London, it is reported that the Russian troops, operating in Bukowina, strongly re-inforced from the north, have got in between the Austrian right and the Rumanian border and, pushing past this flank, will soon compel the evacuation of Czernowitz.

There have been no reports of the number of troops Russia has thrown into this section of the battlefield. But if there is sufficient strength to follow up this success, the Austrian Army is in a dangerous predicament. But two good lines of retreat are open—one leading west toward Vaskoutz and the other south toward Sereth.

Whichever route is taken a large part of the province must fall into Russian control.

And not only that. Russia has certainly calculated upon the effect on Rumania of a successful operation in Bukowina. Now that victories are crowning the Russian arms, Rumania, which has always coveted Transylvania, and which has been disgruntled since the settlement of the Balkan troubles because it was not allotted to her, is reported to be about to join the Allies. Should she do so, the Austrian Army in Bukowina cannot retreat toward the south without being caught between the armies of Russia from the north and Rumania from the south. If the retreat is toward the west the Rumanian and Russian armies can readily form a junction, and Austria will have a greatly augmented force to contend with.

The situation is far from being a satisfactory one from an Austrian point of view. Berlin may hold the view that the surrender of Przemysl is merely an episode and has no bearing on the general situation, but as events are now shaping themselves it promises to be the most important event of the war since the battle of the Marne.

Of the battle in the Carpathian passes, little news has penetrated the censors' veil. The Russians are still exerting every effort to fight their way through the Uszok Pass, evidently with an eye to the communication it affords, and have complete control of Lupkow Pass. In spite of the difficulty of defending the Hungarian plains once the passes have been forced, Russia will find that a stubborn resistance will be offered to every attempt to advance. Both Germany and Austria thoroughly appreciate the political effect of an extended forward movement, and it is unofficially reported are bringing up large calibre guns to assist in stemming the advance.

The difficulty of the defense of Hungary's plain lies not altogether in the fact that it is generally level and offers few points of vantage for artillery. This character of country, it is true, gives little advantage to the defending force. But the Austro-German forces must select a point for their defense which has good lines of retreat to the rear. An army whose morale has been shaken by defeat, which with terrain and weather conditions all in its favor has still been driven back, must guard itself from capture or destruction by having good open lines on which to retreat. To a more limited extent this is true also of an attacking force.

This principle has, of course, been occasionally successfully disregarded, but it is a hazardous operation. In the civil war General Lee fought the battle of Antietam with a river at his back. But knowing that if he was defeated McClellan would be slow in following up his success, he took the chance, and after the battle withdrew across the river in his own time. But the Russians have shown no such tardiness in pushing forward after a successful attack. Austria, therefore, must be sure of her retreat from whatever position she takes.

If the Russians advance in force through the Lupkow Pass, which Petrograd claims now to control, without opposition, the nearest effective defensive point appears to be Homonna, which is twenty miles distant, on the Ciroka River, at a railroad junction, with a road running south to Satoralia-Ujhely. Along this road, which parallels the river for some distance between the two points mentioned, there are several good defensive positions, one of them, Sztara, being on an elevation commanding the surrounding country for some distance.

From the Uszok Pass there is a good position ten miles distant, at Kosztrina, with good facilities to the rear, and then nothing until Perecseny, twenty miles distant.

It probably will be several days before definite, authoritative information is permitted to come through as to the details of the actions in the Carpathian section. Once the Russians are through the passes, however, we may expect rapid developments.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT STICKS AT A WORD

Fails to Realize True Meaning of Neutrality, London Spectator Argues.

MISSES BEING TRULY GREAT

Should Have Proclaimed Impossibility of Silence or Neutrality on a Moral Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—The Spectator, in the course of an article entitled "President Wilson's Mistake," says:

"No one who has read the letters from an American correspondent in the columns of The Spectator or followed the tendency of American public opinion in the American press can doubt, whatever his predilections or prejudices, that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the United States with the general attitude of the Government at Washington."

To the question "How comes it that there is such general dissatisfaction in America with President Wilson's action?" The Spectator answers itself thus:

"President Wilson has made the fatal mistake of letting himself be governed by words, or rather by a word, rather than by actualities. President Wilson at the very beginning of the war determined he would maintain 'a strict neutrality.' Unfortunately, he failed to think out accurately and clearly what was the true meaning of neutrality. He let the word run away with him. He forgot that fatal power and imposture of words which so often betray statesmen who try to act on reason and on logic rather than on instinct.

"As so often happens in moral conduct, the distinction between the right and the wrong course seems at the beginning so minute as to be negligible, yet as the lines lengthen the divergence becomes more and more apparent, till at last the false line, fully developed, is seen to be a universe asunder from the true."

President Wilson said that he meant to be strictly neutral. He at once began to interpret this to mean that he must hold the balance so evenly between the contending powers that the United States Government must never express any opinion which would appear to help or favor one side in the combat more than the other. This would have been a very difficult position for any State to take up. It was an absolutely impossible one for the United States, which holds special views as to the sanctity of treaties and the need for modifying the rights of belligerents by the higher rights of humanity.

The Spectator, after telling a short parable to explain exactly what it means, proceeds:

"What President Wilson should have said at the beginning was that he intended to maintain peace and not to intervene in the quarrel. He should have said, however, that the United States could not possibly adopt any policy which would involve silence or a neutral attitude on a moral issue. That would have been a perfectly practical line and a line worthy of the United States. It would have kept the Administration from falling into the impossible position which they have now adopted, namely: 'We must not speak out in favor of virtue, or the subject of morals and of freedom, lest a neighbor be offended.'

"It is an awful thing, a wicked thing, a thing contrary to the usages of civilized nations, to harry a country as Belgium has been harried, to shoot hostages by the hundreds as they have been shot in Belgium, and to give up whole cities to military execution because a few men not in uniform lost their heads and fired at the soldiers who were invading their country. It is worst of all to carry off populations of whole villages and districts into captivity, as did the Kings of Babylon. No worse crimes than these can be conceived, and they are crimes not of individuals, but of a nation acting as a whole. But mum's the word, for to condemn these things as they ought to be condemned would be in effect hostile to Germany, if she did them, and would show that we were not strictly neutral."

The article concludes:

"President Wilson will go down to history as a man on whom fate has been specially hard. But for this war the world would probably have regarded him as one of America's greatest and most high-minded statesmen. As it is the verdict of the world will be like that of Tacitus on the Roman Emperor. Every one would have deemed Wilson capable of nobly filling his high office had not he been tried in the fire of a great crisis. Political luck never struck a man harder than it struck him."

AMERICANS BREAK AMBULANCE RECORD

Seven Cars, with Thirteen Men, Take 120 Wounded from Battlefield in an Hour.

CORPS OFTEN UNDER FIRE

Officer on Furlough Tells of Narrow Escapes from Shells and Air Bombs.

In the ambulance corps of the American Hospital in France, which is transporting wounded from field hospitals and dressing hospitals near the firing line to base hospitals, there are 18 officers and 141 men, according to an officer in the service recently returned to this city on a furlough.

Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon is the Inspector General; A. W. Kipling, Captain of Ambulances, and O. W. S. Budd, Chief of Staff. Others who have attained the rank of staff officers are Eric F. Wood, J. H. McFadden, Philip Carroll, and E. W. McKey, all of New York. Among the field officers are R. Maclay, H. S. Deilley, H. W. Dunning, P. D. Filley, who was for two years Captain of the Harvard crew; J. S. Cochrane, a lawyer of this city; C. T. Lovering and R. Lawrence. The Quartermaster is H. Skerrett-Rogers, the Adjutant R. H. Post, and the Assistant Adjutant T. E. Rochefort.

The corps has 110 automobiles, all of American make, and the field service is divided into squads of seven automobiles, each squad manned by an officer and thirteen men. The work of the corps is primarily that of removing the wounded to the base hospitals. No medical or surgical work is done by the members.

The automobiles of the corps have never, according to the officer on furlough, been under infantry fire; but their work is often done within the range of artillery fire. However, the casualties suffered by the corps have been very slight. Only three have been touched, and their wounds were slight. These three all belonged to the squad attached to the Belgian Army. The squad under Squad Director Maclay had a narrow escape on Jan. 15, when it was bombarded by a German airman as it was taking wounded from Malo-les-Bains to Dunkirk. Several bombs burst near the automobile train on the route, and finally, as the wounded were being unloaded in Dunkirk, a bomb was dropped into the centre of the group of machines. It exploded, damaging five of the cars, but hurting no one.

It was explained that an ambulance squad looks the same as a supply train to an airman, and that the bombardment was probably carried out in the belief that the machines were carrying munitions.

On Feb. 5 Charles Reed, a driver, had a narrow escape when a large section of a bursting artillery shell made a hole through the hood of his machine while he was repairing the radiator. Another driver was invited by two French soldiers to take refuge under a flat car during a bombardment of Dunkirk from the air. The driver, however, stayed where he was and saw a bomb land on the flat car, tear it to bits, and kill the two soldiers under it.

The record for hard work was made during the heavy German attacks on Bethune, when a single squad carried 120 wounded from a field hospital to a railroad station in one hour. Another big piece of work was accomplished in the latter part of the year, during heavy fighting near Hazebrouck, when fifty American and British ambulances carried 438 wounded twenty miles from field hospitals to Hazebrouck in an hour and ten minutes.

LONDON'S BISHOP TO FRONT

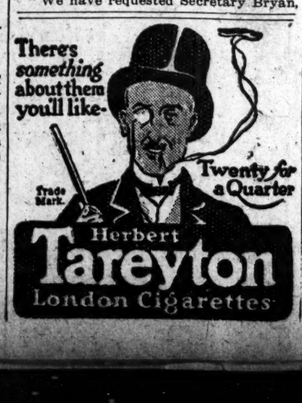
Dr. Ingram to Conduct Easter Services for British Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, dressed in khaki, was practically unnoticed as he entered a train for the front at Victoria station this afternoon. Before he departed the Bishop received a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury in which the Primate wrote:

I own to a little envy of you, for I should have prized deeply for myself the opportunity which is now yours. Tell those brave men from me and from us all that they are never for a single hour outside our thoughts and prayers.

The Bishop has gone to the front to conduct Easter services for the men in the field.



TURKS CONTINUE URUMIAH SLAYING

Again Force Their Way Into the American Mission and Massacre Christians.

APPEAL SENT TO RUSSIA

But Turkey Has Also Now Promised to "Protect" the Foreigners, and a Clash Might Result.

TIFLIS, Thursday, March 25, (via Petrograd, March 26.)—Turkish troops have committed further acts of violence at the American Mission in Urumiah, Northern Persia, according to a message received by the local Viceroy from Gordon Paddock, the American Consul at Tabriz.

Mr. Paddock transmits a message from Robert M. Labaree, a missionary at Urumiah, to the effect that the Turkish Consul at Urumiah forced his way into the mission compound with a number of Turkish regular troops and removed some Assyrian Christian refugees, who were then massacred.

The Turks also beat and insulted the American missionaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The American and British Consuls at Tabriz, Persia, not far from Urumiah, have joined in an appeal to the General commanding the Russian forces there to go to the succor of the American mission at Urumiah, which is besieged by Turkish regular troops and Kurds.

According to press dispatches, a native Bishop and some native Christians have been hanged and an American missionary has been assaulted.

Information of the appeal came to the British Embassy today from the Foreign Office at London, which received a telegram on the subject from the British Consul, telling of the action of himself and his American colleague. Counselor Barclay of the British Embassy laid this information before Secretary Bryan today.

In the dispatch from the British Consul it was said that the Russian General had expressed willingness to proceed to Urumiah if his Government would give him authority to do so. At the same time he expressed the fear that if troops were sent to the scene of the trouble the forces that had been committing indignities at Urumiah might massacre the missionaries and those in their care.

The dispatch from the British Consul, in which the American Consul, Gordon Paddock, joined, was sent from Tabriz several days ago. According to the State Department, nothing in regard to the attacks on American missions has been received by it.

State Department Active.

In view of the alarming press reports of atrocities, including the hanging of sixty men taken from the French mission and five from the American mission compound at Gulpashan, near Urumiah, the State Department was today stirred to further efforts to obtain protection for the American missionaries and refugees in that vicinity.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople has been twice appealed to by Secretary Bryan in the last few days to urge the Turkish Government to send protection to the imperiled section, and it was learned tonight that the State Department had received definite assurances from the Turkish Government that protection would be rushed to the scene.

In view of present efforts by the American Government to have Turkish troops sent to the region, it is regarded as probable here that no further effort will be made to get aid from the Russian soldiery. In view of the hostilities between Russia and Turkey, aid from both sides would be impossible. It is suggested also that the Consuls at Tabriz were moved to be cautious in getting troops into the district, for fear that their coming might cause a massacre.

The State Department tonight had received no official notice of the destruction and outrages at Gulpashan, a few miles from Urumiah, as reported to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Everything Being Done, Says Bryan.

"We are not prepared to announce what we may or can do in the matter," said Secretary Bryan, late in the day. He gave assurances, however, that the State Department was doing everything it could. Directions, he said, had been sent to several American Consuls, including Glazebrook at Jerusalem and Paddock at Tabriz, but nothing had been heard from any of the Consuls directly.

Word was received by the British Embassy, as well as the State Department, that the Turkish Government had issued orders for the saving of the Christians.

Additional directions were cabled to Ambassador Morgenthau by the State Department tonight, forwarding the reports received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York.

The officials fear that the Porte itself can only with difficulty exert control over the irregular Turkish forces reported to be operating in Northern Persia, nominally against the Russians, but also to a larger extent against the native Christians.

Massacre at Gulpashan.

All the men at Gulpashan, a large village near Urumiah, have been shot by Kurds, the women assaulted, an American missionary beaten, and sixty-five refugees, taken from the French and American missions, have been hanged on trolleys erected in the mission yards, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The missionary referred to as having been beaten is H. T. Allen, a Canadian, who is a naturalized American.

The sum of $6,000 for relief at Urumiah was cabled yesterday to the American Consul at Tabriz by the Persian War Relief Committee.

This information was contained in a cablegram from Tiflis signed by four native Christians, three of them, and perhaps the fourth, naturalized Americans. The message follows:

Gulpashan destroyed. Its men shot, women violated. Sixty men taken from French Mission compound and five from American Mission compound, hanged. Allen beaten; hanging pole erected in French Mission yard. Massacre imminent. Implore State Department that Consul at Tabriz proceed to Urumiah.

The message was signed by Jesse Yonan, E. O. Eshoo, Isaac Yohannan, and Paul Shimman, all of whom are known to the board. Eshoo and Shimman, both Americans, left this city for Urumiah five weeks ago, proceeding by way of Norway and Petrograd.

Officials of the Presbyterian Board were somewhat surprised yesterday to hear that Secretary of State Bryan had requested the American Consul at Jerusalem to investigate conditions at Urumiah and its vicinity. They said it was almost as difficult to get from Jerusalem to Urumiah as from New York to Urumiah.

"We have requested Secretary Bryan, both by letter and telegram, to do all that is possible to help the situation in Persia," a representative of the board said, "and trust that he will be able to do so through other agencies than the Consul at Jerusalem, who, we understand, would meet great delays and difficulties in going or getting agents to go to Urumiah."

CHINESE ATTACK JAPANESE.

Precautions in Shanghai—Elections in Japan Favor Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Recently there has been an extensive distribution of anti-Japanese literature here. Some attacks of little importance also have been made on individual Japanese, and some Japanese shops have been forced to close temporarily. Fears are entertained that the Japanese, excited by the general election in Japan, may adopt reprisals.

The police last night took precautionary measures, ordering two volunteer companies to stand by to render assistance to the Chinese authorities and assist in firmly repressing any movement outside the settlement and in the native city.

TOKIO, March 26.—Returns from the cities indicate gains for the Government Party in the general elections held March 24 to choose a new House of Representatives.

It is now considered probable that with the help of the Independents, who are friendly, the Government will control the next House.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, March 26.—A statement outlining the policy of Japan in the Far East, both in regard to China and Germany, was made by M. Yada, Japanese Consul General for Canada, at a Canadian club luncheon here today. Mr. Yada said that Japan stood for the "open door" in China and the Far East. Germany was the only nation which had objected to her policy. Germany was at present intriguing, he declared, as she did in Turkey, and for this reason they had been compelled to act promptly in dealing with China.

Japan had no territorial ambition in China, Mr. Yada declared, nor did she want in the least to interfere or violate any rights or interests of other powers in China.

SAYS 2,000,000 FACE FAMINE.

Invaded Districts of France Reported in Great Distress.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—"There are two million persons destitute and threatened with famine in the invaded districts of Northern and Eastern France," says The Daily News's Berne correspondent, "and now that Germany herself is menaced with a shortage of food, she is drawing tens of thousands of these destitute peasants from the frontier districts by way of Switzerland into portions of France not occupied by the Germans.

"She is also taking steps to clear towns of inhabitants who are able to buy food by sending them into Germany for eventual repatriation, so that she will not have useless mouths to feed."

CANADIANS AWAIT REAL TEST OF WAR

"Recorder" Tells of Their Life in the Trenches, as Yet, He Says, Uneventful.

ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES

In Reserve in the Neuve Chapelle Charge—Germans Call to Them "to Come Out and Fight."

OTTAWA, March 26.—Experiences of the Canadian troops at the front are detailed in the first account by the Official Canadian Recorder with the contingent abroad, transmitted by cable to the Minister of Militia from the Secretary of the War Office in London tonight.

"As Lord Kitchener has stated," says the Recorder, "the Canadian troops have now, after gaining some further preliminary experience, taken their turn as a division in the trenches. Nothing sensational has happened to them. It has not up to the present been their fortune to be swung forward in a desperate attack or cling in defensive tenacity as one does to the trenches which the Germans have resolved to master. There have, of course, been casualties—one does not enter or leave trenches without casualties, for the sniper never fails to claim his daily toll; but the trench experiences of the Canadians have not up to the present been eventful, as one judges of incidents in this war.

"This period of immunity has been all to the good. Whatever else he is, the Canadian is adaptable, and the experience of these weeks has brought him more wisdom than others might have drawn from it."

The Recorder draws a picture of the town in which the Canadian troops are billeted while not on duty in the trenches, about which he says a Canadian feels "at once something familiar and homelike in the atmosphere." Of the life there he says:

"Soon a company swings by, going perhaps to bath parade—to that expeditious process which in half an hour has cleansed the natives and fumigated every rag they possess. And as they pass through they sing carelessly, but with a challenging catch, a song which, if by chance you come from Toronto, will perhaps stir some association. For these, or many of them, are boys from the college and the song is a university song whose refrain is Toronto.

Canadians Everywhere.

"And if you go still a little further in the direction of the front you will soon, very soon, after leaving the place of billeting, come to the country over which the great guns by day and night contend for mastery, and as one advances there seem to be Canadians everywhere. Here are batteries skilfully masked. Here are supplies on their way to the trenches, and all the time can be seen reliefs and reserves, until it seems as if it was strange to meet any one not in khaki and without the badge of 'Canada.'"

"The liking for football which the Canadian has begun to share with his English comrade abates none of its keenness as he marches nearer the front. A spirited match was in progress near our lines not long ago when a distracting succession of 'Weary Willies' began to distribute themselves not very far from the football ground. The only people who took no notice were the players, and nothing short of a peremptory order from the Provost Marshal was able to bring to an end a game which was somewhat unnecessarily dangerous.

"Our men have of course made the acquaintance of 'Jack Johnson' without liking him, for he is not likeable. They endure him with as much constancy as a brave man needs.

"Nor, indeed, have our own artillery failed to do more than hold their own. The gunners inherited from the division which preceded them in the trenches a disagreeable inheritance in the shape of an observation post which had long harassed and menaced our lines by the information which it placed at the disposal of the enemy. We were so fortunate as to put it out of action in the third round we fired—a success very welcome as an encouragement and giving a very substantial relief from an unwelcome scrutiny.

A Part of Neuve Chapelle.

"Our infantry was not especially engaged in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, but our artillery played its part in that triumph of artillery science which preceded the British attack, and our men were ready during the whole fight for the order which, had the tactical situation so developed, would have sent them, too, to make their first assault upon the German trenches.

"And there were not a few who were longing for that order. They think that the Germans have presumed upon a slight acquaintance for on the very first night on which our men were put into the trenches the Germans began to call out, 'Come out, you Canadians! Come out and fight!'

"When the German flares in the trenches nervously lighted up the space between the two lines, 'There are the northern lights' was the comment of Canada, and 'northern lights' they have remained to this day.

"It would be evidently impertinent to say more of the general officer commanding the force, General Anderson, than that he enjoys the most absolute confidence of the fine force he commands. He trusts them, and they trust him, and it will be strange if their cooperation does not prove fruitful, and an observer is at once struck by the accurate knowledge which the General has gained of the whole body of regimental officers under his command. He seems to know them as well by name and sign as if he had commanded the force for six years instead of six months, and this is a circumstance which in critical moments counts for much."

The official account, which is dated "In Flanders, March 26," explains that many facts are omitted because of military expediency to prevent information of troops' movements reaching the belligerents on the other side of the trenches. Of the Princess Patricia regiment it is said the time "has not come in which it will be possible to describe the fortunes" of this regiment, but it is added that "it can be said that the battalion has proved itself worthy of fighting side by side and on equal terms with the army of veterans and heroes which has held the trenches in the horrible Winter of Flanders." Toward the close the recorder said in reference to the entire Canadian contingent:

"I may, before concluding, point out that the most severe military critics both in England and in France are loud in their admiration of the organizing power which in a non-military country has produced so fine a force in so short a time."

NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Germany Hopes Now to Cut Off England's Wheat Supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—The Daily Mail says a semi-official communique, apparently from the German Admiralty, published by the Cologne Gazette and others papers, declares that the first part of the German submarine scheme has been successfully achieved. wheat in England costing about 15 pounds, 5 shillings per German ton, whereas the maximum price in Germany is 13 pounds. Grave labor troubles have arisen, says the statement, in consequence of food prices, and "the unbureaucratic English have no organizing ability to arrange for the nationalization and distribution of food."

The next stage in the submarine campaign "in the immediate future" is to destroy the hopes of the British Government that grain ships may arrive regularly from the Argentine and India.

Continuing, the statement says:

"If the submarine campaign can be conducted as successfully as heretofore it will prove to be Germany and not England that will dictate terms of peace and at a much earlier period than that to which England believed she could hold out."

BRITISH COLONIES' DESIRE.

Want to be Consulted Before Terms of Peace Are Arranged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 27.—A correspondent of The London Times in Australia represents Premier Fisher as awaiting a meeting of Colonial Premiers with the heads of the British Government, to be held in London for the purpose of exchanging information and views regarding the war and the terms to be demanded when hostilities cease.

The Times in an editorial article strongly indorses the idea, declaring that the Government will take a grave risk unless it accedes to the proposal.

"The urgency of the moment," the paper says, "made consultation with the colonies impossible before the war was declared, but the issue of peace is still a future issue, and on this they can be consulted."

Broadway **Saks & Company** At 34th Street

Today a SALE EXTRAORDINARY of

Men's Very High Grade Neckwear at 95c

Made to our order and specifications, from Paris, London and Vienna

Fabrics into handsome, long, open-end Cravats

At this Price an Unapproached Value

Heavy, rich, hand-loomed Silks, presenting Paris', London's and Vienna's best thoughts as to design, weave and colorings. Rumchunda Twills in designs that we believe have never before been sold in America. Crepes and marquisettes in weights just right for the correct effect. Novelties including the brilliant Gloria silk, exclusive Venetian stripes, Spitalsfield and detached brochet figured silks that will not ravel. Included are Cravats in gray and black-and-white and other combinations especially suitable for Easter wear.

Today, the Last Day

Of the Sale which has made a Distinguished Record

Every Pair Men's Shoes At 20% Discount

Newest Spring and Summer Styles

Just Received from the Makers

THE ORIGINAL prices remain on the price tickets. Simply DEDUCT the 20% DISCOUNT. This applies to EVERY pair of Shoes in stock, without reserve. It is NOT a clearance, but a special discount, at the most opportune time of the year, that more men may be persuaded to KNOW the Saks Shoe Shop.

90 Styles, $4 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes

At 20% Discount, $3.20 to $6.80

20 Styles Men's $4 to $7 Sport Shoes

At 20% Discount, $3.20 to $5.60

Fifth Floor

Men's Spring Overcoats

In a Wealth of Variety

As to Fabrics and Style

Men's Spring Overcoats of Covert Cloth, $25 and $30

Boxy and extreme box effects. Form conforming styles also. Some button through, others fly front. Patch or slanting pockets. Skeleton-lined, above-the-knee length. Coverts gain in popularity every day.

Knit Overcoats, $17.50 and $25.00

Knit Overcoats are a Saks institution. We introduced them in New York. We sell more than any other New York Store. Thoroughly practical for every kind of wear. They do not muss, and most men seldom, if ever, have them pressed, since they don't require it. The man who wears one scarcely knows he has an Overcoat on. Grays, greens and blues.

Conservative or Regulation Spring Overcoats, Oxford or Black, silk or plain-lined, or silk-faced; $15.00 to $38.00. Fifth Floor

CLEARANCE of 488 Pairs of Men's Exquisite Silk Hose that were $2.00 to $4.50 a pair. Main Floor — **$1.50**

An Important Sale Today

4200 Men's High Grade Athletic Undergarments

Very Special Prices

SHIRTS—Fine, white, mercerized-striped Madras, sleeveless model, coat-style. Excellently made; cut full and roomy; all sizes. ATHLETIC DRAWERS to match. — **55c**

UNION SUITS—Same fabric, closed crotch, athletic style, knee length, cut full and roomy. All sizes. — **95c**

Men's Silk-and-Mercerized-Cotton Underwear — **$1.10** Garment

Shirts are sleeveless, made coat-style, with knee-length drawers to match. In all-white, with various self figures. Also figures in tints upon white grounds, and some colored stripes. All sizes. UNION SUITS of the same fabrics, special at **$1.95.** Main Floor

Today a Special Sale of

Men's Gloves at $1.15

Gray Mocha, over-seam sewn, The Popular Gloves for Easter, At an Important Saving

These are our regular stock Gloves that have been selling at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, grouped with a special purchase of Gloves of corresponding value specially bought. The correct Gloves for Easter and Spring wear.

Men's Chamois Gloves Washable; one-clasp — **89c**

Prix-seam-sewn, made by one of America's best manufacturers. An excellent shade of yellow; splendid washing qualities. Main Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Outfitting the College Miss for Easter

The De Pinna invitation is extended to every college girl—and the mother of every college girl.

The assortments of plain - tailored clothes — exclusive, new De Pinna models—for girls and misses of all ages, surpass any former production of this house.

Suits, coats, sport clothes, riding habits—the correct new ideas from France and England as well as our own—and an assortment of appropriate tailored hats for girls that is unique in America.

If the young lady will come in herself, she may be correctly outfitted, *cap-a-pie*, for Easter, in the particular apparel most appropriate to her age, her figure and her style.

De Pinna Tailored Suits for Girls

From the difficult "first suit" to the appropriate plain tailored model for the young lady just verging into womanhood — smart without being over-elaborate.

The new straight coat and full skirt ideas adapted to all the successive ages of girlhood—displaying in every instance the richly simple De Pinna tailoring.

Ranging from $25 to $70.

Slip-ons and Sport Coats, $20 to $35.

New Easter Hats for Girls

New and exclusive Milans, Panamas, Leghorns—hats designed to go with De Pinna suits and coats.

An exhaustive assortment of such hats as are seldom found more than one or two at a time.

Smart new golf and riding hats.

DE PINNA Invitation to College Men Home for Easter

The hospitality of the establishment is particularly extended to young men home from school for Easter vacation.

This young men's store is a store unto itself—the headquarters of college and prep. men to whom New York is home or a source of inspiration.

Spring suits which show the accepted style tendencies here and abroad—conservatively correct.

Scotch mixtures, plaids, checks, stripes—coats and waistcoats on newest lines and the straight English trousers. Prices, $18 to $30.

Overcoats and slip-ons, $20 to $30.

Easter Neckwear for Young Men

The only haberdashery store devoted exclusively to young men and boys.

New English neckwear for Spring—silks and crepes, in figures, stripes and plain colors.

Four-in-hands, 50 cents to $3.50.

Spring Shirts, in exclusive De Pinna shirtings; and the most desirable underwear.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Av. at Thirty-sixth St.

GENERAL EMBARGO, HOKE SMITH'S IDEA

Thinks if Congress Were in Session It Would Empower President to Take Such Action.

ATTACKS THE BRITISH ORDER

Georgia Senator Says It Interferes with the Commerce of Neutrals at Neutral Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been active in facilitating the shipment of American cotton to Europe, said today that if Congress were in session he believed it would empower the President to proclaim a retaliatory embargo on goods for England and France.

"The decisions of English and French courts, as well as those of the United States," said Senator Smith, "recognize the right of neutrals to ship cargoes to and from belligerent and to and from neutral ports. The exception to the right is in the case of a blockade, or the shipment of conditional contraband, where the contraband is not to be discharged at a neutral port. Writers upon international law uniformly recognize the right, subject to the exceptions stated.

"Perhaps no clearer expression of the right can be found than in the "Declaration of the London Conference, made in February, 1909. This conference was called by the British Government, and Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, the United States and many other countries were represented. They declared that a blockade to be binding must be made under a declaration of blockade specifying, first: The date when the blockade begins; second, the geographical limits of the coast line under blockade, and, third, the period within which neutral vessels may come out. They declare further, the mode in which the blockade must be maintained as follows: 'In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast line.'

"These requirements of a blockade have not been met by the British Order in Council.

"While neutral countries may complain that Great Britain and her allies propose to enforce some of the penalties of a blockade without complying with the requirements necessary to constitute a blockade, much more serious is the treatment by the Order in Council of neutrals at neutral ports. Article 1 of the Declaration of London declares:

"'A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coast belonging to or occupied by the enemy,' so the Declaration of London expressly forbids the blockade of a neutral port.

"Lest there should be any doubt upon this subject, Article XVIII. of the Declaration provides: 'The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts' and Article XIX. provides 'Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel, or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade, if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.'

"Surely language could not lay down more clearly the rule that a belligerent cannot blockade a neutral port. The authority of a belligerent with reference to a neutral port is limited to contraband goods, and to conditional contraband. Article XXX. of the Declaration of London provides 'absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transshipment, or a subsequent transport by land.'

"Under the Declaration of London contraband goods are in no way liable to seizure by a belligerent, except where they are being transported to a blockaded port. Let me repeat the rules contained in the Declaration of London, which I have quoted, were already the generally recognized principles of international law before the London Conference was held. I quoted them to show they were conceded to be the correct rules by the representatives of France and Great Britain at this conference.

"My criticisms upon the British Order in Council are: First—The order directs the enforcement of a blockade against neutral commerce to German ports without complying with the recognized rules of blockade.

"Second—It interferes with the commerce of neutrals at neutral ports, even though that commerce consists of conditional contraband, or non-contraband goods.

"One of the most grievous effects of this order will be the prevention of the procurement of German dyestuffs by the manufacturing enterprises of the United States. I am advised that in thirty days many of our mills which use almost exclusively German-made dyestuffs will have used up their present supply. While striking at Germany the blow of Great Britain will be felt far more in the United States than in Germany, so far as the prevention of shipment of dyestuffs is concerned."

REBUKES BERNHARDI.

Gen. Malterre Points Out German Writer's Change of View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—General Malterre, one of General Joffre's division commanders at the battle of the Marne, where he was wounded, and who is now the commandant of Des Invalides, during his convalescence addresses to THE NEW YORK TIMES a protest against Bernhardi's latest article. After demonstrating the falsity of Bernhardi's assertion that the French concentration was directed toward Belgium, he says:

"It is curious to see Bernhardi, the apostle of militarism and of the right of might, trying to prove that the Allies began the conflict. How significant is this change from the Bernhardi who once claimed 'Germany wages war because she wants war.' Does he lack the courage of Harden in asserting in your columns a pretense of innocence, or does he attempt to disavow the responsibility?"

QUEEN MOTHER'S THANKS.

Sends Message to American Red Cross—One from Austria, Too.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Queen Alexandra has written an autograph note to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in London, expressing gratitude for the aid given by the American Red Cross in caring for sick and wounded British soldiers and sailors.

The Queen's note, made public at Red Cross headquarters here today, follows:

As President of the English Red Cross Society, I beg you to kindly convey to the American Red Cross by highest appreciation of their magnificent gifts to this noble work, for which the whole English nation is profoundly grateful. I am most deeply touched by the kind assistance and sympathy shown us by the American people.

Mrs. Reid also forwarded a letter of thanks and appreciation she had received from Sir William Garston, Chief of the Supply Division of the English Red Cross. Through the American Ambassador at Vienna came a similar letter from Count Rudolf Traun of the central organization of the Austrian Red Cross.

German Reichsbank Statement.

BERLIN (via London), March 26.—The statement of the Reichsbank issued March 23 shows increases of metal, stocks, treasury certificates, and notes of other banks of 8,245,000 marks ($2,061,250), gold $3,498,250, discounts $100,713,000, notes in circulation $1,711,000, and deposits $121,109,250; decrease in loans $378,500.

CONSUL MAX BAEHR HERE.

Says Americans Stranded in Switzerland Have Paid Hotel Bills.

Max Baehr, American Consul at Berne, Switzerland, whom many Americans caught in Switzerland at the beginning of the war without any cash in their possession have reason to remember with gratitude, has arrived at the Hotel Imperial on a leave of absence. Mr. Baehr says he has been informed that every American whom a Bernese hotel keeper trusted for his board and lodging in the days when money could not be obtained has paid up since that time, and American credit in Switzerland is very strong.

"Those were strenuous days," said Mr. Baehr, who is on his way to Cuba to get a little really warm weather. "We always had about 100 stranded Americans waiting in line, and at one time in my office I counted nine millionaires who did not have a cent, because they could not do anything with their letters of credit or their express checks.

"The hotel keepers, who voluntarily arranged to furnish board and rooms to Americans in that time of stress, have told me that every individual they trusted has paid up. There are only two instances to the contrary, and these were touring parties of teachers, but these are paying up their bills as fast as they can. Swiss hotel men feel confident that their treatment of Americans will be appreciated.

"Supplies are now coming into Switzerland. There was a little feeling some time ago when Italy was holding up goods destined for Switzerland. The Italians allowed only twenty-four hours for goods in transit to be removed from wharves. If this was not done, the Government was apt to seize the stuff. This, however, has now been adjusted, and what is not coming by way of Italy is moving in by way of France.

"The best hotel in Berne has kept open until now, but people are afraid that when Summer comes there will be no business for the hotels."

ATTACKS DR. LYTTELTON.

London Telegraph Denounces Speech by Head Master of Eton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—Dr. Lyttelton, headmaster of Eton College, in an address delivered in London on Thursday said that if England was going to act as a Christian nation after the war she was bound to apply the principle of Christian charity on a scale to which she had never risen before. It was necessary so to act as to give a reasonable chance of 60,000,000 Germans being saved from their own vindictiveness. There was no other question in the war comparable with that, for the greatness of the obligation was so to act that German hatred of England should be removed. Unless this was done the war would have been fought in vain, and all the noble lives would have been squandered.

Nothing England could do to establish peace in Europe, he said, would be of the smallest value unless she proved that she was willing to act on the principle that every nation should fully trust all other nations and that each nation should be able to look forward to the time when it would be allowed to live and develop in its own way.

It has been proved by men of weight that when England said the Kiel Canal should be internationalized she should couple it with the promise that she should internationalize Gibraltar. He had put that proposal before men of weight and learning and the answer was that it could not be expected that the people of England would weaken the position of the Empire.

"Is that to be sufficient?" Dr. Lyttelton asked. "If we intend to hold fast to everything we have gained in the past, and some of them possessions which have been gained by very questionable means, and we say that we are not going to part with a single inch of territory or a single privilege, all I can say is we are abandoning the principle of Christianity and taking once more our stand on the principle of competition."

Dr. Lyttelton's address aroused considerable indignation. The Daily Telegraph in editorial says:

"Dr. Lyttelton stands at the head of a great profession; he represents the most ancient and honored English tradition; there are not many positions of more eminence or influence. These things are well known both to our friends and to our enemies abroad—therefore it is that we say there has been since the war begun no utterance from any leading man in this country so much to be deplored and blamed as the address delivered by him.

"The public is not inspired with anything much stronger than disgust at the ignorance or dishonesty of a handful of anti-patriotic mannikins who talk and write against their nation when it is in peril. That strange perversion on vanity does not count for much, but when a man highly placed, a great educator of youth, gives to the world such sorry stuff as Dr. Lyttelton has uttered, we think it necessary to protest and to insist on the fact that he represents no typical opinion in his own class or any other."

LUSITANIA WAS CAUTIOUS.

Put Out Lights In War Zone and Traveled at Full Speed.

Capt. W. T. Turner of the Cunarder Lusitania, which arrived last night from Liverpool, said that except for one westerly gale and head seas on Wednesday, when she passed three small icebergs, the voyage had been fine. No hostile warships had been sighted, and from the time the Lusitania left the lightship in the Mersey on Saturday until noon Sunday she made 431 knots, which did not give the German submarines much chance to get near her. The lights were darkened in the saloons and cabins at night, and only the running lights were allowed on deck.

Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. returned on the Cunarder from a two weeks' business trip to London. He told reporters he did not know why Mr. Morgan had gone abroad.

Capt. Barclay W. Warburton of Philadelphia, who had been to England in the interest of Colonel I. N. Lewis, the inventor of a rapid-fire automatic gun, was another passenger on the Lusitania. He said the airships that had been brought down by the Allies were all hit by shots from the Lewis gun.

"When I left London," said Colonel Millard Hunsiker of the Belgian Relief Commission of London, "we had just made arrangements to feed 2,500,000 French people who were in Northern France back of the German lines. All the supplies will go through Rotterdam to these people the same as the supplies for the refugees in Belgium. The cost of feeding the Belgian refugees has averaged $7,500,000 a month."

The Lusitania has 536 passengers, and 2,500 sacks of mail aboard.

BAN ON EASTER CAKES.

In Addition, Berlin Authorities Restrict the Use of Yeast.

BERLIN, (via London, March 26.—Additional restrictions have been placed by the authorities upon bakers and housewives in Berlin, who now have been forbidden to bake cakes which require the use of yeast or similar preparations. The baking in homes of any cakes whatever between March 25 and April 12 also, has been forbidden. The latter order is designed to check the consumption of flour for Easter cakes. The former regulation limiting to ten per cent. of the total weight of flour which may be used in cakes not under the official ban remains in force.

The baking of cakes also has been forbidden in private households in the Duchy of Anhalt.

Buying Supplies Here for Rumania.

Capt. George Buicliu of the Rumanian Army arrived last night as purchasing agent for his Government. He will spend some weeks here looking for horses and all kinds of food supplies to send to Rumania. When asked about the probabilities of his country joining in the European conflict, the Captain replied that it would not yet a while, and perhaps not at all.

LACK OF AMMUNITION MAY PUT END TO WAR

I. Lehmann, Back from London, Tells of Failure to Place Big Orders Here.

ONE FOR 700,000,000 SHELLS

Allies Have Enough to Last Until October—Germans Husbanding Their Supply.

I. Lehmann of 24 Stone Street, an exporter of arms and ammunition, who returned last night from Europe on the Cunarder Lusitania, said the war would be stopped in the Fall because of a lack of ammunition.

"Before I left Liverpool," he said, "agents tried to place orders for 700,000,000 shells in the United States, but could not get any firm to accept them. The mills have been so flooded with orders by the European nations that they cannot undertake to fill any more until December, 1916.

"From what I heard officially in London and Paris, the Allies have sufficient ammunition to carry them through until October. Lord Kitchener has a commission at work in England inspecting all available factories to take immediate steps to have them converted into foundries for the manufacture of shells. The Germans are saving their shells as much as possible for the big struggle which is expected to commence on May 15, when Kitchener puts his new army of 2,000,000 in the field. At the present time he has 1,250,000 soldiers in France, of which there are 200,000 cavalry.

"Troops to the number of 120,000 have embarked at Marseilles for the Dardanelles, and Constantinople will be captured by land without destroying the city in any way, while the fleets will be left to clear the sea passage to the Bosporus.

"When I was in France with the Allies near Neuve-Chapelle on March 14 the artillery officers were complaining of the defective powder contained in the American shells. Out of every twenty-five shells fired by thirty-six bateries of artillery nine of them failed to explode, they said.

"At Boulogne on March 17 I saw sixteen trainloads of wounded British soldiers arrive from the front near Neuve-Chapelle, and they were met by 300 motor cars, which distributed them to various hospitals. To see the big Scotsmen taken from the trains with their arms and legs shot off by the shrapnel and not hear a groan from one of them was a sight no man can forget as long as he lives. I went to Rheims also and saw the Germans through telescopes in the same position they have occupied for six months, from which the French and British have not been able to drive them. Things are in a shocking state in Rheims, where the German shells are pounding away all the time.

"From what I was told on good authority the French Army will not act much on the offensive until Kitchener gets his big army landed in France, ready to start his grand coup in May."

Mr. Lehmann said he was crossing from Boulogne to Folkestone just before sailing on the Lusitania from Liverpool, and that all passengers were requested to leave their names and addresses with Commandant Tilet at the pier before going on board. When he asked the reason the Commandant said: "Well, you might be torpedoed, and we should like to notify your family."

During the two hours crossing the Channel to the English coast Mr. Lehmann said he stood by the ship's rail aft, with one eye on the water, to see when the German submarine appeared, and the other on a canvas lifebuoy hanging in a becket near by.

NIXON TO MAKE GUNCOTTON.

Shipbuilder Has Bought Smokeless Powder Plant at Metuchen.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., March 26.—Lewis Nixon, shipbuilder, and one time leader of Tammay, resigned his $8,000 a year job as consulting engineer for the Borough of Richmond to become a resident of Metuchen, so that he could give his personal attention to his latest enterprise, the manufacture of guncotton. Mr. Nixon has bought the plant of the International Praeposit Company at this place. Formerly smokeless powder was manufactured at this plant, but Mr. Nixon, by the expenditure of at least $100,000, is so improving the plant that he will be able to produce large quantities of guncotton.

Great secrecy is maintained in and about the plant, and more than 200 men are working night and day to complete the erection of additional buildings for the powder mills. More land has been acquired, and the new plant will occupy more than 100 acres.

It is said Mr. Nixon has received contracts from the European nations at war. Another story is to the effect that he has contracts with the United States Government for furnishing explosives. It is impossible to secure definite information of either Mr. Nixon or his subordinates. Mr. Nixon has acquired the residence of E. H. Spear, a former New York newspaper man. He has been occupying this residence for several weeks.

POWDER FACTORY EXPANDS.

Du Pont Plant at Haskell, N. J., to Hire 300 More Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.—In order to catch up with increased orders, the duPont-de Nemours Powder Company will on Monday morning put 300 extra men to work at their Haskell, N. J., plant. A large force of carpenters and masons is engaged in making additions to buildings, and new isolated structures are being erected to prevent delay in case of explosions. A consignment of forty tons of powder was shipped to Long Island today.

Shortly before noon today a batch of six tons of powder burned up in one of the mixing rooms, and a man whose name was not given out was badly burned.

"Rab, is it really so that we can na refill a Carstairs bott'l?"
"Well, Tam, I'll never say that anything can na be done since I heard the dominie say that a Campbell could gae eight days wi'oot a drink."
Carstairs
1788 Rye 1915
BE sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
Men who patronize hotels, clubs and cafés on the "Fifth Avenue" or "Broadway" of all big cities, are Carstairs' most loyal supporters. Gentlemen of the "old school" and those of the new, call for Carstairs—and keep it in their homes.
STEWART DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia N.w York Baltimore

AUSTRIA DENIES REISS'S CHARGES

Says Photos of Alleged Atrocities in Serbia Are Relics of the Balkan Wars.

ACCUSES SERBS OF CRUELTY

Calls the Professor a "Dummy" Used to Disseminate Falsehoods About Dual Monarchy's Soldiers.

Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, has received from his Government the official reply issued in answer to charges made that the Austro-Hungarian armies were guilty of numerous atrocities when they invaded Serbia. The charges were made by Professor Reiss, following an investigation in Serbia.

The statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government was made public here yesterday by the German Information Service. It says that Serbia endeavors to put all the blame of her own atrocities upon her enemy.

"As in her politics," it continues, "she does not hesitate to lie in this respect. Fully aware that her own statement would find but little credence, she secured the services of outsiders, whose personalities, she thought, would win more credit for these mendacious reports.

"A dummy of that description was found in the person of Professor Reiss of Lausanne, who, supposed to be not only impartial, but to have knowledge of conditions, was summoned to Serbia in order to become a witness to the alleged atrocities committed by the Austro-Hungarian soldiers and to sow broadcast over the world the results of his investigations by means of the hostile and neutral press."

The statement refers to Professor Reiss as a German by birth but who is now a naturalized French citizen. He is called "a jack of all trades," and in proof of this it is cited that at one time he was in the employ of the Serbian Red Cross, and at another time the Professor of Political Jurisprudence in the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

He was summoned to investigate occurrences in Serbia, the statement continues, "which he did under the protection and with the assistance of two Serbian officials."

The Austro-Hungarian statement declares that many of the photographs submitted as proof of Austrian atrocities were photographs taken during the Balkan wars, which had been "retouched and embellished," and "the negatives kept by the Serbians for future use."

"It is a known fact," the statement adds, "that the Serbians during the Balkan wars dressed their mutilated victims in Serbian uniforms before photographing their own shameful deeds in photographs. It is more than probable that the same deception was resorted to for their dupe from Lausanne, and that the mutilated bodies referred to by Professor Reiss were Austrian or Hungarian victims of Serbian brutality. This would seem all the more likely since official reports to Vienna mention the misuse of Austrian and Hungarian uniforms, and even of Austrian signals and swords of command by the Serbians."

The charge that the Austrians used "explosive bullets" is characterized as absolutely untrue.

The statement then adds:

"But little remains to be said about Professor Reiss's other accusations. They chiefly deal with the allegation that Austro-Hungarian troops have burned wounded soldiers, shot or buried alive hostages, massacred children, &c., and especially that they have killed innocent civilians.

"The reports of the Austro-Hungarian southern army headquarters enlarges upon the utter disregard of international law shown not only by the Serbian troops but also by the civilian population of Serbia. The peasants have continuously harassed our advancing troops by treacherous attacks and by unparalleled cruelties.

"Two women in the neighborhood of Debritsch shot at our troops recently and then begged for mercy for the sake of their baby children, which they carried wrapped up in their arms. No sooner had mercy been granted than they threw the 'children' on the ground. They were not children, but bombs, one of which exploded.

"At the time a Serbian troops crossed our border a detachment of hussars was captured and taken to Kupniwo. There a Major ordered them to be tied either in twos or threes and had them shat by some of his infantryman at a distance of ten paces. One of the hussars, a man named Meinhardt Csaszar, escaped.

"These details are taken from reports, the result of an official investigation conducted by Austro-Hungarian army officers, by men of honor."

The statement concludes with these words:

"Wherever reason and neutrality govern judgment Mr. Reiss cannot succeed in obtaining credence for his statement that officers and soldiers of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph behave like monsters in the enemy's country."

German Loan Now $2,265,000,000.

BERLIN, March 26 (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Subscriptions to the second German war loan now amount to 9,060,000,000 marks ($2,265,000,000), besides subscriptions of the troops at the front.

BELGIUM GIFTS, $8,500,000.

Of That Total the United States Furnished $4,700,000.

LONDON, March 26.—A financial report issued here today by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium shows that foodstuffs of a total value of $20,000,000 have been delivered in Belgium since the inception of the commission's work. Nineteen million dollars' worth of food is now on the way to the stricken country or is stored for future shipment. Of the grand total, $8,500,000 was provided by benevolent contributions, either of food or cash, and the balance of $30,500,000 was provided by banking arrangements set up by the commission.

The benevolent contributions consisted of $2,600,000 in cash and $5,900,000 in food. Of the benevolent contributions the United States provided $4,700,000, Canada $900,000; Australasia, $900,000; the United Kingdom, $1,200,000, and the balance of $800,000 came from various parts of the world. The contributions from the United States are divided, in round numbers, as follows:

New York, $1,300,000; Rockefeller Foundation, $1,000,000; Northwestern millers, $550,000; California, $280,000; Pennsylvania, $260,000; Virginia and neighboring States, $275,000; Kansas, $240,000; Iowa, $150,000; New England States, $110,000; Washington, Oregon, and neighboring States, $70,000; Maryland, $60,000, and other States, $330,000.

Clothing received and distributed has not been valued by the commission, but it is estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000.

ZIONISTS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

American Federation Says Zangwill's Zeal Was Misdirected.

The Federation of American Zionists makes the following announcement:

"A report has been spread in the Yiddish press that Zionist refugees from Palestine arriving at Alexandria, Egypt, had enlisted in the British Army. It was also stated that Israel Zangwill had hastened to congratulate the 'Zionists' who had thus indicated their sympathy with the cause of the Allies.

"The Federation of American Zionists issues a statement that it is in a position to state, on the basis of authentic information received from Alexandria, that Mr. Zangwill's congratulations have been misdirected.

"The facts are that a number of Jews, Russian subjects resident in Palestine, arriving as refugees in Alexandria, were held up by the Russian Consul stationed there, who demanded that they discharge their military duties to Russia. The refugees had no option but to comply. It was not possible, however, for the Russian Consul to ship them to Russia, owing to the lack of transportations, in connections, he therefore arranged with the British Consul at Alexandria that the 300 Jews enter the British Army.

"The enforced enlistment of these 300 refugees cannot be regarded as having any relation to the political sympathies of the Zionist organization, which is maintaining strict neutrality."

PARIS MATIN EDITOR HERE.

R. H. Le Roux Comes to Report Progress of the German Propaganda

R. Hugues Le Roux, editor of the Matin of Paris, arrived last night on the Cunarder Lusitania to write articles for his paper on the German propaganda in the United States. He may also deliver addresses in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

Mr. Le Roux, who is 55 and bears the scars of the wars in Algeria upon his forehead, said the French and English newspapers had printed articles on the success of the German propaganda in the United States, and the proprietor of the Matin had sent him over to see if the reports were true.

"I cannot believe that the American people have forgotten Rochambeau and Lafayette and what France did for their forefathers," he said. "I am going to the German strongholds, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Chicago to face the Germans, because I have been a fighter all my life."

Mr. Le Roux is accompanied by his wife, who was Mrs. John Van Vorst of New York. She is the author of "The Woman Who Toils" and other works.

LADY PAGET'S HEROISM.

No Work Too Hard in Serbian Hospital of Which She Was Head.

The death in Serbia from typhus of Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, Third Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England, was confirmed yesterday in cablegrams received here by Mme. Slavko Grouitch, leader of the Serbian relief movement in this country. Lady Paget was stricken with the disease at Uskob, where she was the head of the hospital established there by the Serbian Relief Committee in England.

"Lady Paget was not a mere figurehead in the work," said Mme. Grouitch. "She did the actual work of a nurse in the hospital and set an example to the humblest there in performing tasks that might have been regarded as menial. Her courage was sublime."

Mme. Grouitch said that she had also received word of the death from typhus at Nish of Mme. Lukovitch, President of the Circle of Serbian Sisters, and wife of a Serbian General.

DISPUTES GREY'S VIEWS.

German Newspaper Finds Flaws in Speech on War Causes.

BERLIN, March 26 (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has made further reply to the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in London on the causes of the war. It says:

"The British proposal was for a conference July 26, but Russia had started military preparations July 25. Nevertheless Sir Edward Grey on July 29 admitted to the German Ambassador it was best to have an Austro-Russian understanding, but on the same day he announced to the French Ambassador Great Britain's readiness to take sides with the entente powers

"Sir Edward, in his speech, omits reference to the Russian mobilization of July 30, which forced the Germans to mobilize and made war unavoidable. British secret conventions with France and Russia were known in Germany, and were the causes for the increase in the German Army. Sir Edward declined British neutrality in the case of Germany, but he respected Belgian neutrality.

"Germany is not fighting to subdue the Continent, but for her own independence and the freedom of the seas, as well as for all nations bulldozed by England."

BELGIAN DASH FORWARD.

Make Marked Progress on Road from Dixmude to Ypres.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Another splendid advance has been made by the Belgians south of Dixmude and east of Loo. This news comes to me today from an absolutely reliable source.

Two months ago the Germans scored a serious success at this portion of the line, crossing the Yser, which at this point makes a bend to the west toward Loo, and even threatened that small town itself. A short time ago Belgian troops, supported by British artillery, succeeded in taking the German first line trenches and even driving them across the Yser again; but the success reported today is even more complete.

Not only have the Germans been driven back, but the Belgians have succeeded in planting their advance post within 600 yards of the little town of Woumer, situated on the road leading from Dixmude to Ypres.

This feat of arms took place on March 23. So successful of late have the Belgians become in this amphibious sort of warfare in the flooded region that their victories cost them very little in men.

SECOND LANDSTURM CALL.

Germany Expected to Advance Age Limit from 45 to 50 Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported from the German frontier that the second call for the untrained Landsturm of Schleswig—men from 40 to 45 who have never had military training—will be ordered immediately.

According to present German law no man over 45 can be called out to military service. It is expected this limit will shortly be raised to 50 years.

BLOOMINGDALES.

LABEL QUITE DISTINCTIVE

The *DALEBLOOM* label, in a woman's Suit or Coat, stands for a great deal besides mere prettiness—though, we confess, it is an exceedingly pretty label.

It assures you of styles that are directly inspired by the happiest models of Paris and America.

It guarantees, in a garment, your full money's worth (and even a little bit more)—in material and workmanship.

It guarantees *two full seasons' wear.*

At their prices—$14.75 to $60—*DALEBLOOM* garments are vain enough to think themselves quite peerless.

Bloomingdales 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Try One More Good Dinner!

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a french-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case to-day and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

MANUFACTURER'S SALE

To Close Out Stock of

HAND-MADE FURNITURE

Exclusively Designed,

AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

SALE STARTS MONDAY, MARCH 29.
Eighth Floor, 535-545 East 79th St.

7-20-4
L. C. SULLIVAN'S

Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing every Easter requisite for the well groomed man in their assortments of

Men's Spring Clothing

Including conservative and extreme models to meet every individual taste at very attractive prices of which

The undermentioned values for To-day are typical:

Men's Spring Overcoats and Suits, at $25.00

Presenting all of this season's most favored fabrics in a splendid variety of extreme or conservative models, in all sizes.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, $18.50

The Overcoats are in single and double-breasted snug fitting models, also standard dress styles; while the Suits are in one, two and three button effects.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, - at $26.50

Full silk lined, excellently tailored models, in soft finish plain black or dark grey fabrics; sizes 34 to 46 inches chest measure, in all proportions.

Youths' Spring Suits, in sizes 31 to 36 inches chest measure, include smart sack or norfolk models, in plain blues and a wide selection of desirable mixtures, at $12.50

Men's Smart Spring Footwear

IS now being displayed on the Main Floor, in a well chosen assortment of the most favored styles in Oxfords, Pumps and Boots, made from the most desirable leathers at moderate prices.

Large reductions have been made on discontinued styles in

Men's Lace and Button Shoes, . at $3.50

Of tan or black calfskin, also patent leather; sizes incomplete. Values $5.00 to 8.00 a pair.

Men's Underwear and Hosiery

Of seasonable weights and materials at very special price advantages.

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers, of checked madras, ... each 35c
Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, light weight, ... each 65c
White Cotton Combination Suits, in the popular lengths and styles, ... at 70c
Pure Thread Silk Socks, extra quality, in black and colors, . . . pair 85c
Fine Silk Lisle Thread Socks, in black, white, navy, green and purple with silk clocks; also fancy silk socks, in various colors, . pair 45c

Men's Furnishings for Easter Wear

Offering Exceptional Values for To-day

Men's Spring Neckwear, two special lots, of fancy silks, in new designs and colorings, at 55c & 85c
Men's Pure Silk Shirts, satin stripes, new Spring patterns, . . . at $2.95
Men's Negligee Shirts, of madras and cotton crepe cloth; Regularly $1.50, 1.75 and 2.00, . at $1.10
Men's Pure Silk and Crepe Shirts, extra quality, all new designs, . . . at $4.75
Men's Pajamas, three special lots, Regularly $1.50, 2.25 and 4.50 a suit, 95c, 1.45, 2.85

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE NOW WILL BE BILLED MAY 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Introduce—New and Smart Tailleur Suits *for the young miss* just budding into womanhood.

The "Peggy" and the "Rob Roy," two distinct types—with all of the "chic" and dash that a young miss of sixteen or eighteen demands—of fine serges, gabardines, checks and novelty materials—one style braided, another a combination of serge coat with check or plaid skirt. The large belt and several unique details complete the *ensemble*— *Ready for immediate selection*, $50.

Coats for young misses of newest materials—$25 and $35.

Smart Street Frocks, $35, $38, $45.

Dancing Frocks, $35, $45. *Blouses* $7 to $10.

Delightful Picture Hats—of lace, tulle, hair or Georgette crepe, in transparent effects *at $25.*

Transparent Black Hats—with goura or paradise—at $35.

Smart Trotteur Hats—*at $15 and $18.*

Youthful Hats at $10 and $12.

TYPHUS IN SERBIA KILLS 100 DOCTORS

Henry James of the Rockefeller Foundation Reports the Horrors of the Epidemic.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK FEARED

American Red Cross Unit Is Making a Brave Fight Against Odds That Are Overwhelming.

Serbia is in the grip of an epidemic of typhus more virulent and attended by greater fatality than the world in modern times has ever been called upon to combat, according to Henry James, Jr., of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, who arrived here tonight on the steamer Lusitania from Liverpool.

Mr. James and Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, also a member of the commission, were in Serbia from Feb. 19 to Feb. 26. They made a careful investigation, and Mr. James intimated that he would in his report make the strongest recommendations for every possible measure for the relief of the stricken country.

"The epidemic of typhus," said Mr. James, "was brought into Serbia presumably with the first great consignment of Austrian prisoners, said to number about 60,000. Serbia, being a small country, was not prepared adequately to handle such an immense body of men. As a result they were distributed among the population wherever they could be taken care of. This caused overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, which are highly inducive to the spread of typhus.

"Mr. Bicknell and I visited Nish, Belgrade, and other large centres of population. The epidemic was well under way in all these centres when we arrived, and it is probably prevalent throughout the country now.

"Indicative of the seriousness of the epidemic, Serbia lost 100 out of 350 of the physicians working among the victims of typhus during January and February. While these figures do not indicate the average mortality of the country from typhus, they do indicate that the doctors cannot control it under the present conditions. They are hampered by lack of facilities, conditions of barracks, improper and inadequate sanitary equipment, and other drawbacks.

"Typhoid is also prevalent in Serbia now, as are other infections less severe than typhus. Cholera is expected to become prevalent this month. The Balkan States had had sufficient experience in recent wars to enable them to combat in a measure the latter infections, and they took precautions. Typhus, however, was unexpected, and Serbia was and is not yet equipped to meet it.

"The country is exhausted economically by the recent wars, and it now has to import almost everything, including tents, bedding, hospital equipment, and sanitary supplies. Lack of transportation facilities to Serbia seriously operates against rapid organization of hospitals.

"I believe that France and England are sending strong sanitary commissions to Serbia, and that the American unit sent by the Red Cross Society will be able to co-operate and that all three will be amply supported. Unless, however, they are supported, they will not only not be able to accomplish much, but will be in danger of losing many of their personnel.

"A large percentage of the people of Serbia are sleeping on straw. Overcrowding prevails to an alarming degree. It is filth and lack of sanitation that is fostering typhus, which in itself is a filthy and loathsome disease. It is mainly communicated through vermin. The members of the American Red Cross unit are doing all that can be expected of them."

Mr. James spoke of the work that Lady Paget did in Serbia. He said she took upon herself the hardest of tasks for the relief of the stricken people and resigned herself to becoming a possible victim herself.

French Press Quotes Times Article.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—The Temps yesterday printed a column extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's story of his visit to the battle front. Today The Intransigeant and M. Clémenceau in l'Homme Enchaîné have editorials on the subject, M. Clémenceau says: "THE TIMES statement that humanity is a characteristic feature of the French Army is like a mention in an order of the day before the nations in battle array."

SUBMARINE FOUND; FEAR FOR HER MEN

Continued from Page 1.

fitted outside the boat, but can be released from within, to rise to the surface, unreeling a wire as it goes. If this buoy rose to the surface it had not been sighted at the time of the latest message from Rear Admiral Moore.

The hydrographic charts show that the waters of Honolulu Harbor are generally about 300 feet deep, but that a short distance from the mouth of the harbor the ocean bed shelves down a precipice and suddenly reaches a depth of 1,800 feet.

All of the submarines at Honolulu, including the F-4, were designed to stand a submergence of about 300 feet, and in their acceptance trials two years ago actually were submerged 200 feet for ten minutes. The records of the Navy Department show that in 1912 the F-1, a duplicate of the F-4, operated at a depth of 283 feet for about ten minutes off the coast of California. This was a world's record.

The usual diving radius of a submarine is between 150 and 200 feet. The F-1 at the depth of 283 feet cruised at a speed of six knots. At that depth the hull creaked and groaned under the tremendous pressure, and Lieut. James B. Howell, her commander, reported that the water seeped through the seams.

The F-4 was a Holland type of submarine. It was submerged and raised by the operation of water ballast tanks used in conjunction with hydroplanes and propelling machinery. The water ballast tanks were located in the middle of the F-4. The oil tanks were in the nose of the craft. When the water ballast tanks are empty the F-4 rides buoyantly on the surface.

While no facts were known concerning what actually happened to the F-4, it was suggested by experts that the craft may have hit a rock, a coral ledge, or some volcanic obstruction on the bottom of the harbor. If this punctured the water ballast tanks, it would be impossible to blow the water out. In that case the craft might be lightened sufficiently to rise to the surface by blowing the oil out of the storage tanks. The presence of the oil observed on the surface of the water might mean that the submarine had tried to reach the surface by blowing out its oil supply; on the other hand, it might mean that the oil storage tanks had been punctured.

The F-4 was fitted with double doors in its conning tower to enable its occupants to escape. But these could not be operated at, say, a 300-foot depth on account of the great weight of water pressing down on the doors.

The F-4 carried heavy lifting shackles on the upper body and for attaching to these shackles heavy hoisting slips were carried on the submarine tender Alert.

In a report on the condition of submarines made public by the Navy Department several months ago, the F-4 was said to be in excellent shape, except that her batteries needed overhauling. It was explained tonight that these batteries required constant attention, and that the work referred to in the report probably had been done long ago.

OFFICIAL LIST OF F-4'S MEN.

Contains 21 Names, Including Junior Lieutenant and Ensign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—At the request of the Navy Department Rear Admiral Moore tonight cabled the official list of those on the submarine F-4. This list contains twenty-one names, including two officers. The official list follows, with the next of kin in most cases:

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred Louis Ede, Reno, Nev., commanding.

Ensign Timothy A. Parker.

George T. Ashcroft, gunner's mate, first class, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary E. Ashcroft, mother, same address.

Clark G. Buck, gunner's mate, second class, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Amanda Schrog, mother, same address.

Ernest C. Cauvin, machinist's mate, second class, New Orleans, La.; Marie Ash, sister, same address.

Harley Colwell, chief electrician, Seattle, Wash.; James Colwell, father, same address.

Walter F. Covington, machinist's mate, first class, Fort Worth, Texas; Sidney Covington, father, Byers, Texas.

George L. Deeth, electrician, second class, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Hester A. Deeth, mother, same address.

Frederick Gilman, first class gunner's mate.

Alston H. Grindle, chief electrician, San Francisco; Joshua Grindle, father, Mendocino, Cal.

Frank N. Herzog, second class electrician.

Edwin S. Hill, machinist's mate, first class, Etowah, Tenn.; John E. Hill, father, same address.

Francis M. Hughson, machinist's mate, first class, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Mary E. Hughson, mother, same address.

Albert F. Jennie, electrician, second class, Festus, Mo.; Andrew J. Jennie, father, same address.

Archie H. Lunger, gunner's mate, second class, Erie, Penn.; Mrs. Mae Lunger, wife, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ivan L. Mahan, machinist's mate, first class, Lima, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret C. Mahan, wife, Vallejo, Cal.

Horace L. Moore, gunner's mate, first class, Philadelphia, Penn.; Horace H. Moore, uncle, Spring Lake, N. J.

William S. Nelson, chief machinist's mate, New York City; Mrs. Elsie Nelson, wife, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank C. Pierard, chief gunner's mate, Laverne, Cal.; Mrs. Frances M. Pierard, wife, San Diego, Cal.

Charles H. Wells, machinist's mate, second class, Norfolk, Va.; Elizabeth M. Wells, same address.

Henry A. Withers, gunner's mate, first class, San Diego, Cal.; Charles A. Withers, brother, same address.

The official list as first issued contained the names of James M. Haggett and Albert Mellien, but corrected records showed these men were not on board.

Lieut. Alfred Louis Ede, junior grade, in command of the F-4, was 28 years old. His home was at Reno, Nevada. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909, and most of his service had been on the Pacific Coast. He first was on the West Virginia, later the torpedo-boat destroyer Truxtun, and in 1913 on the Alert, under instructions in submarines. On July 14, 1914, he took command of the F-4, and went immediately to Honolulu. The Lieutenant was married just before sailing from Honolulu, where his wife is.

Ensign Parker was born in Kentucky and was in his twenty-seventh year. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1906 and was graduated in 1910. He served for a time on the Alert, the mother ship of the submarine flotilla stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 26.—Albert H. Mellien of Oregon City, whose name appeared on the official list of the crew of the F-4, is not on the submerged submarine, according to his father, James Mellien, who said today he had received a letter from his son, mailed after March 7, when the official list was issued, saying he had just been transferred to the F-3.

DEADLY GAS IN SUBMARINES.

Edison Calls Attention to Danger When Lead Batteries Are Used.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 26.—In connection with the disaster to the submarine F-4, Thomas A. Edison today called attention to the danger of chlorine gas being generated in submarines as a result of the lead storage batteries being flooded with sea water.

"The danger to the life as well as to the health of those who go down in submarines will not be lessened until the possibility of the generation of chlorine fumes is removed," the inventor said at his laboratory here. "What I cannot understand is why the Government allows a submarine to hold tons of sulphuric acid, when some marine underwriters refuse to insure a vessel carrying large quantities of this acid, while others, if they take the risk, do so by charging a high rate.

"The trouble in the case of the submarine is that the lead storage batteries are carried in a compartment surrounded by the main ballast tanks. When sea water is admitted to these tanks the boat sinks. It is evident that when the water is admitted to this tank, it is under pressure. The containing jars of lead cells are made of fragile hard rubber, easily broken. Sulphuric acid leaks from these jars and attacks the steel wall of the main ballast tank with resultant corrosion. When the sea water is admitted to the main ballast tank when submerging the weakened wall is likely to give way, in which case the sea water floods the battery tank. When sea water mixes with sulphuric acid in a lead battery hydrochloric acid is formed. This attacks the lead plates and produces chlorine gas. Also, when a lead battery is submerged in sea water, electricity passes from the cells through the sea water and liberates chlorine gas in volume."

Mr. Edison pointed out that the steamship De Solar, which sank several weeks ago in the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, was lost because her cargo of sulphuric acid leaked from the steel drums in which it was being carried. The acid, upon being mixed with the bilge water, produced hydrochloric acid, which attacked the fastenings of the ship, causing her to spring a leak.

"With chlorine gas, which is of a heavy green color, the men in a submarine could live but a short time. The weaker men of the crew would suffer from hemorrhages before they died. I can picture the poor fellows, under such circumstances—first stupefied by chlorine gas, making vain efforts to take the steps that would raise their ship, then in a few minutes helpless.

"The navies of the world will continue to have trouble with the submarine and must expect catastrophes so long as they continue to use sulphuric acid in those vessels. This attacks all metals. I do not doubt that the submarines lost in other years by the French and English Governments were caused by the same trouble.

"The only remedy is an alkaline battery, a storage battery containing no sulphuric acid. It has been demonstrated that chlorine gas emanating from batteries such as used on the F-4 weaken the men on board. Their lungs are most affected, and hemorrhages have been numerous among crews of vessels carrying lead batteries. I spent much time and money in perfecting a battery for submarine use. It costs much more, because nickel is many times dearer than lead, but the battery lasts longer and is better in every respect. It is only a matter of time when all new submarines will be equipped with such batteries."

SAID F-4 WAS UNLUCKY.

Member of Crew, in Letter, Described Explosion Aboard Her.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 26.—"The F-4 has been the unluckiest boat in the flotilla," wrote George L. D. Deeth to a friend here in a letter dated early in March. Deeth was a member of the submarine's crew. His name appears among those of the men who were aboard the boat on her fatal dive.

"Since we arrived here it has been just one thing after another," continued the letter, which then described an explosion that had occurred on the vessel the day previous."

"The explosion almost wrecked the inside of the boat," he wrote. "It bruised a number of us by hurling us against the side of the ship. I was busy working at a small desk when it occurred. I was thrown against the top of the boat and came down with a bang. While I was in the air something struck me on the legs. It was almost an hour before the sting had left. We were all lucky enough to come out of it in one piece instead of being picked up in sections."

In the same letter Deeth said that the F-4 would go to Pearl Harbor the following day to have another main motor installed "in place of one that was burned up the other day."

SUBMARINE DEATH TOLL 200.

Score of Serious Accidents—American Loss Light Until Now.

In the last dozen years more than 200 lives have been lost in accidents to submarines. France, Great Britain, and Russia have been the principal sufferers. In nine serious accidents England lost 88 officers and men; France lost 82 men in five mishaps.

Since 1903 the principal submarine disasters were:

1903.

Gasoline explosion on A-1, (British,) injured 7 men.

1904.

March 18—A-1 (British) sunk by liner Berwick Castle off Isle of Wight; 11 lives lost.

June 20—Russian submarine Delphin sank at her moorings in the Neva, St. Petersburg, when water rushed in through an open hatchway; 26 lost.

1905.

Feb. 16—A-5 (British) destroyed by gasoline explosion aboard; 7 killed.

June 8—A-8 (British) sank off Plymouth; 14 lost.

July 6—Farfadet (French) failed to rise after a dive off Bizerta, Tunis; signals showed men alive 72 hours later; all on board, 14, perished.

1906.

Oct. 16—Lutin (French) failed to rise after a submarine trial in Bizerta Harbor; 13 lost.

1907.

June 13—C-8, (British,) gasoline explosion on board killed 1 officer and injured 2 men.

1908.

Sept. 18—American submarines Gramupus and Pike damaged by explosion on barge to which they were tied in the Mare Island Navy Yard; 1 man killed and several injured.

1909.

April 26—Foca, (Italian,) gasoline explosion on board killed 13 of crew.

June 12—Kambala (Russian) rammed and sunk by a warship off Sebastopol; 20 lost.

July 14—C-11 (British) run down by steamer in North Sea; 13 lives lost.

Aug. 14—Dragon, (Russian,) explosion killed 1 and injured 14.

1910.

April 16—Japanese submarine No. 6 could not rise after a dive during manoeuvres. Lieut Sakuma and crew of 14 were asphyxiated. After the boat was raised a diary was found in which Lieut. Sakuma had described his sensations while awaiting the death of himself and his crew.

May 26—Pluviose (French) sunk in collision with mail boat off Calais; 26 lost.

1911.

Jan. 17—U-3 (German) sank to bottom of Kiel Harbor with crew of 30, but 27 saved themselves by putting on suits and helmets made for the purpose of shooting themselves through the torpedo tube to the surface, where their suits kept them afloat until aid arrived.

1912.

Feb. 2—A-3 (British) sunk by battleship Hazzard off Isle of Wight; 14 lost.

June 8—Vendimiare (French) rammed by battleship St. Louis during manoeuvres at Cherbourg; 24 lives lost.

Oct. 4—B-2 British) cut in two by Hamburg-American liner Amerika off coast of Kent; 15 officers and men lost.

1913.

April 3—Turquoise, (French;) 5 officers swept overboard and drowned.

June 8—E-5 (British;) explosion on board killed 3 and injured 7.

1914.

Jan. 16—A-7 (British) failed to rise after diving in manoeuvres off Plymouth; 2 officers and 9 men lost.

1915.

March 25—F-4 (American) failed to rise after submersion off Honolulu; 25 lives probably lost.

SETS SCIENTISTS FREE.

England Releases Germans Who Were Interned in Australia.

ROME, March 25, (via Paris, March 26.)—Information has been received here to the effect that six German scientists who attended the International Congress in Australia and were interned there when hostilities began finally have received permission from the British Government to return to their homes.

Permission to leave Australia was refused hitherto, it was asserted, on the ground that the scientists would be able to assist Germany in producing war materials because they were experts in physics and chemistry. Italian scientists interested themselves in behalf of the Germans.

Mail orders receive immediate attention, and should be sent without delay to avoid disappointment.

Arnold, Constalble & Co.

TODAY'S IMPORTANT SPRING SALES

"Looking Well Dressed" on a Stormy Day,
Is perfectly achieved by our exclusive

Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoats
TRADE MARK

In All Sizes for Women and Misses

Made from one of the celebrated Priestley cravenette materials, silky in texture and entirely out of the ordinary. Smartly cut, correctly tailored, light weight, easily packed, the "Waterberry" is the ideal coat for tourist wear.

NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

In Black, Navy, Tan. *An early selection is advised.*

Today only **9.50** *Regularly $15.00*

Also a Special Offering of

Women's Cravenette Covert Coats

The Latest Spring Models About ½ Price

Rainproof Covert Coats
Full length, belted models, of high grade finish and a full range of sizes in various shades. *Regularly $23.00* — Sale Price **11.50**

Satin Lined Covert Coats
¾ length in several smart styles made from the finest imported cravenette covert in shades of tan and grey mixture. *Regularly $45.00* — Sale Price **24.50**

"The Petticoat has had its rebirth," **says Lucille.**

500 Spring Silk Petticoats

"Welcome to the Petticoat," **says Worth.**

In Our Regular Stock This Week at $4.95 to $9.75

***On Special Sale Today* at 2.95 and 5.50**

PETTICOATS AT **2.95**
A great variety of the fashionable Spring shades in messaline, Milanese Jersey, Crepe de Chine and Crepe Taffeta; made in the prevailing mode both as to width and new arrangement of foot trimming, including graduated flounces, ruffles and ruches.

PETTICOATS AT **5.50**
In Jersey Milanese, Dresden Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, Taffeta, Crepe and Chiffon Taffeta in pastel shades—Rose Provence, Belgian Blue, Dreadnought Grey, Shell Pink, Brilliant Plaids and gay Dresden effects; also a large assortment of other desirable colors.

NOTE—Every petticoat in the collection is in the new circular or wide gored effect, so indispensable to the successful wearing of the Easter costume.

Men's Cravenette Gabardine Raincoats

¾ length in Grey, Tans, Olives and Field Mixtures

Continuing the sale of these strictly high grade coats, made from a smart waterproof rubberless fabric and displaying the newest style features. *Excellent value at $16.50, $18.00, $19.50.* — Special at **12.75**

NOTE—We have marked all medium weight skeleton lined dress Winter Overcoats at one price. Conservative styles and suitable for present or next season's wear. Black, Oxford and dark brown. Regularly $26.50, $32.00 — **17.50**

250 Men's and Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas

8 Ribbed, 26 and 28-Inch Frames.

This is by far the best umbrella value ever offered by us. All are made from a special quality, pure Twilled Silk, and finished in the finest manner. Long, stylish, carved plain and natural handles for women, and appropriate natural handles for men. Umbrellas of this grade in regular stock, $2.95.

Today only **1.85**

A Very Special Sale of Fine Travelling Cases and Bags

In styles suitable for men and women, priced for this occasion about ⅓ below regular value.

SOLE LEATHER CASES—With locks and buckle fasteners; 24-inch. *Value* 7.50
ENAMELED CASES—Separate tray, straps, locks and clasps; 24-inch. *Value* 7.00
BLACK REED SUIT CASES—Straps all round; leather bound; 24-inch. *Value* 6.75
BROWN REED SUIT CASES—Light, strong and airy; 24-inch. *Value* 6.75
COWHIDE TRAVELLING BAGS—Black and russet; 14, 16 and 18 inch. *Value* 7.50

At **5.50** *Marking Free.*

700 Dozen Entirely New Men's Spring Hose

Of Pure Silk and Fibre Mixed, new weight and quality just out. Plain black, navy, tan, taupe, grey and white, with spliced heel and full double sole.

At the Special Price 28c pair.

3 pairs for 75c; 6 pairs for $1.40.

Special Offering of Men's Easter Gloves

HANDSOME GREY MOCHA—With black stitching; 1 clasp. **At 1.75 pair**
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE GLACE—One button. **At 1.50 pair**
SMART YELLOW CHAMOIS—With black stitching; 1 clasp. **At 1.50 pair**
HIGH GRADE TAN CAPES—In various new Spring shades. **At 1.15 pair**

Important Easter Sale

Young Men's Silk Neckwear

Plain Poplin Ties
In all the new plain colors and Spring shades, made with paper cambric linings in band for thinness and easy sliding.
Special at **50c**

Bright Regimental Stripes. *Bright Roman Stripes.*
Bright College and Club Stripes. *Bright Multi-Colored Stripes.*

Extra large and wide shapes that tie the perfect knot for the spaced front collars now in vogue. Made from lustrous corded poplins of One Dollar value.

Very Special At **50c**

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Today—Last Day

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

The Fashion Display That Has Astounded America

Fashion authorities say that it is the most beautiful and comprehensive exhibition that has ever been held in New York. And one fashion editor said that no woman in New York can afford to miss this display, for it is the only one in America that presents all of the new and important styles of Paris—more than eighty of them.

Accommodations for, at least, 15,000 people.

10:30 A.M. *2 P.M.*

Eighth Floor

The Men's Store Is Quite Ready For Easter

Easter Sunday is a week from tomorrow; today is the day for men to get ready.

The great sections of the GIMBEL Store devoted to men are at the point of greatest helpfulness.

From Shoes and Hosiery, to Hats, Overcoats, Neckties, Gloves and Walking Sticks, the new styles of Spring apparel are presented—lavish in variety, dependable in quality, priced in a way that will help greatly to offset the high cost of dressing. To begin with:

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats

Cutaway Coats, of course, for formal Easter Dress; accurate styles, at **$25** to **$45.**
Striped Trousers at **$6.50** to **$12.**
But for the vast majority of men—

A Most Excellent Collection of the New Sack Suits; also Silk-lined Chesterfield and Loose Rough Overcoats, at — **$17.50**

The splendid GIMBEL Standard Suits and Overcoats which present the best obtainable quality and style, at — **$25.00**

A particularly fine display of Spring Suits and Overcoats, at — **$30.00**

And other still handsomer grades at $35 to $45.

A Very Special Group of Men's Spring-Weight Overcoats, Silk-lined, at $17.50
In Oxford gray, black, fancy mixtures, black-and-white checks, all foreign-made; sizes 34 to 48, and made to sell for $25 and over.

Fourth Floor

1000 Walking Sticks At 85c to $3.75

Regularly Sold for Much More

Men will be glad to promenade with these on Easter Sunday, and at any other time, for that matter. They are all in the fashionable styles and shapes, including

The Derby, Prince of Wales, Opera, Bulb

Many fine woods among which are

Malacca, Pimento, Ebony, Thistle, Bamboo and Rosewood

variously mounted in silver and ivory; silver hooks, buckhorn hooks, ivory hooks trimmed with silver, and many stylish natural wood hooks. **Main Floor.**

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Elevators

Men, Your Easter Clothes Are Ready!

The styles are absolutely without flaw. You'll see we're right when you see the clothes. The materials are all that taste could ask, most everything good and new is represented, and wait till you see the values!

These Suits at $24.75
are without doubt our best effort to "make good" with men who require a good deal in a Suit, yet who will go no higher in price. You don't have to go higher or farther. These Suits shape up fine with usual $30 ones. The picture tells the story.

Young Men's Suits $16.75
Yes, for a fact, you can get a distinctive style, a cleverly made Suit for this much. English models with large lapel, soft roll fronts. No padding in shoulder, the graceful, narrow effect. Good variety of materials and colors.

Top Coats at $16.75
Covert Overcoats for men and young men—the styles you turn to look at up and down Broadway, Coats with lots of "pep" and dash, but not extreme. Tans and grays galore, either box or form fitting models, self or velvet collars, silk yoke, sleeve lining, and at **$16.75.**

Youths' Suits, Long Trouser, $12.75
Sizes 14 to 20.
Perhaps the most important event in a boy's life is his day of Confirmation. He wants to look his best. He can. Here are the clothes. Natty blue serges, strictly all wool with long rolling lapels, patch pockets, mohair lined. Very mannish and up to date. Sizes 14 to 20.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, $19.75
Braid Edges.
Men who never thought they looked good in a cutaway are pleased with this offer at first sight. It's really exceptional. They're dark Oxford soft finish unfinished worsteds. Silk lined with braid edges. Correct in every detail.

FIFTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

FOWNES DOETTE
"BETWEEN SEASONS" GLOVE
A truly smart, satisfactory glove that is washable.
Stylish, comfortable, hygienic.
The latest shades: grey, stone and chamois, also white and black.
Men, women, and children.
Name in every pair;—
Ask your dealer

3 TO 1 FOR THAW NOW INDICATED IN APPEAL

Appellate Justices' Questions Cause Belief He'll Be Sent to New Hampshire.

KENNEDY MEETS SETBACKS

His Argument to Hold Slayer After Conspiracy Charge Fails Opposed on the Bench.

Harry K. Thaw and the lawyers aiding him in his fight for liberty were confident last night that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court would order his return to New Hampshire, from which he was extradited on a charge of conspiracy in his escape from Matteawan.

The appeal from the decision of Justice Page of the Supreme Court, who directed that Thaw be turned over to the Matteawan authorities, was argued yesterday before Justices Ingraham, Scott, Hotchkiss, and Clarke of the Appellate Division. It was made apparent by the comments of three of the Justices that they were impressed by Thaw's contentions. Justice Dowling, the fifth member of the Appellate Division, withdrew because he had presided at the second Thaw trial, and had signed the commitment on which Thaw was sent to Matteawan after being acquitted of the murder of Stanford White.

Morgan J. O'Brien argued that Thaw should be returned to New Hampshire, as he had been acquitted of conspiracy and there was no charge standing against him. The honor of the State of New York was involved, he said.

Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General, started to read an affidavit by Dr. Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan, concerning his view of Thaw's mental condition and the circumstances which led to his incarceration in Matteawan. Justice Ingraham, who presided, asked if, assuming all that to be true, any citizen of New York State could hold that it would be honorable to use his extradition to return him to Matteawan and to deny him the right to return to New Hampshire.

"The fact is," broke in Justice Scott, "they could not have brought him back under the commitment to Matteawan. The question is, Can New York State hold him upon a process on which he could not have been extradited?"

"When he was brought back and tried New York proved its good faith," said Mr. Kennedy.

"But the question is," replied Justice Ingraham, "whether the State of New York could in honor hold him in face of the fact that his return to New York State was unjust because he was not guilty of the crime on which he was extradited."

"This man," said Justice Hotchkiss, "is not guilty of a crime. It is a misfortune rather than a crime. Do you go so far as to say that having tried him for a crime the State can proceed against him in another matter?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Kennedy.

"Without regard to the generic character—"

"I say, without regard to the generic character," broke in Mr. Kennedy.

There was no right of asylum in interstate rendition, Mr. Kennedy continued. He argued that even had Thaw been kidnapped from New Hampshire, New York State could have taken jurisdiction of him once he was within the borders. Justice Ingraham agreed that there would have been no breach of faith involved in that act, but added that some one probably would have been punished for a violation of the laws of New Hampshire. Mr. Kennedy was about to continue his argument when Justice Ingraham interrupted.

"Your time is up, Mr. Kennedy," he said.

Mr. Kennedy seemed astonished at this statement, but resumed his seat after submitting his brief.

Summarized, the arguments presented by Thaw's counsel were as follows:

1. Thaw is not a citizen or resident of the State of New York, but of Pennsylvania.

2. The court order under which Thaw was formerly held at Matteawan, and under which it is now sought to return and hold him there, is not criminal process, and his confinement there had no element of punishment for crime.

3. His escape from Matteawan was not a crime.

4. After Thaw left the State of New York there was no way by which the State officials could cause his return in order to confine him in Matteawan, except by charging him with the commission of a crime.

5. The real object in the minds of the State officials at all times since Thaw left Matteawan has been to effect his recommitment.

Thaw's counsel quoted a paragraph from the extradition order of Gov. Felker of New Hampshire in which he said that he assumed the State of New York "in its subsequent conduct with reference to the arraignment and trial of the respondent upon the indictment for which alone the extradition sought is hereby granted" would "demonstrate her full appreciation of the dictates of fair play and the righteous and equal administration of justice."

Mr. O'Brien argued that the only point therefore on which Thaw was extradited was the question whether he had committed a crime. He presented excerpts from the report of the commission appointed by the Federal courts of New Hampshire in December, 1913, in which it was set forth that Thaw was not then suffering from any of the forms of insanity alleged by the prosecution at the time of the second murder trial.

"It is not claimed on this motion that Thaw has the right to remain in New York at large indefinitely," Mr. O'Brien said. "The only claim made on his behalf is that he is entitled to be returned to New Hampshire or to be given a reasonable opportunity to leave New York in order to return there. In neither case can there be any danger to the citizens of New York State."

Counsel for both sides expect a speedy decision by the Appellate Division, not, however, before the latter part of next week. Either side has the right to take an appeal.

MAIL THREAT TO KILL JEROME

Texas Writer Told Sheriff He'd Arrive Here Last Monday.

Police Commissioner Woods has a letter, well written and about two pages in length, which was received about ten days ago by Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and which contains a threat to kill ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, and the Sheriff also, if that official interferes.

"The letter was from Texas. I forget the town," said the Sheriff last night. "It was signed with two initials, which I also forget. However, it said that Mr. Jerome, as District Attorney, had broken up the writer's home and had forced him to leave New York. Now Mr. Jerome's activity in the Thaw case had again enraged the author."

HISS GERMAN NATIONAL AIR.

Circumnavigators Thereafter Entertained with Neutral Music.

When the Circumnavigators' Club, including "globe-trotters" of all nationalities, began the installation of its new officers at a dinner at Sherry's last night, the orchestra struck up "Tipperary." The air inspired generous applause, and many of the English members joined in singing the chorus. The musicians then started to play "Die Wacht am Rhein," but the first strains were marred by hisses from sympathizers with the Allies, so the piece was made shorter than usual, and after that only neutral selections were attempted.

Thurlow Weed Barnes succeeded W. Tyrie Stevens as President of the local branch of the club, which has other branches in Toronto, London, and Sydney, Australia. The new head of the organization was toasted after a similar honor had been paid the President of the United States and absent circumnavigators. After the installation the circumnavigators held an experience meeting. John Bassett Moore, formerly Counselor to the State Department, who was to have been the guest of honor, sent his regrets on account of illness in his family.

YALE STUDENT TWICE HELD.

Under Bail Here and in Bridgeport for Stealing Safe.

Anthony Aurilio, 23 years old, a student in the Law School at Yale University, and the son of a wealthy contractor of Bridgeport, Conn., was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Steers in the Coney Island Court on the charge of disposing of stolen goods in this city. He was arrested yesterday morning at the home of Gaetano Cilento, 142 Bay Fourteenth Street, Bath Beach, and Cilento and his son, Salvatore, were held on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Aurilio said that he had been brought here by detectives after he had promised to help them trap the other men. He expects to be returned to Bridgeport, where he is under bail on the charge of stealing a safe from the café of Harry Quinn. The story the police got was that Aurilio became associated with a gang of safe blowers and petty thieves in Bridgeport, while he was absent from college because of a slight illness. Aurilio had lost heavily in gambling, and the crooks urged that it would be easy to carry off the small safe in the café in an automobile which Aurilio's father gave him recently.

FOR EAST SIDE BANK VICTIMS

Subscriptions Solicited to Provide Popular Loan Fund.

Subscriptions are being solicited to establish a popular loan fund for the alleviation of the conditions on the east side brought about by the failures of the banks there which have tied up the savings of 60,000 depositors, amounting to $10,000,000. It is proposed that this fund be made available to these depositors, who are thrifty people and averse to receiving charity. Subscriptions of $5 and more are solicited, and may be sent to Julius Goldman at 111 Broadway.

An anonymous donor has agreed to duplicate every dollar given up to $50,000, and the fund, when secured, will be administered by Felix Adler, Julius Goldman, Mortimer L. Schiff, Bernard Semel, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

DANIELS DESCRIBES NAVY AS HIS SCHOOL

"Head Master" of Institution That Dwarfs Yale, He Tells Methodist Conference.

30 BALL-PLAYING CHAPLAINS

"Billy" Sunday Type Wanted for Appointments—Appeal to Albany for the Bible in Schools.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, describing features of instruction and training of the youth of the fleets last night at a reception held by members of the Methodist Conference for Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C., at the Bon Ray Hotel, Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, said the navy had the greatest school in the world.

"Yes," he continued. "Harvard and Yale may be large institutions of education, but they are tiny affairs compared with the naval educational system of Uncle Sam, where every ship is a school and every officer an instructor and teacher. Others have characterized me as the headmaster of the greatest school in the world. I suppose I may claim that distinction.

"This country today has too many misers in colleges, men who seek education only for themselves without regard to what benefits they should extend to others from the privileges they enjoy. In the navy today every one may obtain the advantage of free education through daily instruction. The day is past in the United States Navy for the barred door to ambition and the reward of personal worth. The enlisted man may now advance himself through the daily instruction, go to Annapolis and rise to the highest place in the service, even to that of Admiral. And we intend to open more doors as the years go by.

"We have had the false notion that well-trained officers and plenty of them was the proper and only course, and little or nothing was done for the better training of the men. Now the new order of things is for the benefit of the men behind the guns."

Announcing his intention to appoint thirty additional Chaplains in the navy, Secretary Daniels said:

"We have spent millions for dreadnaughts, submarines, and aeroplanes, and we have doubled and quadrupled the number of splendid officers of all grades in the service, but we have not added more than one Chaplain to the navy in fifty years. That is the reason I sought permission in the last days of Congress this session to appoint thirty Chaplains."

Referring to the invitation of the Methodists to "Billy" Sunday to come here and start a revival, the Secretary suggested that the success of the baseball evangelist was due to that game.

"The greatest game in the world is baseball," said Mr. Daniels, "and Sunday's knowledge of the game enables him to win his way into the hearts and minds of men. He talks right off the bat like a player. Here is an example of what I was told he said of the unconverted:

"'Why, the people here live so low down that when they go to hell they have to go in aeroplanes.'

"Now, when it comes to appointing the additional chaplains those who know how to play baseball will have the preference."

The Secretary said his rule abolishing imprisonment in the navy for desertion had worked successfully.

"I made up my mind to stop the practice of sending a man to prison for three years for trying to desert," he continued. "They told me that we would have no navy if I did abolish the prison. To that I replied, 'If a man does not want to stay in the service let him get out. A man who does not want to remain is of no use to the navy. The bulk of the navy is composed of young men who love the service. We have succeeded in reducing the number of those imprisoned from 1,900 to 900, and if this is not reduced more than another half in the next few months it will be because I do not remain to enforce the change."

The Secretary asserted that the banishment of the "wine room" on board ship had resulted in a higher standard of discipline and efficiency, acknowledged now by those who first had opposed the change. His hearers heartily applauded this statement. He caused more cheers when he compared President Wilson's administration favorably during this "trying war period" with the administrations of Lincoln and McKinley.

"This period of anxiety calls for divine patience, wise judgment and a sense of justice to hold up the rights of this country for peace, and it is my sincere hope that peace may continue with us," he said. "No greater service can be rendered than this. In Woodrow Wilson we have these qualities, and in him we have a worthy successor to the two illustrious men I have mentioned."

Secretary Daniels, who returned to Washington last night, is the only Methodist in the Cabinet.

At the morning session of the Methodist Conference in the Park Avenue Church the Rev. I. J. Peritz of Syracuse was appointed a committee to appear before the Legislature and urge the adoption of a measure requiring the Bible to be read in the public schools of the State. He was authorized to draft such a bill.

The Conference, stating that it represented 150,000 members of the Methodist Church in the State, adopted this resolution:

"We believe it a step in the right direction of recognizing the fundamental importance of religion in the broader sense as a basis for moral instruction, and the Bible as an inspiring means to that end."

The City Church Extension Society, which asked to be relieved of the financial support of Chelsea Church, Fort Washington Avenue and 178th Street, was authorized to maintain it for another year. The debt of the church consists principally of a mortgage for $26,000, interest on which has been paid by the Church Extension Society.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in an address said many English members of the Methodist Church were now with the British army at the front.

Hercules WATER
LIFTS THE LOAD
A wineglassful in the morning will counteract many full wine glasses of the night before. A mild and certain Hungarian aperient. At Druggists.
EISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home is the very embodiment of mother-love as it has seldom been put into words. $1.00 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., New York.

Resinol Soap shampoos
keep the hair healthy, rich and lustrous
Leave no stickiness or unpleasant odor. Resinol Soap sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

This model, especially designed by Lane Bryant, for Maternity Wear, was, through error in one of the mechanical departments of The New York Times, used in Bonwit Teller & Company's advertisement in the Rotogravure section last Sunday.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
BOOKS
Published Today
MARCH 27

	Pub. Price.	Macy Price.
Angela's Business—Henry S. Harrison.	$1.35	$1.21
Pollyanna Grows Up—Eleanor H. Porter.	1.25	$1.12

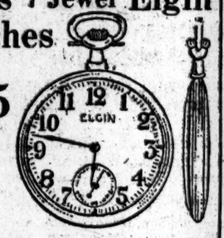
Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Sweet Scotch Love Story
By the author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."
THE WINNING OF LUCIA
By AMELIA E. BARR
At All Bookshops. Illus. $1.35 net.
D. Appleton & Company New York

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered May 1st.

MAIN BUILDING
BARGAINS
Today in Main Building
Men's 7 Jewel Elgin Watches at $3.95



16 size; open face; adjusted movements; plain nickel cases, at $3.95. The same in 10-year gold-filled cases, $5.95.

Ball-Bearing Skates, 89c
Usually $1.25; Today, at
For Men, Women, Boys and Girls—sturdy, smooth-running skates.
Please come early.

Easter Novelties
In Our Silver Store
Egg Sets—quadruple silver plate; plate with egg cup; salt and pepper shaker attached $1.95
Salt Sets—silver plated; 2 salt dishes with spoons, 1 salt shaker, 1 pepper shaker, in Easter box. $1.75
Imported Bonbonnieres—with rabbit on top..... 25c

"PLAY BALL!"
Will Soon Be Heard Everywhere, and We Anticipate the Season with a Sale Today of
500 Baseball Gloves
The event comes just in time for you to "brush up" a bit before the actual playing begins.
Some of these gloves are a little soiled and shop-worn, and that's why the prices are 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, instead of 35c to $1.50.
"D. & M." Official League Ball—compares favorably with any $1.25 league ball ever made; guaranteed for nine innings; today, at..... 75c

The Greatest Sale the Clothing Trade Has Ever Seen!
$20, $25 & $30 "Schloss Bros. & Co."
Suits for Men & Young Men, Today, at . . . $15
Very Fine Blue Serge—Neat Stripes—Silk Mixtures—Overplaids—Cassimeres—Plain Worsteds and Other Popular Favorites
The excellence of the tailoring is another important point for you to bear in mind
Gentlemen, here's a sale that you CANNOT afford to disregard, for it offers an opportunity to buy high-class, splendidly made suits for the very least expenditure.
Schloss Bros. & Co. are specialists in men's clothing of individuality and good taste. They use only the choicest fabrics (every yard "London SHRUNK"), cutting them in a manner which appeals to the best dressed men.
Every new and correct Spring model most acceptable to men and young men.
Every size—for tall men, short men, stout men, and men who can be fitted in regular sizes. Every chest measure from 28 to 50.
More of these suits were made to retail at $25 than at $20. Quite a number are regularly priced at $30.
Every suit backed by both the Schloss guarantee label and by the guarantee of Greenhut's.
Once wear a "Schloss" suit, and you will always demand one, and further, we emphasize the fact that even at $20, $25 and $30 these are the best garments produced.
Take your choice of them today at $15

New Spring Topcoats For Men and Youths, Today, at $12.50
The greatest values in New York will be found included in this offering today.
FORM FITTING OR LOOSE STYLES. Staple black or Oxford Spring Overcoats with or without silk facing. COVERTS; IMPORTED FANCY MIXTURES and PLAIN EFFECTS; greys, browns, etc.; velvet or self collars. A size for everybody.
New Spring "Kingly" Trousers at $3, $3.85 and $5
Scores of neat patterns; also plain blues or blacks; sizes to 54 waist.

Enormous Sales Today of Boys' Easter Suits and Reefers
Immense Stocks of Serviceable and Stylish Garments at Prices Not To Be Matched Outside of Greenhut's
BOYS' SUITS & REEFERS at $1.95
Most popular styles; nicely made of Cheviots and Cassimeres in gray and brown fancy mixtures. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
THE REEFERS in tans and gray fancy mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.
BOYS' TWO TROUSER SUITS AT $2.95 & $3.95
Wonderful range of materials, including all the favorites. Sizes 7 to 17 years.
BOYS' REEFERS AT $2.95 & $3.95
"Bal" and double-breasted models; black and white checks, fancy mixtures and blue serge. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.
BOYS' TWO TROUSER SUITS AT $5
Nothing like this in New York to compare at the price.
All wool cheviots, mixed tweeds, etc.; tans, browns, light and dark grays and blue serges; all the new styles. Sizes 7 to 17 years.
BOYS' SPRING REEFERS
In sizes 2½ to 10 years.
AT $5
"Swagger" Bals, Norfolk and Double-breasted coats in black and white checks, Coverts and Fancy Mixtures; plain blues.
A Sensational Sale of BOYS' BLUE SERGE SUITS
Divided for Special Selling Today,
At $3.95, $5, $6, $7.75, $8.75 & $9.75
More than 2,500 suits for your choice at these prices.
One and two trouser suits in Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles. Every suit guaranteed. All sizes from 7 to 18 years.
A BIG SAVING ON EVERY SUIT SELECTED.

Men's and Young Men's Hats, $2
In the Smartest Shapes for Easter, at
IN FAST BLACK DERBIES, Greenhut's Hat Department exhibits a collection of models that is striking by reason of its diversity. All fast black and in the most acceptable shapes.
IN SOFT HATS there is a very wide choice, including the NEW TELESCOPE & CREASE in the leading shades of olive, brown, navy, grey and black. Most attractive appearing hats that are the standard of style.
Soft Hats and Derbies, at $1.25
An excellent selection here in all sizes and shapes. Today is a good day to make your selection.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Take Five Years From Your Age!
Would that not make you happy? You can actually appear five to ten years younger by wearing the proper corsets—the BON TON corsets.
It is a well-known fact that
Bon Ton CORSETS
will, when correctly fitted, so change and improve the figure contour, that you will feel and look like a new woman.
It is really astonishing what youthful lines and perfect ease one enjoys by wearing the proper BON TON. Price $3 to $25.
Ask YOUR Dealer
A most smart creation reflecting the mode of the hour. $3.50 is the price
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.
Makers also of ROYAL WORCESTER Corsets $1 to $3
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Turmoil
By Booth Tarkington

This is the best selling book in America. Why? Because it is the best book. In addition to the regular edition we have issued a thin-paper edition in red leather. The whole country, press and public, is praising it. Albert Frederick Wilson of N. Y. University says: "I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, 'The Turmoil,' is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years."

Moonglade
By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress"

Different from the other books of the author is this cosmopolitan novel of life in France and Russia, but the same in intimate knowledge of aristocratic society and picturesque settings. "It is like a chapter of old chivalry brought down to date."—Grand Rapids Press.

When a Man Comes To Himself
By Woodrow Wilson

The distinguished author voices his belief that every man, like Kipling's ship, finds himself some day. Live by enthusiasm, he urges; don't be driven by necessity. And if you fail, make failure a stepping-stone.

Pals First
By Francis Perry Elliott

A delicious story, full of spirit and dare-devil romance and humor. A romance of mistaken identity, fascinating in its quality, with a charm of plausibility which recalls "The Prisoner of Zenda." Two picturesque vagabonds are traversing a broad highway in the South. They come to a stately old mansion. The negro servant who meets them welcomes the younger as the long-absent master of the house. They accept the situation—they are taken in and—then—things happen.

Johnny Appleseed
By Eleanor Atkinson

A sympathetic story of a real character into whose unusual personality the author has succeeded in penetrating as she did into the dog nature of the real "Greyfriars Bobby." All the romance of our early frontier life, with its hardships, its courage, its sacrifices, and its joys, fills the pages of the book. It is a portion of our border life that waited to be written, not the fighting only, but the upbuilding, the conquering of the forests, the making of the wilderness blossom.

Barbara's Marriages
By Maude Radford Warren

Mrs. Warren presents an interesting problem in her new novel. The heroine is passionately desirous of knowing life. She marries a man old enough to be her father. His death on their wedding day leaves her to begin her search for happiness all over again, and during it she runs into some blind alleys. Anticipation, deception, and fulfilment at last are her portion.

The books in which Frederick W. Taylor expressed his own views and experience of scientific management are "The Principles of Scientific Management" and "Shop Management."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

My Dear Kenneth:

Our divorce decree was granted today, as you will doubtless see by this evening's New York papers. I suppose Miller & Kent will send you some sort of official notice and whatever documents are necessary.

Thank goodness, all the bothersome legal formalities are over!

So wrote Sybil in
"LOVE LETTERS OF A DIVORCED COUPLE"
By William Farquhar Payson
Beneath the humor and gaiety of this romance is a genuine note of constructive criticism. Mr. Payson offers a real solution for the "tremendous trifles" that build up divorce.
Decorated. Net, $1.00.
Just Out. All Bookstores.
Doubleday, Page & Company

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home — An indescribably appealing woman—not always wise in her sacrifices — but lovable.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., Net $1.00.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home — A book of infinite tenderness and universal appeal. At all Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., $1.00 net.

PLAN CITY FIGHT ON ALBANY RULE

Secret Conference at Capital of Democratic Leaders Follows Garbage Bill Veto.

MAYOR'S FRIENDS IN ARMS

Another Onslaught on Direct State Tax Likely—State Committee May Be Called In.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Friends of Mayor Mitchel, aroused by the Governor's veto of the Garbage Disposal bill and the general attitude of hostility or indifference toward the interests of the City of New York, which they ascribe to the Republican Legislature, are preparing for a fight, as they announce, "to protect the city's interests."

The plans as yet have not been formulated fully, but preliminary steps were taken today at a conference called at the Ten Eyck Hotel by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen at which Chairman William Church Osborn of the Democratic State Committee, United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, ex-Gov. Glynn, John Godfrey Saxe, who was Gov. Glynn's legal adviser; ex-Deputy Controller Harris, and Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leaders in the Legislature, were present.

The deliberations of the conference were kept secret. It is understood, however, that some drastic line of action may be announced in a week or so. It would not surprise persons who are familiar with what went on at the conference if the Democratic State Committee should be called together to adopt some declaration of principles with reference to New York City legislation and incidentally arraign the course of Gov. Whitman and the Republican lawmakers with regard to New York City legislation.

While action on the part of the Democratic State Committee hardly could be expected to have any direct influence on the present Legislature, which is heavily Republican in both of its branches, it is intended to place responsibility where it belongs, to make strong appeal to the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet here within a fortnight, with a view of obtaining a larger measure of home rule for New York City, and incidentally to pave the way for a fight in the Assembly elections next Fall against Republican lawmakers from New York City who may be accused of having been recreant to their obligation to the New York City constituencies which they represent.

There is no disposition on the part of anybody to place responsibility for the defeat of the Garbage Disposal bill on the lawmakers. The bill was passed with normal majorities, supplied by the Republicans in both houses, while the Democrats, dominated by the Tammany element, voted against it. But the action of Gov. Whitman is harshly criticised not only by those who are looking out for the interests of the city administration at the Capitol, but also by Republican lawmakers from New York City generally.

The situation affecting New York City legislation this year is rendered more complex by the fact that the present Democratic delegation in both houses of the Legislature is not in harmony with the New York City administration. But it was said by Democrats today that the differences between the Mitchel administration and Tammany would not be permitted to stand in the way of a vigorous fight against any attempt in the Legislature or the Governor's office to disregard the interests of the City of New York for the benefit of the rural parts of the State, which they judged from some pending measures was the plan of the present Republican Legislature, as it had been the plan of Republican Legislatures and Republican Governors before.

While Gov. Whitman and the Republican leaders alike would prefer to regard the recent dispute over the financial condition of the State and the necessity for a huge direct tax, of which taxpayers in New York City would furnish the bulk, as a closed chapter, it was learned today that as a result of the Democratic conference the controversy was likely to be revived, and another attack made, which would call for a new defense from the Governor. The New York City officials are determined either that the direct tax plan shall be abandoned or that the necessity for it be set forth in a manner that will permit of conclusive analytical study.

Just now the representatives of the New York City administration here are awaiting with apprehension the Governor's action on the Cullen Terminal bill, which provides for the construction and operation of a marginal railroad along the Brooklyn water front under the joint auspices of the City Government and the railroads which reach tidewater in New York. It is feared that the Governor will veto this measure on the ground that was given for his veto of the Garbage Disposal bill—that it would involve the city in new financial embarrassment. The city authorities, however, regard the marginal railway project as a revenue measure essential to the safeguarding of its interests as a seaport.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith both announced today that they would make the fight of their lives to bring about the passage of the measures which they say they introduced to protect the city from raids on its treasury in the interest of rural communities.

One of these bills provides for the proper equalization of taxes in the Counties of Putnam, Orange, Ulster, Green, and Schoharie, where New York City owns much property in the Ashokan and Croton watersheds. It has been the practice in all of these counties to assess the watershed properties belonging to the city as if they were improved city properties, and as a result there have been mandatory calls on the city treasury to the extent of nearly $500,000 annually for taxes, while the adjacent property, owned by private individuals, practically has been free from taxation.

Other bills appropriate millions of dollars for the building of county and town highways and for the maintenance of State highways. Of these amounts taxpayers in New York City are compelled to pay about 80 per cent.

"The time has come," said ex-Speaker Smith today, "when something must be done to put an end to the crying injustice of making taxpayers in New York City foot the bills for the entire State without receiving anything in return from the State.

"Just now, when the city is suffering from the cumulative effect of years of bad financing, the burden is heavily felt and this is the time when we propose to put Gov. Whitman and the Republican Legislature to the test. If they are not willing to have justice done we shall at least take pains to let the people know about it."

SCHOOL BOARD CUT IN TWO.

Bill Indorsed by Regents Changed Without Finley's Knowledge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The New York City Board of Education is reduced from forty-six to twenty-three members by the terms of a State administration bill introduced in the Assembly today by Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn and Majority Leader Harold Hinman. The chief purpose of the measure is the recodification of the educational laws of the State, which are now scattered in 250 different chapters of the statutes.

The bill was prepared by State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley for the Regents, and in its original form provided for a board of fifteen members for New York City. When the measure appeared in the Legislature the number had been changed to twenty-three. When he was informed of the alteration, Dr. Finley said:

"I will not stand for that change. It was the consensus of the Regents that fifteen was the proper number, and I do not know that any one has the right to alter the measure without consulting the Regents, if the Regents are to be put in the position of supporting it."

"The increase in number was made at the request of the New York City delegation, which should have more to say about legislation for its city than any one else," said Mr. Hinman today. "If Dr. Finley can appear before the Education Committees and convince them that the number should be fifteen, the change will be made to the original number."

The measure has every prospect of enactment. By the terms of the bill a board of education in office shall continue without change until the terms of the members expire. In New York City the members are to be appointed by the Mayor, six from Manhattan, six from Kings, two members each from the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, and five members from the city at large. In appointing the members the Mayor shall designate them for terms so that the tenure of approximately one-fifth of the members shall expire on the first Tuesday of May, 1916, and each year thereafter until 1920. Subsequent appointees shall serve for five-year terms.

DROPS CRUELTY CHARGES.

Governor Receives Satisfactory Explanations from State Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Whitman has received a letter from Charles H. Jackson, who formerly was Chief Examiner of the defunct Department of Efficiency and Economy, calling his attention to disclosures made by him in the course of an investigation of conditions at the Training School for Girls at Hudson and the Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys at Industry. It was said at the Executive Chamber today that in the absence of formal accusations the Governor would take no action.

Mr. Jackson recommended the removal of the Superintendent at both these institutions. Cruelty in the treatment of the girl inmates at the Hudson Training School and neglect and failure to supply proper and sufficient food for the boys at Industry were among the charges. The report was addressed to the Legislature, and it seems that Gov. Whitman, even should he have any desire to entertain the charges, does not feel that there is anything before him to act upon.

The Monroe County Grand Jury, after an investigation of the charges involving the school at Industry, has exonerated the management from any blame and found the charges unjustified. The Governor has had explanations from physicians associated with the Training School for Girls at Hudson, setting forth the necessity of the punishment that Mr. Jackson pronounced unduly severe, which the Governor regards as satisfactory.

NEW PRACTICE FOR MILITIA.

"Group Firing" to be Introduced at the April Rifle Practice.

When New York National Guardsmen have their rifle practice at the range at Peekskill in April they will, after the record work is concluded, take up a new competition known as "group firing." Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, explaining the new practice yesterday, said:

"The commanding officer of each company on the range will select a provisional squad of seven privates and a Corporal to represent his company. These squads will not fire at the targets directly in front of them, but will fire at targets in front of the squad at the right or left of them. Thus each squad will be shooting obliquely on the other fellows' ground.

"When the silhouette target assigned to a man is hit that target will be withdrawn, and the competitor assigned thereto, being assumed to have been hit, will cease firing. The competitor on the opposing squad who has 'hit' his man may coach his comrades, supply them with unexpended ammunition, and assist the fire of his squad in any way.

"The time limit will be three minutes, firing at will, each squad in the beginning receiving the same amount of ammunition. At the command 'Cease firing' the squad having the least casualties will be declared the winner."

Dr. Schultze Sued for $25,000.

Mrs. Sophia Moss, the widow of Henry Moss, who died in the Polyclinic Hospital on Feb. 5, sued Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze in the Supreme Court yesterday for $25,000, charging that he had performed an autopsy illegally on the body of her husband and removed some portions of it without her consent. Charges against Dr. Schultze because of his action are pending before the Board of Coroners.

Price and Supply unaffected by War

Conditions in Europe have not curtailed the supply and no change has been made in the price of the
Famous Natural Laxative
Hunyadi Janos Water
Patrons can readily obtain this water at all Drug Stores at the *usual price.*
Standard remedy for biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver and
CONSTIPATION
Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes

Founded 1826

Sturdiness is a feature of clothes-building which all too often is sacrificed for less important features.

Wearing qualities form the true foundation of service. Without them, fashion, fit, and finish show to embarrassing disadvantage.

And it is such an easy accomplishment to happily blend appearance and sturdiness that it long ago became habitual with us.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

UPHOLDS LABOR LAW TO PROTECT WOMEN

Court of Appeals Finds That Prohibition of Night Employment Is Legal.

HEALTH MUST BE GUARDED

Finds That Legislature Acted Within Its Rights in the Interest of the General Welfare.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the law passed in 1913 prohibiting work by women in factories between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. The opinion was written by Judge Hiscock.

To test the constitutionality of the law, the Charles Schweinler Press, a corporation of New York City, employed May Cashal and other women during the prohibited hours in its printing house and bookbindery. It was convicted of violation of the labor law. This particular provision of the law was the outcome of the investigation of the Wagner Factory Commission. The entire court concurred in Judge Hiscock's opinion. Judge Hiscock, in part, said:

"We are presented with the issue whether it can be said that night work by women in factories is so generally and substantially injurious to their health that the Legislature was justified by public considerations in preventing the evil by forbidding the cause.

"In the determination of this question it will be well first to summarize some of the facts and reasons which induced the legislation, and second, to test the sufficiency of these as a basis for the statute by certain principles of law applicable to such a case.

"There are certain fundamental facts involved in the decision of the question which are beyond any dispute. The statute forbids night work simply in factories. We know as a matter of common observation that such labor is generally performed indoors and that under average conditions and surroundings existing in factories even when performed in the daytime it is ordinarily arduous and exacting.

"Impairment caused by exhaustion or even ordinary weariness must be repaired by normal and refreshing sleep and rest, if health and efficiency are to be preserved. The natural and common order of work and rest is that the former shall be for the most part performed during the hours of the day and the latter enjoyed during the night.

"However confident a large number of people may be that in many fields, including that of the administration of government, woman is the full equal of man, no one doubts that as regards physical strength and endurance she is inferior and that her health in the field of labor must be specially guarded by the State if it is to be preserved, and if she is to continue successfully and healthfully to discharge those peculiar duties which nature has imposed upon her."

Judge Hiscock then reviews the appointment of the Factory Investigating Commission and says:

"This commission considered this subject of night work by women in factories and in 1913 made a report to the Legislature, recommending that there be passed the law, now before us, prohibiting it. It reported that such prohibition was essential to protect and preserve the health and to some extent the morals of women.

"It is not a basis for a constitutional objection to a statute like this, generally prohibiting the labor of women between certain hours, that in exceptional cases it may prevent employment of some women for a short time between those hours under such conditions as would be productive of no substantial harm.

"A Legislature must legislate in general terms, and its mandates are not constitutionally vulnerable because having power to act concerning a certain subject and to legislate in terms reasonably calculated to accomplish the great purpose within the scope of its authority, it covers and prohibits some isolated transaction which by itself would be harmless and unobjectionable."

The Legislature, Judge Hiscock continues, acted within its wide powers of discretion in enacting the law, and continues:

"Various other grounds have been urged upon our attention as ones upon which the constitutionality of the statute might rest. They have not been overlooked, but it is deemed unnecessary to consider them in view of our conclusion in respect of the question which has been discussed. Therefore, we conclude the statute is constitutional as a police regulation in the interest of public health and the general welfare of the people of the State.

"In reaching the conclusion above set forth we have not overlooked or failed to consider the forcibly expressed argument of the appellant that we have been passing through days when many people were prodigal in their generous willingness to devise statutory cures for other people who neither demanded, desired, nor needed them, and that this statute in its universal application to all factories will inflict unnecessary hardships on a great many women who neither ask nor require its provisions by depriving them of an opportunity to earn a livelihood by perfectly healthful labor, although performed during some of the hours of the night.

"There may or may not be force in some of these arguments. They are of the kind which involve questions of discretion, judgment, and public policy, and must be addressed to the Legislature."

COURT HOUSE SITE DEFINED.

Board Approves Location Recommended by Guy Lowell.

The exact site of the new Court House, as recommended by Guy Lowell, the architect, was approved yesterday by the Court House Board. It will be entirely east of Centre Street, and the building, which will be 392 feet in diameter, will have its centre at about the junction of Park Street and Mission Place. Thus, it will be built over the ground of the old Five Points, which once had so evil a name in New York.

Part of this land is now occupied by a little asphalted patch known as Paradise Park, and is just across the road from the southwest corner of Mulberry Bend Park. This will be absorbed in the new site, which also will extend across Park Street to the southeast, and will take in land now occupied by buildings, which have been included in the second condemnation proceedings instituted on account of the Court House improvement.

As Mr. Lowell has now nearly completed his final plans, and the Court House Board is ready to begin construction, the Board decided to send a communication to the Board of Estimate, asking it to take title on May 1 to all the land necessary for the modification of the original site, and to take the other steps necessary to put it in shape for building purposes.

The Court House Board hopes to have full possession of its site by May 6, and then to proceed at once with the letting of the construction contract. That should be awarded before the Board of Estimate adjourns for the Summer, so that the excavation of the foundation, if not the actual erection of the building, may be under way before the Fall begins.

WOULD DEPOSE MRS. ENO.

Fight Opens Over Woman's Party Leadership in Queens.

A contest in the Woman Suffrage Party in Queens over the borough leadership is about to be taken to the State Executive Committee. Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica is the present Chairman of the County Committee. The opposition wants the Chairmanship to go to Mrs. John J. Halleran of Flushing, the wife of Tax Commissioner John J. Halleran, who is now Vice President of the organization, on the ground that Mrs. Eno was not properly elected. The leader of the opposition to Mrs. Eno is Mrs. Norman Nelson of Flushing, leader of the Fourth Assembly District.

Some of the opposition to Mrs. Eno has arisen from her support of certain criminal prosecutions in Queens, and these activities have been made the pretext for opening the campaign. Mrs. Eno has always declared that she did not represent the Woman Suffrage Party in what she has done to have crime punished in Queens, but that she represented herself only. She will make a fight to retain her leadership.

LA SALLE CASE EVIDENCE IN.

Prosecution Offers Proof That Victim Was of Good Character.

Evidence in the trial of Antonio La Salle for the murder of James Minott, which, according to La Salle's brother, grew out of a political quarrel in the Second Assembly District, was finished yesterday and adjournment was taken to Monday, when the case will go to the jury.

The prosecution offered several character witnesses yesterday to show that Minott bore a good reputation and thus to disprove the defense's contention that La Salle killed Minott in self-defense after the defendant's brother had been slashed with a razor. The defense offered testimony to show that Minott had been quarrelsome.

TRAVIS URGES CUTS IN INSURANCE FORCE

Believes Eighteen Places Should Be Abolished in Albany Department.

BUT PRAISES WORK DONE

State Controller Suggests Economies to Result in Decrease of $100,000 in Appropriation Desired.

ALBANY, March 26.—The elimination of eighteen places and a reduction of $100,390 in the appropriation asked by the State Department of Insurance for the ensuing fiscal year are recommended by Controller Eugene M. Travis in his report of the investigation conducted into the Insurance Department. The services of nine confidential investigators, Controller Travis says, should be dispensed with. He further recommends that the request for the appointment of assistant counsel be denied and that two places in the Brokers' License Bureau be combined. The Insurance Department, the report, however, says, has been maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

Deputy Controller Fred G. Reusswig, in charge of the investigation, submitted his findings to Controller Travis. In his report he said:

"The examination of the fiscal affairs of the State Department of Insurance discloses the fact that the appropriation request now before the Legislature is much larger than there is any real need for. We believe that the sum of $100,390 should be stricken from the request.

"It is apparent that some of the positions for which appropriations are asked were never necessary and that some others for which there was temporary necessity may now be eliminated at a saving of $46,450. Nine confidential investigators should be dispensed with. These positions were created after the amendment to the law providing for the licensing of insurance brokers, and the work assigned to these employes has been completed. The request for an assistant counsel at $3,000 should be denied. There is a request for $6,000 for salaries of five inspectors of safety devices in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, which we recommend be disallowed, as these positions will be necessary only until Oct. 1, when the work assigned to the inspectors will be performed elsewhere.

"There are two positions in the Brokers' License Bureau—cashier and tax clerk—which should be combined into one, at a saving of $3,750. No appropriation should be made for a cashier in the Liquidation Bureau, for which $2,750 is asked, as the position is unnecessary, which is also true of the position of confidential clerk in the New York office, at $1,500. An additional employe requested for the Workmen's Compensation Bureau at $2,100 should not be allowed. By following the foregoing recommendations eighteen positions that are now filled will be eliminated."

After suggesting certain other changes looking to economy the report says:

"The cost of operating the Insurance Department in 1910 was $276,019.05, and in 1914, $441,371.64. If the recommendations which we make are adopted, the appropriation for 1916 will be $477,900.

"Since 1910 there has been an increase in receipts of the department of $333,-294.39, the amount collected last year from taxes, licenses, fees, and refunds being $839,684.33.

"We find that there has been an improper practice by the department in charging back to insurance companies the cost of examinations, owing to the employment of an erroneous basis of calculation in determining the salaries of the examiners. As a result the companies escape payment of one-seventh of the examiners' salaries. We recommend that this error be rectified in future calculations."

PALMS SCARCE FOR SUNDAY.

Crop Is Blighted and Supply for New York Limited.

Palm Sunday tomorrow may find many people without palms. The crop, usually plentiful, is almost a failure this year, due to blight. New York dealers own their own palm plantations in Central Florida. This season the usual number of palms were brought to New York to be distributed from here throughout the country. Soon it was discovered that the stock changed color and then rotted.

One Barclay Street firm yesterday received fifty telegrams asking if palms could be had in good condition. It was impossible to fill orders.

Most of the palms are sold to Catholic Churches, Roman and Greek, but more and more Protestant churches are ordering them each year. Many orders from Protestants had to be refused by Barclay Street dealers yesterday.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW TODAY

First International Exposition to Open at Grand Central Palace.

The first International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries will open at the Grand Central Palace at 5 o'clock this afternoon and continue until next Saturday night.

Many novel and interesting inventions in photography will be shown, including color photography for amateurs. Several important events are planned for the show, one being the organization of the American Society of Pictorial Photographers, which will be open to all the photographic clubs of the United States.

The Jury of Awards has arranged a classification of prints, and the work of judging will begin as soon as the show opens. More than 1,000 prints will me judged, and gold, silver and bronze placques will be awarded to the winners.

Century Theatre Club Meets.

The monthly social meeting of the Century Theatre Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. "The Photo Play, Its Aims and Ideals," was the general topic of the afternoon, the Universal Film Manufacturing Company furnishing moving pictures and a number of its players. There were talks by Elaine Sterne, Lucius Henderson, Rose Janowitz, King Baggot, and Mary Fuller, all of whom are active in some branch of film making, on the part of the work with which they are associated.

BOYD MORTGAGE GUARANTEE
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 22, 1915.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Frank Bailey,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
Thomas F. Baiss,	Ranald H. Macdonald,
Charles S. Brown,	Alfred E. Marling,
Wesley C. Bush,	William F. Patterson,
Julien T. Davies,	Frederick Potter,
William L. De Bost,	F. de Hass Sinnemon,
Richard M. Hoe,	John W. Sterling,
George S. Ingraham,	Felix M. Warburg,
Remsen Johnson,	Ellis D. Williams,
Martin Joost,	Robert B. Woodward.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously elected:

Clarence H. Kelsey.....President
Martin Joost .....Vice-President
Frank Bailey.....2d V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
John L. Sherwood .....3rd Vice-President
Joseph H. Ward .....4th Vice-President
Clinton D. Burdick.....Treasurer
William B. Clarke.....Secretary
Harold W. Hoyt.....Assistant Treasurer
Randall Salisbury .....Assistant Secretary
Frank E. Hurley.....Assistant Secretary
Edgar I. Hillary.....Assistant Secretary
Herbert C. Bothwell...Assistant Secretary

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

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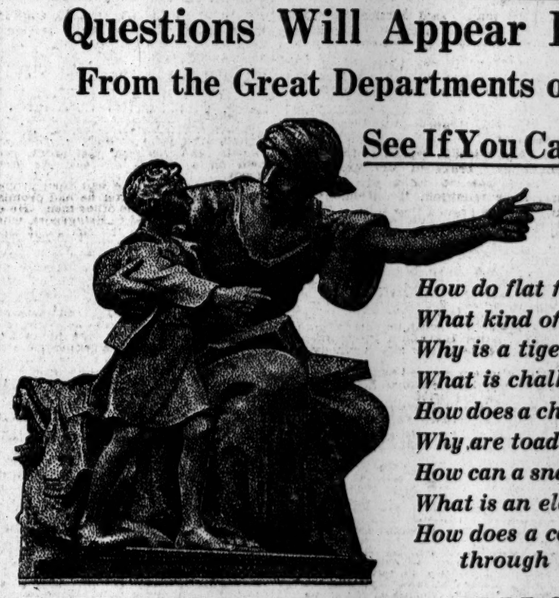

DEPARTMENT OF NATURE
How do flat fishes become flat?
What kind of food do whales eat?
Why is a tiger striped?
What is chalk made of?
How does a chameleon change color?
Why are toads helpful to gardens?
How can a snake move without feet?
What is an electric eel?
How does a cobra send poison through its fangs?

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MEXICANS FAILED TO MENTION FLAG

Files Show No Demands Were Based on Indignity Offered by Zapata Slayers.

NEW FIGHTING IN YUCATAN

But Sisal Is Being Moved—Villa Forces Now Threaten Tampico and Matamoros.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—No separate apology or reparation has been made by General Palafox or other spokesman for the Zapatista Government in Mexico City for the indignity shown the American flag that floated over the house of John B. McManus, an American citizen, when he was killed by Zapata troops on March 11.

Though the impression was created by statements made at the State Department yesterday that there had been a separate demand for such an apology, it is now admitted that such a demand may not have been made. Secretary Bryan was asked this afternoon whether there had been a particular demand or request for reparation for the indignity, and responded that he did not care to answer that question until he could have an opportunity to examine the telegrams sent to the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City. Mr. Bryan was of the impression that such a demand had been made, but a search of the files of the State Department later failed to show that any special reparation had been demanded on account of the treatment of the flag over the McManus house.

General Palafox has apologized for the killing of McManus and the attack on his house. The telegram which brought this apology has not been made public. It was examined late this afternoon by officials of the State Department, and failed to show that General Palafox made any allusion to the insult to the flag when he apologized for the killing of McManus. The apology may have been intended to be broad enough to cover that indignity, but the message which transmitted the apology did not contain any allusion to the flag incident.

Secretary Bryan said late this afternoon that the indemnity to be paid for the killing of McManus was being arranged. He added that within a few days he expected to be able to announce that an agreement had been reached on the indemnity question.

Conditions in Yucatan.

Secretary Daniels received a message today from Admiral Caperton on board the flagship Washington, dated 3:20 P. M., Vera Cruz, March 25, stating that the Governor of Yucatan had informed him that "the statement concerning the destruction of the sisal field is absolutely untrue." He also states that the Carranza Government has declared that all the hundred-peso, fifty-peso, and twenty-peso bills which were signed by ex-Gov. Avilla in Yucatan are of no value. In Merida, the Yucatan capital, Carranza troops have been reduced to 1,000.

The Carranza Government has ordered an increase in the present tax of 1 cent Mexican gold on one kilo of sisal by 1 cent, and as a war tax an additional 2 cents, to take effect April 20. The Carranza Governor of Yucatan has received a large body of Yucatan citizens, Admiral Caperton reported, and they were assured that "the people may return to their homes and be protected in lives and property." Admiral Caperton further reported that at the present time General Alvarado is "undoubtedly endeavoring to conciliate the public."

The steamer Wyvisbrook is unloading, and her Captain has orders to load sisal when the discharge of the present cargo is completed. Other merchant vessels are in the same status as privately reported.

Eliseo Arredondo, Chief of the Constitutionalist Agency here, today received the following telegram from General Salvador Alvarado at Merida, Yucatan:

"I desire you to make known that the Port of Progreso is open and that the loading and unloading of ships is continually going on. At present there are three steamers loading sisal for the International Harvester Company. I can assure you that normal conditions will continue to prevail throughout the State."

A message to the State Department indicated that the insurgents in Yucatan had received arms and that they had begun a revolution against Carranza in eastern Yucatan. The message said that reports reaching Progreso were to the effect that "fighting is in progress in eastern Yucatan."

Villa Making Gains.

A dispatch to the State Department from San Luis Potosi states that it is reported that Ebano, near Tampico, was captured on the night of March 22 by General Chao, the Villa leader.

A report from Nogales states that a small party, presumably from Agua Prieta, burned several bridges on the 24th between Naco and Cananea and Nogales, thus destroying railway communication with Cananea.

Advices from Vera Cruz state that a printers' strike has resulted in the suspension of all newspapers. The newspapers generally have been strongly advocating an increase in wages and a decrease in the prices of commodities.

The department was also informed that the Benito Juarez, which is being detained at Acapulco, on the west coast, by the Carranza authorities, is held on account of the alleged action of the steamer in carrying arms and ammunition to the enemy.

Advices dated March 25, from the west coast of Mexico, received via navy wireless, state that the Governor of Sonora has refused to give his approval to the imposition of a forced loan on the merchants of Guaymas. The situation at Manzanillo is the same as previously reported. According to reports, there are indications of Villa success between Colima and Guadalajara.

The confidential agency of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government of Mexico issued this statement tonight:

"In line with the policy of establishing and maintaining law and order in all territory as rapidly as the Convention forces obtain control, Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of State at Chihuahua, today wired Enrique C. Llorente, Washington agent of the Convention Government, that a complete judiciary system is now in operation throughout the north of Mexico. The States included in this territory are Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Coahuila, Durango, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Michoacan, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, and Sonora.

"The main body of the Convention forces operating against Matamoras left Reynosa at noon yesterday, the confidential agency is advised. As soon as it joins with the vanguard, now before Matamoros, the attack on the city will be made."

GUTIERREZ REPORTED KILLED

Also Some Members of His Cabinet in Battle with Villistas.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, March 24, (via El Paso, March 26.)—General Thomas Urbina has telegraphed to President Gonsales Garza that ex-President Gutierres and some members of his Cabinet have been killed in a fight with the Conventionist forces of Palmas Cordas, State of San Luis Potosi.

Gutierres was last reported at Doctor Arroyo in the mountains of Nuevo Leon, whither he had fled with several other leaders who rebelled against the Convention Government.

OPPOSES CHURCH ACTIVITY.

Vicar General at Vera Cruz Warns Against Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 26.—Vicar General Parades has made a protest against Catholic refugees in foreign countries using the Church to bring about intervention.

The anniversary of the signing of the Plan of Guadalupe was celebrated as a holiday with military parades.

AMERICAN RANCHES LOOTED.

Fighting and General Disorder Reported in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 26.—Colonel Miguel Samaniego, who captured Moctezuma, Sonora, on March 16, looted the town, according to advices received here today, and continued eastward with his plunder. Ranches owned by Americans suffered mostly, every head of livestock and even fowl being killed or carried off.

M. G. Medina, Judge of the First Instance of Moctezuma, was executed. His court clerk, Leopold Herrera, and Cornelio Arvisu, a wealthy citizen, also were shot, after the Maytorena garrison fled. Ten citizens of the town were killed in the fighting, Samaniego lost forty-eight of his force, killed and wounded.

No confirmation has been received of the report that Nacosari had been captured. This district is said to be completely dominated by Yaqui Indians, who are hostile to all Mexican factions.

At American Wells, southeast of Hermosillo, the Sonora State capital, one American and nine Mexicans are reported to have been killed.

Telegraph wires in this section are cut as rapidly as they are repaired, and Southern Pacific officials have been warned that their linemen are in danger of being shot. The linemen now carry on their work under guard.

PEARSON AVOIDS MEXICO.

Capitalist Says It Is Useless to Do Anything There Now.

Dr. F. W. Pearson, who has large interests in Mexico, arrived last night on the Cunarder Lusitania with his wife to visit friends in this city, and will return to England in a few weeks.

When asked if he intended to visit Mexico, Dr. Pearson said that he should not do so, as it would be of no use to make the trip.

"All my properties have been confiscated," he went on to say, and my claims have been filed with the United States Government. All is chaos in Mexico, and we can only wait until normal conditions come again."

LOST WITH BABY IN ARMS.

Mother, Fed by Policemen, Tells of Husband in Jail.

Policeman Clark of the Poplar Street station, Brooklyn, noticed a woman with a baby boy in her arms wandering about Sands Street, near Adams Street, shortly before 8 o'clock last night and at last asked her who she was and what she wanted. The woman could not recall her name or that of the baby, her address or anything about herself except that she was trying to get to Blackwell's Island.

At the station, after the policemen had taken a collection and provided food for mother and child, the woman's memory returned. She said she was Mrs. Annie Kelly, twenty-eight years old, of 204 Dean Street. The baby was her son, Vincent, two months old.

Mrs. Kelly said that her husband, a gardener, had been sent to the Island three months ago for failing to support her. Now that Spring was at hand she said she believed her husband could and would support her if he were at liberty, and early yesterday she left her home, where she lives with a sister, Catherine Shanley, to go to District Attorney Cropsey. She wandered about all day until her memory left her.

The baby had no shoes and stockings and no hat, and was suffering from the cold. Miss Shanley took her sister and the boy home, saying she would care for them.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI DINE.

Chinese Minister and Ex-Senator Spooner Speak.

Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister to this country, made a brief address at the dinner of the alumni of the University of Wisconsin at the Hotel Astor last night, in which he spoke of the numbers of Chinese who had been graduated from that institution and said it was destined to grow into one of the greatest international schools of learning in the world.

Ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, whose diploma was sent to him in 1869, when he was a private in a Wisconsin regiment, praised the university and denounced a bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature to abolish the Board of Regents and put the management of the university in the hands of three men. Immigration Commissioner Howe, Professor Alfred L. P. Dennis, and Herbert A. Heyn spoke.

The bill to abolish the Regents was denounced in a resolution and in other speeches than Mr. Spooner's.

Fosdick Lecture to Police.

Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts, gave another lecture at Police Headquarters yesterday before ninety Inspectors and Captains about his observations on his trip abroad to study the police systems of Europe. Mr. Fosdick said the Police Departments in most of the large cities of Europe were under the control of the State authorities. He expressed the belief that the European plan of police control would not be successful here because there was no fixed authority to which the police system could be handed over.

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DARLING ACQUITTED OF WIFE STEALING

Mrs. Shaw's Husband Announces He Will Drop the $50,000 Alienation Suit.

MOTHER THANKS JURORS

Banker Scowled When Physician Said He Suffered from Ego and Was a "Psycopathic Unit."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—Richard S. Darling, who has been on trial for two days before County Judge Platt and a jury, on a charge of "stealing" Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw, wife of Robert Marsden Shaw, a New York banker, and taking her to the Gedney Farms Hotel, White Plains, on Dec. 31, 1913, was acquitted by the jury at 7:45 o'clock tonight. It only took them about 45 minutes to agree. Two ballots were taken. The first, it was said, stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

As soon as the verdict had been announced former District Attorney George C. Andrews, who defended Darling, moved for his immediate discharge, which request Judge Platt granted. Mrs. William Darling, mother of the defendant, greeted each juryman with a handshake and said, "Your verdict is a righteous one."

Darling was greatly pleased. He said: "I never stole Shaw's wife. She left his home of her own accord because of his cruelty toward her. I felt all along that the jury would not convict me."

Darling, who was formerly head of the Acme Sanitary Appliance Company, was indicted for a felony in that "he enticed Mrs. Shaw from her home in Morristown and took her to the Gedney Farms Hotel, where they stayed for six days."

Darling did not testify in his own defense, and Mrs. Shaw did not appear at any time during the trial. Mr. Shaw left town before the verdict was rendered. He announced that he had dropped his suit for $50,000 damages against Darling for the alienation of his wife's affections.

"You can't get blood out of stone, so what's the use of suing," he said.

Just before the defense closed its case this afternoon Dr. F. G. Kneer of the Post-Graduate College testified that he had treated Mrs. Shaw on Jan. 19, 1914, for an injury to her back. He said Shaw told him he had kicked his wife because he had found a man getting too friendly with her. Dr. Kneer described the banker as a psychopathic unit, and he said that he suffered from ego slightly. At this statement Shaw scowled at the physician.

Mr. Andrews, in summing up for the defendant, laid great stress on this note, which he said Shaw had signed:

"I, Robert Marsden Shaw, in the presence of my mother, Mrs. Vivian Shaw, and her mother, Mrs. E. B. Lyall, say that I will give my wife a divorce any time she wants it without any remuneration."

"Shaw testified that his life with his wife was always one of sunshine and happiness until 'Dickie' Darling stole his wife away, as he describes it. Does that statement of Shaw telling his wife she can have a divorce any time look like sunshine?" Mr. Andrews asked.

Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon then read the following letter which he said Darling had written to Mrs. Shaw after the hotel episode:

New York, April 10, 1914.

The Dearest Sweetheart and Most Wonderful Little Girl:

I am sitting in the office and I would give anything in all the world if I were with you today. Good little girl, you cannot imagine how much I love and adore my little wife to be. All I do is think and think of you. Gad, Bob was funny last night playing poker. He said: 'Well never mind Dick you are lucky in love.' I pray every night that you will win your annulment and that you will be my little wife soon. Will you be perfectly happy, Dearest, to be my little wife and live all alone in the country with no one but me and our two or three children. God, Katherine how I wish we were married and everything was all settled. Bob, Jerry and myself are going up to New Rochelle today and look at some boats as Bob wants to get one right away. Goodness, Katherine, I wonder if you will always be my true little girl. Give my love to mother.

(Signed) YOUR DICK.

The letter was written on a letter-head of the Acme Sanitary Appliance Corporation of 215 West 140th Street.

FIFTH DEPUTY FOR WOODS.

Mayor Approves Bill and Says He Has No Candidate.

After a public hearing in the City Hall yesterday Mayor Mitchel announced that he would approve the bills giving the Police Commissioner power to appoint a Fifth Deputy, providing for vocational instruction in the College of the City of New York and the giving of a course of lectures on city administration, and providing that the Board of Estimate may increase, at its discretion, the appropriation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Asked if he had any candidate for the position of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, the Mayor said:

"Of course I have no candidate. I have left the appointment entirely to the Police Commissioner. I do not know if he has any particular person in mind."

The Mayor gave out another statement yesterday showing his disappointment over the action of Gov. Whitman in vetoing the Garbage Disposition bill. He said in part:

"We all desire economy, but it is not economy to continue paying $1,400,000 annually to a contractor which the city might save under a fifteen-year contract, and which, measured by the fifteen-year contract term proposed, means an aggregate loss to the taxpayer of $21,000,000. It is to the advantage of no one, except the contractor, to continue the present method."

MRS. SIEGEL GETS DIVORCE.

Decree Signed with No Alimony from Bankrupt Merchant.

Mrs. Marie Vaughn Siegel procured her final decree of divorce yesterday from Henry Siegel, the bankrupt merchant. After Supreme Court Justice Guy had signed the papers it was revealed that the accusations made against Miss May Smith, a trained nurse, had been dismissed and her name entirely excluded from the case.

The suit was begun by Mrs. Siegel a year ago, shortly after her arrival from abroad. It was referred to Maurice Delches. He made his report in November and that it was favorable to Mrs. Siegel became known when her counsel, ex-Judge Nash Rockwood, applied to the court for immediate action. The report and testimony were sealed.

The women named in the suit were Miss Smith, who attended Mr. Siegel when he was ill in the Hotel Netherland in 1911, and a "Mrs. Eddy," who it appeared later was Mrs. Diana Eddy of Dorchester, Mass. Miss Smith hotly protested against the use of her name and threatened to sue Mrs. Siegel if it was not eliminated from the case.

It came out that Mrs. Eddy was well acquainted with Mr. Siegel's daughter Julia, the wife of Fred William Cavendish of London; that she had visited at Driftwood, the Siegel's country home at Mamaroneck, and that she sang as soloist in the church there that was frequented by the Summer colonists.

Owing to Mr. Siegel's financial condition the decree carries with it no alimony, but Mrs. Siegel may apply for an allowance later on if she cares to.

When Mrs. Siegel was married to the defendant she was the widow of George M. Wilde, who was a brother of Rear Admiral Wilde, U. S. N. The court has given her permission to use her maiden name of Vaughn or the name of Wilde as she chooses. She evidently has no intention of clinging to the name of Siegel. Mrs. Siegel had two daughters by her first marriage, Dorothy and Georgine. Georgine Wilde was married to Prince Luigi de Frasso Dentice, an Italian.

NIXON DAMAGE SUIT ENDED.

Grew Out of Yale Student's Attack on New Haven Man.

The $25,000 personal damage suit brought in the Federal District Court against Stanhope Wood Nixon, son of Lewis Nixon, by Edward H. Everit, chief engineer of the Southern New England Telephone Company of 81 Renan Terrace, New Haven, Conn., was discontinued yesterday with the consent of Judge Mayer. The reasons for the discontinuance were not given out, but it was announced there was no money settlement.

Young Mr. Nixon was a junior in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University and a member of the Society Berzelius, when on the evening of Oct. 21, 1913, he went with other students to the Hyperion Theatre. The performance pleased the students so much that they indulged in a riot, which lasted until the early hours of the next morning.

Mr. Everit had been to New York and reached the New Haven station on his way home about 2 o'clock. In his complaint he alleged that as he was passing the house of Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, in Whitney Avenue, he was stopped by three students who asked him for a match. He declined to give them one, and after he had gone a little distance, he alleged, he was followed by Mr. Nixon, who beat him so severely with an iron bolt that he was for months in the hospital and for a considerable time was in a critical condition.

Mr. Nixon was arrested and on May 5 last was arraigned in the New Haven Police Court on a charge of attacking and beating Mr. Everit. He was fined $200 for a breach of the peace.

HART INDICTED AGAIN.

Note Broker on $25,000 Federal Bail Charged with Perjury.

Max M. Hart, note broker, of 116 Nassau Street, who is under $25,000 bail on a certificate of error following his conviction and sentence to five years in the Federal prison for using the mail to defraud in connection with the Oneida Milling case in Rochester, surrendered yesterday at the District Attorney's office on an indictment charging perjury and was released in $5,000 bail by Judge Swann.

Hart, his wife, Frieda, and his stenographer, Miss Jeanette C. Jaffe, were defendants in a property suit brought in the Supreme Court by James C. Herrman. A contract alleged by Hart to have been made between Herrman and Drurie S. Sanford of Lake George figured in the proceedings. Hart testified that he took the contract to Sanford, who signed it. Then Sanford was called as a witness and denied that he had signed the contract, and later the contract itself was produced, showing that Sanford had not signed it.

Hart still insisted that Sanford signed the paper, but finally said that perhaps it might have been a deed that he signed. Justice Shearn ordered the matter taken before the District Attorney.

Hart has been indicted several times. In 1903 he was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to seven years and six months in prison, but a new trial was ordered and the indictment, together with three others, was dismissed.

ARRESTED AS JEWEL THIEF.

J. Frizziola Accused of Holding Up Woman at Her Front Door.

Mrs. Mary Monteferents of 2,476 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, had Joseph Frizziola, a cane sorter of 71 Sullivan Street, arrested yesterday as the man who had robbed her of $500 worth of jewelry on March 23, when, she said, he came to her front door and held her up with a revolver.

She had been looking for him ever since, and saw him yesterday at Prince and Thompson Streets. She pointed him out to Policeman Bohens of the Macdougal Street Station, who arrested him.

Frizziola said he knew Mrs. Monteferents's husband, and after admitting that he was wanted for the robbery was locked up at Headquarters.

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knows no methods beyond good, old fashioned distilling, purification for purity's sake, and aging by time alone. Accounting for its *wholesome* mellowness.
Original Bottling Has Old Gold Label
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NASHVILLE, TENN.
Sold by All Dealers.

GALE BRINGS WINTER BACK FOR WEEK-END

Sixty-Mile Blow Blusters In from Northwest and Sends Mercury Down to 28.

DROPS 31 DEGREES IN A DAY

Cold Wave Dashes Expected Snowstorm—Harvest of Headgear in Broadway.

Winter came back to New York yesterday and, according to the Weather Bureau, it will remain for the week-end. With it came a blustering northwest wind that blew sixty miles an hour most of the day and kept the cups of the official anemometer on top of the Whitehall Building spinning like a taxi clock on a spree.

The city shivered in the cold snap, and folk who had put aside Winter overcoats and things made haste to get them out again. Furnaces that had been almost forgotten in Thursday's wave of warm weather were unbanked for business again and the cliff dwellers of the Heights sent hurry calls to janitors for "a little steam."

Early in the day the thermometer developed a case of falling sickness. From 41 at 8 A. M. it slipped to 39 at noon and all afternoon kept right on sliding. By 7 o'clock it was below freezing and by 9 it had reached 28. The weather forecaster predicted that it would be down to 24 today and probably tomorrow. This would be a decline of 31 degrees since Thursday.

There were a few flurries of snow uptown, but the snowstorm that had been headed this way from the Great Lakes was sidetracked somehow by the cold wave. The Weather Bureau thought there might be sprinkles of snow early this morning, but predicted clear skies for today and tomorrow.

The northwest gale reached its height at 1:45 P. M., when the anemometer registered sixty miles. In the afternoon it slowed down to thirty miles, but began to exhale its second breath toward evening, and hovered near the sixty-mile mark most of the time.

It was a bad night for hats in Broadway. Headgear not firmly pinned or veiled had a way of mounting skyward in the whirl of the wind around Times Square or scooting along the pavement always in direct line for a street car or automobile.

There was this to be said in the gale's favor—for once the guests of the Hotel de Gink were put to work. The seven-foot fence surrounding the new courthouse site in Centre Street, just south of Worth, toppled over at 5 in the afternoon, stretching its ninety feet along the sidewalk. It looked as if the fence would have to stay there for the night until Alanson T. Briggs, Secretary of the Court House Board, got an idea. He telephoned to the Hotel de Gink, nearby, and asked if the guests would lend a hand. They would.

Twenty-five of them turned out, and, under Secretary Briggs's direction, lined up along the fence. At a signal they all took hold, and with a heave altogether they had the whole ninety-foot obstruction on end and in place in about a minute. A few nails and some wire did the rest, and the city had had a job that might have been costly done for nothing.

GET YOUR ELEPHANTS NOW.

European War Likely to Cause a Shortage in the Supply.

The European war is likely to cause a shortage in elephants in this country, according to Ernest Seigfried, Manager of Louis Ruhe's wild animal farm at Woodside, in Queens Borough. Yesterday Mr. Seigfried received a rush order for six elephants to be delivered at once to the Barnum & Bailey circus. He was unable to fill it.

"In other years we have always had from ten to twelve elephants at this time of year," said Mr. Seigfried. "This year we haven't any. With the approach of the circus season we have just received orders for thirty-five elephants, but we cannot fill one of the orders. These elephants are worth from $1,500 up."

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"Nothing Like It in Literature"
It contains original contributions in pictures, poems, prose, and musical compositions by a representative group of famous artists, authors, and composers in nearly all countries of the world.
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Made of a very fine grade of White Habutai Silk—pleated or plain model with soft French cuffs; hand-made buttonholes; perfect in detail and finish.

Pajamas (suit) $6.48
Military or surplice neck style; cut over Macy patterns (which are sent to Japan), insuring a comfortable fitting garment; made of an excellent quality of Habutai Silk in plain White, Blue, Violet and Mandarin.

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$2.97
In the "*Lansdowne*" Hat we combine Quality, Style and superior Workmanship. This name stands for all that is best in Men's Hats.
At this price you may have your choice of the following new models:
BROWN DERBY in two new blocks.
BLACK DERBY—two models for young men.
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You make no mistake when you purchase one of our famous "*Lansdowne*" Hats.
MEN'S HAT SHOP, MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET.
R. H. Macy & Co.

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A series of Chronological Tables Presenting, in Parallel Columns, a Record of the More Noteworthy Events in the History of the World from the Earliest Times down to the Close of 1914. Together with an Index, Chart, and Map. An invaluable compilation for easy reference.

Lowell as a Critic

by Joseph J. Reilly

12°. $1.25.

"Lowell has been regarded," writes Mr. Reilly, "as a critic; in such a light he seems seriously to have regarded himself. But to assign him such a rank is to do him the injustice of overestimation." According to the author, Lowell was swayed by enthusiasms, full of contradictions, and lacked philosophic depth of mind.

The Holy War (Made in Germany)

by C. Snouck Hurgronje

Professor of Arabic in the University of Leiden.

12°. 75 cents.

This little volume deals with an interesting phase of the European War, namely, the proclamation of a "Holy War" by the Sheik-ul-Islam. The translation is by Prof. Joseph E. Gillet of the University of Wisconsin, and an interesting introduction is supplied by Prof. J. H. Gotthelf of Columbia University.

ALL BOOKSELLERS

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IVES ART TREASURES TO BE SOLD APRIL 6

Collection Includes Rare Chinese Porcelains, Tapestries, and Antique Furniture.

VASES OF K'ANG-HSI PERIOD

Among the Rugs Are Imperial Polish Specimens That Were Exhibited in the Metropolitan.

The General Brayton Ives collection of art objects is to be placed on public sale at the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square South, on April 6, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The sale will continue, with afternoon and evening sessions, until April 14, excepting Sunday, April 18.

The collection includes some rare porcelains, "symbolical" rugs, beautifully executed; swords and other metal work, tapestries of exquisite workmanship, and beautiful specimens of antique furniture. It had been erroneously stated that the collection would not be placed on sale at this season.

Among the vases is a graceful blue and white specimen of the early K'anghsi period, 21 inches in height. It is of pure white, dense, resonant porcelain, pear-shaped, painted in pale cobalt and brilliant sapphire colors with the sense of a historical or legendary incident of days of conquest.

Another specimen is from the Richard Bennett collection. It is an oviform jar, decorated with ho-ho and other birds and the spreading branches of a peony tree, on which are blossoms in various colors. The band is edged with a broad green margin. Surrounding the lip is a band of Joey heads in green and yellow. This jar is acknowledged to be the finest known example of the K'ang-hsi period.

There are a number of carved jade vases of the Ch'ien-lung period, including a white jade incense jar fashioned in design of a recumbent ox. There is a carved green jade pilgrim bottle of the same period. It is of dark green texture of "full moon" shape, the top surmounted by a dragon in undercut carving. The obverse and reverse sides are elaborately ornamented with floral rosettes, leaf scrolls, and the eight Buddhistic symbols of happy augury, all of which is skillfully carved in high relief.

Among the rugs are beautiful specimens of Imperial Polish "carpets," which have been exhibited at the loan exhibition of rugs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There is one, the pile of which is closely woven silks. The field is a beautiful green in semblance of the precious emerald, and varying in tone. Completely covering the field are numerous flowers of the sacred Indian lotus, tendrils, cloud scrolls, and conventional motives, skillfully treated and woven in tones of sapphire blue and turquoise yellow, blue, white, and red. Surrounding the field is a narrow band of yellow and a wide border of topaz tone, the latter covered with large lotus flowers and leaf scrolls in colors to harmonize with the predominating design. A guard band is of shaded green and covered with detached blossoms and cloud forms in subdued colors.

There are beautiful specimens of antique Ghiordes prayer rugs of the seventeenth century, antique Chinese "Hundred Antiques" rugs, "Kylin" and antique Mecs rugs.

There are a number of Renaissance velours, Italian door curtains, and Renaissance lambrequins. There is a royal Beauvais tapestry panel of the eighteenth century. It is one of the "Le jeu d'enfants" series. It is of Michel Corneille style, and possibly from the cartoon of Damoiselet of Bruxelles. The composition with landscape and subdued coloring includes a group of four children under a tree, and in the foreground, occupied in trapping birds. The distance reveals arched stone bridges, and a tower, together with a light cloudy sky.

The furniture exhibits include a number of Chippendale pieces, some purchased from the Tiffany Studios, and others from the A. J. Crawford Company. There is a suit of painted furniture in the style of Hepplewhite.

There are many specimens of gold and enamel work which include snuff boxes of ancient French design. There are fans of French workmanship representing nearly every period of French history. There are a number of ancient Roman and Grecian mosaic bowls made prior to the third century B. C. Specimens of Koubatcha plates, Sultanabad bowls, and Gubbio majolica plates are in the display.

The swords include a Shakudo with figure of a farmer in relief in various metals; another is iron with figure of a Japanese fisherman and crows in relief in copper, silver, Shakudo, and gold. There is a sword guard of the T'suba period. The obverse side is of Shibuichi, with a relief ornamentation in gold, silver, and Shakudo, depicting a pilgrimage to the sacred mountain. The reverse side is of Gorosa bronze with chased and relief ornamentation. It is signed "Yeisnu Omori."

There are a number of French ivory groups, but no paintings.

PAYS $320 FOR RARE BOOK.

M. G. Grant Gets "Oriental Ceramic Art" at Dunne Sale.

The highest price at the sale of James Dunne's library by the Anderson Company yesterday was $320 paid by M. G. Grant for "Oriental Ceramic Art," illustrated by examples from the collection of W. T. Walters. Skilled artists were employed for more than seven years in making the drawings for the beautiful 116 full-page colored plates, which are all inlaid on Japan paper.

G. D. Dawson obtained for $230 the manuscript edition of "The Writings of Thoreau." In Volume I. is inserted a double quarto page of manuscript in the handwriting of the naturalist-author. L. B. Hammond gave $110 for an "edition de bibliophile" of "the Prose and Poetical Works of Heinrich Heine," translated into English by Charles G. Leland. The author's autograph edition of "The Complete Works of Washington Irving" went to R. Hebden for $150.

G. J. Gleason paid $75 for the Edmonton edition on Japan paper of "The Life and Works of Charles Lamb." The Lenore edition, on Japan paper, of "The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe" brought $160. E. A. West gave $120 for a set of the "Dr. Syntax Tours" by William Combe with the Thomas Rowlandson colored plates. "The English Dance of Death" and "The Dance of Life," by the same author, first editions of both works, with the Rowlandson colored plates, sold for $95.

Last Republican Club Lecture.

Bishop Greer will open the last of the Republican Club's Saturday afternoon lectures today when he will introduce as speakers on "American Ideals" many men of national prominence. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary will be one of these, and among others are to be Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison, John Bassett Moore, Chancellor E. E. Brown of New York University, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Hamilton Wright Mable, Frederick Lynch, and Dr. James J. Walsh. Letters from Dr. Charles Eliot, President Hadley of Yale, and the Presidents of several other colleges will be read.

HOMICIDE RECORDS OF POLICE FAULTY

Many Murder Cases Are Missing from the Reports Filed by the Detective Bureau.

83 OMITTED IN TWO YEARS

Commissioner to Adopt New System as Result of Inquiry of Bureau of Municipal Research.

As a result of a report concerning the methods of keeping the homicide records of the Police Department, filed yesterday with Police Commissioner Woods by the Bureau of Municipal Research, an entirely new system of keeping such records is to be inaugurated by the Commissioner.

At the beginning of his administration Commissioner Woods had his Fourth Deputy make a hurried survey of the record systems in use, realizing that in planning a campaign against crime it was essential to have in the department accurate information concerning the commission of crime and the persons engaged in criminal practices.

The result of the survey showed that, although individual records and forms had been changed from time to time, there had been no general overhauling of the records with a view to modernizing them since the organization of the department. For many years, it was stated, individual records were changed from time to time in haphazard manner and without regard for the other records of the department bearing upon the same subject. The result was that many of the records were unnecessary duplications, while still other records were found to be altogether unnecessary.

Having found many glaring inaccuracies in the available reports and that many complaints were unrecorded, Commissioner Woods asked the Bureau of Municipal Research to make a general study of the records of the department. This study has been going on for several months, and already several reforms have been inaugurated.

The report filed yesterday shows that during 1914 of a total of 292 murder or manslaughter cases there were forty-one cases of which the Detective Bureau had absolutely no record. For 1913, of a total of 323 murder or manslaughter cases the bureau had no record of forty-two. The report pointed out that the detectives, for the most part, failed to record vital information and that the department was without necessary records of a kind to make possible a thorough study of the causes and treatment of homicide cases. Such data as were obtainable from the records were shown in twenty tables incorporated in the report.

The Research Bureau recommended a complete change in the procedure of reporting upon murder cases and suggested to the Police Commissioner, among other things, that every member of the police force be furnished with a printed set of instructions covering the procedure to be followed in homicide cases and the manner in which to report them. It also urged the Commissioner to require from the detectives, in report form, definite information as to the action taken by them, instead of general reports, such as "exhausted every means at my disposal," "interviewed people in the neighborhood," "questioned relatives," &c.

The aim of the Police Commissioner, with the co-operation of the Research Bureau, it is stated, is to install a system in the Police Department which will not only record accurately, promptly, and in concise manner all data upon crime and the activities of the police in suppressing it, but likewise a system which will be free from red tape and which will not require the detectives to spend too much time in the preparation of reports.

The Commissioner has already installed a complaint record system which brings to Police Headquarters, upon a card, not only a record of every complaint, but a history of the complaint and the action taken upon it. These cards are filed by precincts according to posts, thus showing at a glance the sections of the city or the "police beats" of the city from which come the largest number of complaints.

M. C. PADDEN DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Reproves Policeman Who Arrested Ex-Water Register.

Col. Michael C. Padden, former Water Register of New York, and George Y. M. Bauchle, a lawyer of 140 West Seventy-ninth Street, who were arrested Thursday evening for loitering and "causing a crowd to collect" in front of the Hotel Claridge, at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, were honorably discharged yesterday by Magistrate Simms in the West Side Court.

Mr. Bauchle testified that he met Colonel Padden and another friend near the hotel and that they stopped less than a minute, when Policeman Frank W. Hopps of the West Forty-seventh Street Station ordered them to "move on." After remonstrating with the policeman they were arrested.

Magistrate Simms said the arrest showed poor judgment on the part of the policeman and added that the incident ought to be called to the attention of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Bauchle said he intended to bring it to Mr. Woods's attention immediately.

JAMES CREELMAN BURIED.

Simple Services Mark War Correspondent's Funeral.

Funeral services over the body of James Creelman, the war correspondent who died suddenly in Berlin on Feb. 12 last, were held yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The church was filled with former friends and newspaper associates of Mr. Creelman, while the chancel, in front of which the flag draped coffin rested, was banked high with floral pieces, one the gift of the German Foreign Office.

The Rev. Dr. William L. Sullivan conducted the services. There was no eulogy and only the simple rites of the Unitarian Church. A choir of four voices rendered "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Father, in Thy Mysterious Presence Kneeling."

The members of the family present were Mrs. Creelman, Ashmore Creelman, a son, who is a student at Yale; Mr. Creelman's daughters, the Misses Constance and Irene, and his brothers, Frank and Albert Creelman.

The pallbearers were Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism; Don C. Seitz and John L. Heaton of The World, ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, Bradford Merrill of The American, Lee Kohns, Dr. John H. Girdner, and Edwin Wildman. Charles M. Schwab, who was to have been a pallbearer, was unable to be present because of illness.

Among those who sent floral pieces were Mrs. Gaynor, widow of Mayor William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, William R. Hearst, Dr. Dernburg, former German Minister of the Colonies, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany.

The burial was in the Creelman plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

NO DALLYING WITH BANDITS.

It is not likely that the Administration will attempt to make an international question out of the alleged treatment of an American flag by the gang of cutthroats in the train of ZAPATA who murdered MCMANUS in Mexico City. To demand either an apology or a salute, in the circumstances, would be preposterous. Neither would have any sort of international significance. The people who are pretending to be very angry because Zapatistas are not polite to the American flag are anxious to make trouble for Washington, that is all. For the murder of MCMANUS reparation must be made, sooner or later, but it would be advisable not to insist upon observance of fine points of international etiquette until Mexico has a recognizable Government.

There is no such Government now. There has been none since MADERO was overthrown, and his, from first to last, was a pretty poor makeshift. The Mexican question, as it stands today, is a tremendous problem, and it would be folly to confuse it further by demanding salutes and apologies from bandits. We have had one experience already with an insult to the flag, for which a salute was demanded but never given. Presumably that salute will be given some day after the turmoil is over.

THE GARBAGE BILL VETO.

The reasoning by which Gov. WHITMAN supports his veto of the bill empowering the city to erect and make a contract for the operation of a garbage disposal plant contradicts itself. The Governor is impressed with the necessity of economy for the city. His veto compels the city to pay out $1,400,000 a year for garbage removal, while the bill he disapproved would, according to the estimates of responsible city officials, have enabled the city to make a profit of $1,000,000 a year. As a measure of economy for the city the Governor's veto passes all understanding. It is to be inferred that he had not fully got at the meaning of the measure. It seems to us that if the officers of the City Government are to be criticised at all it would be for failing to acquaint the Governor in time with the perfectly valid reasons which they now make public for the desired amendment of the law.

The Lockwood-Perlman bill was commendable on the face of it as a measure of home rule. It proposed to entrust to the business administration of the city a purely business matter. The powers granted under the section of the law referred to by the Governor were declared by the Corporation Counsel to be not broad enough to permit of the arrangements contemplated in the bill. An amendment was necessary. The city was to erect a garbage disposal plant at a cost of $2,500,000 and to make a fifteen-year contract for the operation of the plant with the contractor, who would himself make an investment, according to the Mayor's estimates, of approximately $6,500,000. The profits then would be shared between the city and the contractor in proportion to their respective investments. The difference between this arrangement and the dual subway contract is that the subway undertaking was underwritten in advance. But it is not to be supposed that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate would make use of the discretion to be conferred upon them by the bill until they had made sure of the necessary private co-operation. In fact, that would have been essential to carrying out the plan.

If the facts now set forth were made known to the Governor in advance of his action we cannot understand why he should have vetoed the bill. Under its provisions the city would manifestly have been better off by about $2,500,000 a year; instead of paying out $1,400,000 for the removal of garbage it would have earned a million through the operation of the plant. Moreover, nuisances long complained of would have been abated and the city would have put itself in line with other communities which have already adopted more enlightened methods of refuse disposal. There was a distinct and considerable economic gain promised, but the Governor says no. It would require evidence to remove the impression that he has made a mistake.

NEW BORROWERS.

It is significant that bankers in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh are co-operating to purchase $15,000,000 Treasury warrants from the Argentine Government. Hitherto we have but dimly understood that in order to gain trade with Latin-American countries it is necessary to put capital and credit there, as Europe has been doing for a hundred years. New and undeveloped countries must import capital. This country did. Canada does. Latin America will continue for a generation to do it. And trade goes with the capital.

But we shall have to go very much further. Besides lending bank credit, we shall have to open our capital markets to South American securities. That we have never thought of doing. The Exchanges of London and Paris have South American departments, where Government issues and railroad and industrial shares and bonds are regularly dealt in and where new flotations appear from time to time. With the financial markets of Europe now inaccessible to South American borrowers, Wall Street might open its doors to them very profitably.

The New York Stock Exchange might well take steps to list South American securities, thereby laying the foundations for a Pan-American relationship in finance which would be bound to stimulate commercial intercourse. It would be slow to begin with. American speculators and investors are provincial in their outlook. Their imagination requires to be broadened. But if, when the war is over, the Latin-American borrower continues to get his capital in Europe, his merchandise trade, too, will persist in its transatlantic ways. Habits are hard to break, especially those of long standing in finance.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

In a country made up of many sovereign States, each of which is free to enact laws for itself, experimental legislation could be isolated for purposes of observation, sometimes to great advantage; and yet, a practice so feasible and intelligent is almost unknown. One State is in haste to imitate the example of another. Laws are created rapidly in the ruling fashion. That was the way with the "blue sky" and "full crew" laws and with those reducing passenger train fares. It is true of widows' pension laws. Less than five years ago Judge E. E. PORTERFIELD of Kansas City on his own initiative sought a remedy for child poverty. He asked and procured from the Missouri Legislature a widowed mothers' pension law, not for the whole State, but for Jackson County alone. That was the first. Next, HENRY NEIL induced the Illinois Legislature to enact a similar law. That was the second. More than twenty States now have provided pensions for widowed mothers.

New York State is the latest convert. The opposition, very pronounced when the demand for such a law began to voice itself in the East, almost utterly collapsed. The vote in the Assembly was 129 to 8. One of the minority of eight spoke thus:

> This is a move to encourage and increase poverty, rather than to remedy it. It is an entering wedge for bills to pension old people, women who have lost their husbands, and every one else who hasn't a big income. It will encourage loafing and tend to make in the State an aristocracy because it creates a privileged class.

But that is not argument. It is mere assertion. One of the supporters of the bill said:

> We are pledged to conserve our natural resources that cost millions of dollars. Untold and uncounted millions are poured into those channels. We've been in a great hurry to legislate for the interests, in a great hurry to conserve all that means dollars and cents to the State, but slow to legislate along that direction that means thanksgiving to the poorest man born in history—He who was born in the stable of Bethlehem.

That is not argument either. It is feeling. However, in such matters as this every one will be guided more by feeling than reason. It isn't a thing that can be settled by facts, because no two persons opposite in feeling could possibly agree upon premises, or value related facts in the same way. They may agree to consider the subject from the point of view of society's general good; but they are then unable to unite in an opinion of what the good of society means, as a term or as an ethical principle. One holds that whatever is good for a widowed mother with hungry children must be good for society at large; that the child is better off in its mother's care, even the care of an inefficient mother, than it could possibly be under the deadening, averaging influence of an institution; that no matter what it costs it will be worth it, that the cost in dollars cannot be balanced against the benefit to society of having "its" children better cared for, and that it will not cost so very much even in dollars. Observe in all this that the ratio of facts is very low.

But what of the other side of the case? One who instinctively distrusts every scheme to enlarge the responsibilities of the State toward individuals affirms that widows' pensions lead directly to Socialism, to old age pensions as in England, to State unemployment and sickness insurance, "and all that sort of thing." To this the proponent answers, "Well, why shouldn't we have old age pensions?" Which, of course, is not to reason about it at all, but merely to hold a point of view, to which everything else adjusts itself. That this is legislation "toward" social experiments that might lead to almost anything further is itself not arguable. It is obvious. The logical end would be the socialization at last of thrift itself, so that no individual should need to save on his own account, or have to worry about his widow, his children, his job, his health, or his own old age. But nobody can prove that any of this will actually happen because States have been passing laws which will enable widowed mothers out of the tax fund to support their children in their own homes instead of sending them to institutions. Nor can anybody prove that the number of dependent widows with children will increase. That is expectation. As to how the new legislation may be expected in time to affect such vital statistics as the average birth rate and the marriages per thousand of population, that must be pure conjecture.

The legislation is too new to be judged by results. It has to be accepted upon faith. The ends sought to be accomplished are worth the risks. But they are worth even more. Other means might be tried. One might be compulsory insurance, which would at least have the one advantage of fostering a sense of individual responsibility. Moreover, the old institutions need not be wholly despaired of, political corruption notwithstanding. If our penal institutions can be reformed in spite of politics there should still be hope for orphans' homes. It is to be observed that the direct expenditure contemplated under the pension system would not be greater for each child than the present cost of maintaining dependent children in asylums, and as it cannot be denied that it is better for society that children should be left in the mother's care rather than put into institutions, any objections of a financial nature seem invalid.

And finally, the movement for widowed mothers' pensions did not spring from "feminism." Women have been very active in procuring the enactment of these laws recently, but the first two were of male invention wholly.

A NEW GERMAN POLICY?

Dr. DERNBURG is welcome to remain with us at his good pleasure, but as his campaign in this country has had rather disappointing results, we venture to remark that he might with very great propriety spread among the Germans at home the gospel he preached in his reply to Sir EDWARD GREY, which we published yesterday. Referring to Sir EDWARD's statements about the restoration of Belgium to its own people, Dr. DERNBURG said:

> I cannot speak with authority on this subject, although I am certainly of the opinion that it has never been to the advantage of any one country to swallow up parts of countries inhabited by people of different races, different languages, and a different turn of mind.
>
> On this point we have only to read history, for history shows that attempts of this sort by nations have always become a source of difficulties, internal as well as external. And the trouble between Austria and Italy at this present juncture, as a result of the Italian-speaking parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is a "mene tekel," so to speak.

It is unnecessary to say these things to us. We believe them. We have always felt that way. But in Germany the contrary belief has prevailed and still prevails. There they uphold the doctrine of might, that a nation should take what it needs and keep what it can. Dr. DERNBURG ought to talk to his fellow-countrymen about the handwriting on the wall. They would listen with attention to their former Colonial Minister. Not that they are likely to have an opportunity to make new mistakes, such as the taking over of Alsace and Lorraine, but merely as a matter of sound understanding and good national practice. Dr. DERNBURG disclaimed official authority for his utterance, but it is possible that Germany has seen a new light.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE INDIANS.

The success of Major General HUGH L. SCOTT's recent mission to the disgruntled Plutes is not less important because it was expected. General SCOTT's knack of dealing with the Indians has long been recognized. He has had large experience with them, has studied their customs and their languages, and comprehends their point of view. In the same way he familiarized himself with the habits, prejudices, and distinctive traits of the various peoples he was thrown in contact with during his term of service in the Philippines and our other South Sea possessions. He has an unusual faculty for comprehension of the needs and the peculiarities of the alien people in our charge. Nevertheless, General SCOTT has had his experiences of Indian warfare, too, and his amiable view of the nation's wards is not due to any lack of knowledge of the misdeeds of which they are or once were capable.

His is undoubtedly the best way to deal with Indians in this late hour, but it would hardly have sufficed, without some forcible variations, in the long period of our history between Wyoming and the Lava Beds. Probably that unforgettable friend of our childhood, Leatherstocking, took account also of the childlike nature of the Indian, and he certainly found some Indians whom he considered good. We do not doubt that General SCOTT's friendly Plutes felt themselves ill-treated by the cowboys of their environment, and we have strong hopes that they will have better treatment in the future, and will appreciate it. But there have been times when merely kind treatment of the redmen would have been quite unavailing, when it has, in fact, failed deplorably, and to kindness, it must be remembered, General SCOTT adds a large measure of official and personal force.

Among the 350,000 Indians, more or less, now enumerated in our census, comparatively few are likely to be very troublesome in the future. There may be disturbance once in a while, as the people they must come in contact with are not all so amiable, self-controlled, and experienced as the army's Chief of Staff. It is desirable, therefore, that the army should be made familiar with General SCOTT's method of dealing with the Indians. He cannot be kept running about the country to settle little disputes. Indian warfare on a large scale belongs to somewhat remote history, but memories of it survive, and descendants of soldiers who were slaughtered in the Lava Beds and at the Little Big Horn are still likely to meet descendants of the warlike redmen of those days. The important lesson of the recent outbreak is that incidents of that sort can still occur and, while it is well that they should be quelled by gentle means, it is essential that they should be quelled promptly. The point is that General SCOTT personally cannot always do it, and that his own theory of the inherent goodness of the Indian is purely personal; others must be on hand who have his tact and courage, as he needed both in his recent expedition; his knowledge, and some approach to his personal force.

NOT WORTH WORRYING ABOUT.

One of our readers is anxious to know why THE TIMES has not protested against the prizefight which is to be held in Havana, Cuba, on Easter Sunday. No protest would avail. Havana is not in the United States, and what goes on there Easter will be very much less distressing than what may happen that day in the Carpathians, in Belgium, and East Prussia. When great nations are engaged in pummeling each other, how can we get excited over the battle of two utterly unimportant human outlaws who have contracted to break each other's noses for hire?

We have not been able to ascertain that anybody cares a rap whether in Havana "Roderigo kills Cassio or Cassio Roderigo." We share Iago's mood so far as this particular prizefight is concerned. Sometimes a prizefight excites more general interest, for various reasons, including the audacity of the participants and their open defiance of public opinion, if not of the letter of the law. But Cuba has no law against such combats, and to permit one's self to be deeply disturbed over the brutality of this fight, with the accounts of desolated Poland and Belgium fresh in our minds, with a new array of facts from the trenches spread before us daily, would be viewing the world's panorama with a distorted vision.

Of course we would all like to feel that prizefights belong only to the crude past, when man was nearer the other animals, before he had become so thoroughly civilized. We would like to feel that way, too, about war. But war, in its most hideous form, now rules more than half of this highly civilized world, while this Cuban prizefight is not of very great consequence, even as a "sporting event." As for the desecration of the day, we cannot truthfully defend it by quoting that old false proverb, "the better the day the better the deed," but we are strongly of the opinion that a prizefight on Easter Sunday is no worse than one at Michaelmas or in midsummer. Prizefights are bad and loathsome on any day. We are opposed to all prizefights, but we cannot stop to worry about this one, when there is so much else to worry about.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Who Has Rocked the Boat?

One of the best speeches ever made by President WILSON was that delivered by him when, without warning, he received the request—which, in such circumstances, is almost indistinguishable from a command and can hardly be refused—to address the Southern Methodist Conference. Having had no time for preparation, he naturally had to avoid the specific and to deal largely with the general, but that usually is an advantage to an orator, so far as winning the favor of his hearers is concerned, for upon the generalities of morals, government, conduct, business, and most other things, everybody of any consequence is pretty well agreed, and the expression of that agreement is always a comfortable experience, whether active or passive.

In one passage of his speech to the Methodists, however, the President, if he did not exactly attain the definite, at least indicated its existence, and in so doing revealed what seems to us the clear necessity for an immediate investigation by properly and carefully selected members of the upper, the lower, or both, houses of Congress. This he did when he said:

> There are a great many people—not so many that they give me any particular concern, but still a great many people—who, in the language of the day, have been trying hard to "rock the boat."

Here is more than an excuse—here is a reason—for a commission to inquire into boat-rocking and to report on measures for stopping the practice. It is reassuring, of course, that the President went on to say that in his opinion the guilty parties were such lightweights that the boat was in no danger of capsizing, but none the less are they deserving of severe reprehension at the very least. Their identity ought to be disclosed. Even lightweights, if sufficiently numerous, by uniting in vicious action can make the Ship of State roll enough to cause for its passengers nervous and other disturbances of a highly unpleasant nature.

Valuable information can presumably be obtained by the investigators from the Junior Constitutional Club in London, for there much is known about nefarious American secrets, and, with that as a basis for inquiry, the boat-rockers could doubtless soon be dragged out into the glare of light that would make them helpless and harmless.

A Millionaire Meets His Match.

Water is an obstinate substance, in spite of its seeming docility and ductility, and while it will go almost anywhere and do almost anything under compulsion, it simply will not learn new habits and never for a moment stops trying to run down hill. It is worse than a cat in its determination not to remain in positions or postures not selected by itself, and nothing seems to please it more than to leak out of something where its presence is desired—unless it be to leak into something where it isn't wanted. It is violent and destructive under the influence of both heat and cold, and it is ceaselessly at work on the dreadful task of destroying all scenery and reducing the whole world to the monotonous dead level which is the one object of its low ambition.

To these peculiarities of water must be ascribed the difficulties which Mr. ROCKEFELLER has encountered in trying to ornament his Pocantico estate with a little lake. This is a perfectly innocent desire, and there is no obvious reason, social, physical, or financial, why he should not gratify his yearning to have a lake entirely his own. There are already not a few lakes, large and small, scattered through the region where his property lies, and in every one of these water remains in entire contentment. At great expense Mr. ROCKEFELLER has dug out and neatly lined a depression where water would seemingly be as comfortable as in any other, but from this generously provided resting place it has now all escaped for the second time, going nobody knows where and leaving what ought to be a cheering feature of the landscape a mere hole in the ground.

As credible rumor has it that Mr. ROCKEFELLER's resources are considerable, and as his knowledge of what he wants is backed by a long-established habit of getting it, the chances are that in time he will make his lake stay put, at least for a while. It will be a struggle of giants, however, and it is just as well that Mr. ROCKEFELLER is not a betting man. He might lose for once.

No Answer Really Necessary.

A more deeply interesting question could hardly be asked than was that of THE TIMES reader who wanted to know what would have happened if an American warship had come upon the scene when the Eitel Friedrich was engaged in sinking the William P. Frye.

So full of large uncertainties and larger embarrassments is this inquiry that one's first and natural impulse is to dodge it by saying that the problem proposed for solution could never have presented itself, since the German cruiser, when within sight of a real man-of-war, would have resumed her innocent habits of other days, and have devoted all her energies, not to destruction, but to prompt departure, as speedy as her engines and barnacles permitted. That, however, would be an unworthy evasion—meaning of the problem stated, not of the cruiser—and it is only too easily conceivable that a heavily armed and armored unit of our navy might have come upon her, round the corner of a fog, say, just as she was in the very act of winning her dubiously lawful victory over that helpless survivor from the days of sails.

In that case it is safe in one sense and dangerous in another to say that—well, that the Frye would be still afloat. Whether it would be possible to make the same statement as to the Eitel Friedrich depends a good deal upon the spirit in which her commander took interference with his operations or suggestions that he make them somewhat less drastic and final when American ships and their cargoes were concerned.

Fortunately, laborious consideration of the consequences that would have followed if what didn't happen did was long ago recognized as unnecessary and more or less a waste of time. This is particularly true when one doesn't know.

A Gallant Work May Stop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Help is wanted—very badly wanted—for the Belgian Red Cross Field Ambulance now serving in Flanders under the allied military authorities along the Nieuport-Ypres line. I had the good fortune to be with that ambulance when it was quartered in Ghent, and I know that it is impossible to exaggerate the value of its services to the Belgian Army. Its volunteers have worked from Sept. 27 to the present time, untiringly, by day and by night, often under heavy shell fire, on battlefields, in burning towns, nearly always at the risk of their lives, often going into places where no military ambulance could go. Its founder and commandant, Dr. Hector Munro, and four of its field women, Mrs. Elsie Knocker, a trained nurse and skilled chauffeur; her friend, Miss Mairi Chisholm; Lady Dorothie Feilding, and Mrs. Arthur Gleason, an American woman, have been decorated by King Albert with the Order of Leopold II, the highest Belgian honor for valiant service. Mrs. Knocker has established a dressing station at Pervyse, close behind the Belgian lines. Up to date, the corps has saved more than 3,000 Belgian and French soldiers. Hitherto its heavy expenses (it runs eight big motor ambulances and five scouting cars) have been met by voluntary subscriptions, public and private, and by a small grant from the British Red Cross Society, which has also provided a good number of its motor ambulances and chauffeurs. But now the British Red Cross require all their cars and all their funds for the increasing necessities of the British Army. In March they will be compelled, reluctantly, to withdraw the cars they have so generously supplied. The ambulance's London Committee have done their utmost, but its funds are not sufficient to meet this violent increase in its expenditure, and it is now dependent on the comparatively small number of people whose generosity and whose means are not exhausted by larger enterprises.

If no help comes to it this gallant little corps is doomed to extinction within a few weeks. The Belgians cannot afford to keep it—still less can they afford to lose it. Will any of your readers help? Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander McConnell, Esq., 61 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., payable to the account of the Munro Motor Field Ambulance.

MAY SINCLAIR.
London, March 5, 1915.

Not a Centenarian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say that there is not one reputable centenarian living who can establish the date of his birth to prove that he has lived 100 years. I especially note your reference to the late Sir Isaac Pitman and Sir Moses Montefiore, who you state were a little over 100 years at death and that their statements could be credited because they were well-known men of intelligence and unquestionably knew their ages. The statement, however, that Sir Isaac Pitman lived to be 100 is not correct, as he was born Jan. 4, 1813, and died Jan. 22, 1897. Probably the statement gained currency owing to the numerous celebrations which have been recently held throughout the world to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, which celebrations occurred in 1913.

CLARENCE A. PITMAN.
New York, March 22, 1915.

TO UNSWALLOW BELGIUM.

An Act of Involuntary Generosity Foreshadowed by Dr. Dernburg?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview given out last night Dr. Bernhard Dernburg informed the American people that he did not think it would be a policy of wisdom for Germany to annex Belgium permanently, and cited as a reason for these views Austria's present troubles as a result of her possession of the Italian-speaking provinces of Trentino and Trieste. He said:

> Sir Edward Grey also has something to say about the restoration of Belgium. I cannot speak with authority on this subject, although I am certainly of the opinion that it has never been to the advantage of any one country to swallow up parts of countries inhabited by people of different races, different languages, and a different turn of mind.

The real significance of this declaration by the Kaiser's spokesman in the United States is that he knows, as do all his associates here and in Germany, that the hold of the German forces on Belgium is becoming daily more precarious, that it is now only a matter of weeks when the German armies still intrenched in northeast France and Belgium will find it necessary to fall back to more secure positions inside the boundaries of Germany. Such being the outlook as Dr. Dernburg well knows, he would wish to have it appear to the American public that the abandonment by Germany of Belgian territory is an act of generosity instead of being dictated by that rule of necessity which the German Chancellor falsely invoked as a good and sufficient reason for the invasion of Belgium.

Dr. Dernburg must think that Americans have very short memories when he speaks as he did last night, some fifteen weeks after the publication in The Independent of an article written by him in which, enlarging on the moderation of Germany's ambitions, he dwelt on the absolute necessity of, recognizing her superior right to hold Antwerp. The mills of God grind slowly, but altogether too fast to enable Dr. Dernburg to maintain an appearance of consistency, notwithstanding all his skill at explaining what cannot be explained.

MAURICE LEON.
New York, March 26, 1915.

Mr. Taft's Disclaimer.

The Centre Congregational Church,
Rev. Charles E. Hesselgrave, Ph. D., Pastor,
South Manchester, Conn.
March 23, 1915.

Ex-President William Howard Taft, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Sir: In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday there is a report of a sermon preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, in which the preacher quotes you as saying: "What a shame for you and me, Protestants and other non-Catholics, to educate your children on money robbed from Catholic citizens!" The quotation was, according to the report in THE TIMES, used in a way to indicate that you disapproved of the public school system of the country. Would you kindly let me know if this quotation is correct, and, if so, in what connection the statement was made, and, if in a published article or a reported speech, could you tell me where I could secure the same?

Thanking you in advance for any attention you may give to this request, I remain very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE.

March 25, 1915.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 23. If Father Shealy, whom I do not know, used the language reported in the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to which you refer, he has been entirely misinformed. I never made such a statement, and I do not entertain the views attributed to me. My father, Alphonso Taft, while on the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in 1870, delivered an opinion expressing the view that the Board of Education of Cincinnati had the right to repeal the resolution directing the reading of the Bible in the public schools, because the Bible was the King James Protestant version, and was objected to by Catholics and Jews. He was strongly in favor of the public school system, and vigorously opposed to the division of the school funds. So am I. I believe, as did he, that the success of our popular Government depends on a continuance of the public school system.

Sincerely yours, WM. H. TAFT.

Rev. Charles E. Hesselgrave, The Centre Congregational Church, South Manchester, Conn.

The Way of People with Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One million or more New Yorkers will agree heartily with the note published in THE TIMES this morning complaining of the dog nuisance. One reason why this nuisance is worse than formerly is the fact that so large a part of the community now lives in flats instead of separate houses with yards or gardens. There ought to be a strictly enforced ordinance excluding dogs from all flats within city limits. I am told by people who know that there is no special difficulty in training a dog to go into the roadway, and that the disgusting defilement of the sidewalks is entirely due to the indifference of the dog owners or attendants—an indifference which shows a curious lack of a sense of propriety and decency on the part of well-to-do people who ought to know better. It seems to me this matter deserves the attention of the Department of Health fully as much as that of muzzling the dogs.

IRVING PUTNAM.
New York, March 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to commend the writer of a letter which appeared in yesterday's TIMES on his protest against the defilement of sidewalks by dogs. He might have made his case stronger. I am sure there are many thousands of people in New York who are almost daily nauseated by the filth of this city's most privileged characters.

W. GRAHAM.
New York, March 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by W. G., entitled "Defilement by Dogs," in today's TIMES, is very timely and correct. The dogs in New York City, even when led by strings, are a great nuisance to people on sidewalks and on stoops, and should be prohibited. Any dogs committing nuisances on stoops, steps, or sidewalks should be carted off to the dog pound and the owners made to pay fines. It is next to impossible for owners living in their own private houses in New York City to keep their stoops, steps, newels, and sidewalks clean on account of dogs.

RICHARD DEEVES.
New York, March 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in today's issue, entitled "Defilement by Dogs," deserves commendation. This nuisance is very much in evidence in the best residential sections of Brooklyn. The disgusting features which attend the keeping of dogs in congested city districts seem incompatable with the fact that these dogs are seen on our streets accompanied by women and girls who otherwise give every evidence of refinement and neatness. E. S.
Brooklyn, March 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for publishing in yesterday's edition the letter of W. G., which you entitled "Defilement by Dogs." There is no more disgusting spectacle in New York than the daily parade of perfectly good dogs controlled by perfectly unpardonable males and females of the human species who have neither the decency nor the fear of law which would make them regard the sidewalks as a place reserved for reasonably clean boots and shoes worn by citizens.

New York, March 25, 1915. G. B. B.

THE CITY MOTHER'S LOAD OF TERROR.

With What Black Misgivings She Sends Her Children Off to School or Lets Them Out to Play and Visit Candy Stores.

BY AN EAST SIDE MOTHER.

New York, March 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your comment upon the murder of Lenore Cohn, this latest addition to the crimes against the children of New York City, and if it is true that such crimes are preventable, ought not every parent to wake up to that fact?

When Siegfried Eckstrom was murdered we lived within a short distance of the scene of the crime, miles away from our present east side dwelling. We were surrounded by private or semi-private houses, by people whom we knew something more or less about, yet the feeling of dread as I daily kissed my own little girl good-bye on her way to school has never left me from the night poor little Siegfried was found.

Within five short blocks of the scene of Lenore's murder, surrounded by hundreds of unknown people, I watch and pray for the safety of every child in the streets, knowing that the degenerate is at large. Today, my little girl was late for lunch. I rushed down the stairs, into the street, around the corner, and I saw her coming—happy, entirely unmindful of the fear in her mother's heart.

Through my tears of thankfulness I saw other women, all asking the same questions at once: "Why were you late?" "What has kept you?" as they seized the little hands and hurried their children along.

All over our neighborhood any one can see the terror that will flare out at the least little thing. Can any man tell us why this should be? Saturday afternoon I spent in the street watching my child at play. Ah, what a pity! Among garbage and ashcans, broken bottles, along the dirt of the gutters, with never a word from an older person but a "get out of here" from a janitor.

I tried to organize some ring games. They failed. I tried tag, Annie-I-over—every game I could think of—all were stopped by horses, automobiles, or pedestrians who wanted to get by. There was no room for my child to play, nor for the children of the tenements across the street. I walked down to the edge of the river. I had been warned not to go alone. Just a little money and this wharf could be converted into a suitable playground.

There are hundreds of children east of Second Avenue, then, that are easy victims of evil influence. I went to all the candy shops in our neighborhood. My own little girl's trips are restricted to those run by women. In one of these shops I talked with an old woman who seemed to know and think a good deal about the conditions around us.

"Seven years come the 19th of April have I lived here," said she. "After half-past 9 I close and lock my door. What goes on in the street then worries me no more, for, in spite of my certain knowledge of evil, what can I prove? Once in a while I see things—I get a chance, and I speak. I have in mind a young man across the street. He buys his cigarettes of me. 'I warned him one day. Since then he has behaved; but how many mothers in this block know where their daughters are in the evenings? I know, so can you, if you look out your front window—look, listen! Ask yourself, What are we coming to?"

"Do these children go to church?" I asked.

"Yes, and probably most of them know right from wrong," I was told.

Yet, to develop their own individuality and for their health, children must have freedom at play. They must live in their world of imaginary people, without too much interference from grown-ups. And that woman across the street, with her family of six, all her own work to do, besides taking care of the tenement she lives in, demands freedom for her children and safety at play.

When the murderer of Siegfried Eckstrom was found the men said he was never any good—but who would have imagined his committing murder? Certain it is some of the people knew of this man and his practices. The evil he did in that community did not end with the death of Siegfried. Who knows how far-reaching it will be? It left its mark on the lives of every small child in the neighborhood. Why are such men tolerated by other men? When it is known that such creatures exist their power for evil-doing should not be allowed to reach the murder mark before there is a hue and cry. Aren't there worse things than death? Suppose Siegfried or Lenore had lived? And in the case of Lenore, how many people suddenly come forth with accounts of evil-looking men hanging around the neighborhood? How many were reported before the murder?

The man who knows that an evil man lives in his neighborhood and goes on his daily round without ever trying to have that man apprehended is coresponsible with the degenerate. When eugenics is understood by the common people, when the press popularizes morality, immorality will be a very long ways toward ended. It will then be fashionable to keep our sons as clean as our daughters, and as safe to live on Third as on any other avenue.

AN EAST SIDE MOTHER.

"REGULATING" THE PRESS.

The Recent "Outrageous Case of a Wholly Unwarrantable Inquiry."

From the New York Evening Post.

For some time past there has been a distinct trend toward regulation of the American press. * * * Now the cynical will smile and say: "Serve the newspapers right; it is just punishment for their obvious faults." But the dangers of this tendency were well set forth by Mr. Charles R. Miller, the editor of THE TIMES, in his statement before the Senate committee inquiring into the Ship Purchase bill. That was a really outrageous case of a wholly unwarrantable inquiry into the affairs of THE TIMES, merely because of its justified opposition to a bad bill. Some one had heard about THE TIMES the familiar rumors from which no newspaper is exempt: that it is controlled by Wall Street; that secret business alliances dictate its policy. So Mr. Miller was subpoenaed by the committee that he might be asked what malign influences compelled him to oppose such useful legislation, and whether it was true that Mr. Ochs and THE TIMES were bought by British gold. Mr. Miller wound up his testimony by a bit of scorching truth to the effect that proceedings of this kind, "if continued and adopted as a policy," would reduce the press of the United States "to the level of the press in some of the Central European capitals, the press that has been known as a reptile press, that crawls on its belly every day, to the Foreign Office and to the Government officials and Ministers, to know what it may say—to receive its orders." He rightly considered the whole proceedings as tending to "repress freedom of utterance and to put newspapers under a sort of duress."

Looking at the whole movement referred to, it is undeniable that the press ought to profit by the many warnings that it must set its house in order if it is really to head off hostile legislation. Its sins of omission and commission, the offenses of many journals against good taste and even decency, their refusal to respect legitimate privacy, the unbridled attacks of yellow journalists upon public officials—these and many other offenses are bound to result in reprisals. The better elements within its ranks ought to lose no time in taking action against the offenders lest the sins of the minority be visited upon the heads of the majority. Otherwise its proper and needed freedom from a hateful and dangerous public supervision and control will be in danger of passing away.

"Hass."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your former editorials you have emphatically admitted that the "German way of thinking" is very much different from the exercise of the mental faculties of the American people. Why, then, if you really find our logic so unintelligible, do you still try to analyze the German hatred against England? The German word "Hass" apparently differs a good deal from the English conception of the word "hatred." If I, for instance, say I hate England I do not mean at all that it is my vow and aim for all time to plan revenge and inflict damage upon the individual Englishman wherever I can, but to express and indicate a certain kind of contempt or "meprise," the same feeling that one entertains toward a criminal who has done him a wrong and whom he wishes to see punished, but who is far below the grade of an open-and-above-board opponent. As regards your phrase, "Teaching hatred as a virtue," you say that this is a widespread principle throughout Germany. I can confirm this statement to the extent that the term "God punish England" is deeply imbedded in the hearts of every German, man, woman, and child, but the spirit that lurks behind it is not one of revenge and spite, but solely one of attempt and desire to see justice meted out to the arch foe of the Fatherland.

ERNST TICHAUER.
New York, March 24, 1915.

The Knitting Privilege.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear that the knitting class in Sing Sing is very popular, that there are 100 men who have learned to knit for the Belgians, and that there are 40 on the waiting list until more needles and yarn are supplied. In fact, we learn that these men prefer this work to the movies which Sing Sing supplies them. Now is this quite fair? In the women's prisons there are very few relaxations. A choice of diversion is unheard of.

PAULA JAKOBI.
New York, March 23, 1915.

Unsolicited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For forty years I have read your paper daily, even when traveling in our own country, in Europe, or in Canada. From force of habit I still read it—but oh! how I despise it now.

Y. R.
New York, March 26, 1915.

SCOTT'S WAY WITH INDIANS.

A Forgotten Incident of 1890 in Indian Territory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pleasant to know that General Scott is now meeting with the recognition which his character and great services to the country deserve. The following is an early incident of his career: In 1890 the commanding officer at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, received an urgent telegram from the Indian Agent at Anadarko, the agency for the Comanche and Kiowa tribes, begging for help against the Indians, who had come up in force and were very threatening. Having served more than thirty years on the frontier, Colonel Carlton was not so much impressed as he might have been, and after conferring with Lieut. Scott sent him to Anadarko with old Jones, the Indian interpreter. Old Jones was a white man who had spent many years on the plains and had been adopted into the Comanche tribe, whom he thought the greatest people on the earth. After a horseback ride of thirty miles the two men reached Anadarko and began investigating matters through the sign language.

Two Indian children had come late to school, and as a punishment were sent home by the teacher, a young woman from the East ignorant of Indians and the climate of Indian Territory. Shortly after they started the weather turned suddenly cold, a blinding snow storm came up, and they were found a day or so later in a gully frozen to death. The Indians are devotedly attached to their children, whom they never punish. The grief-stricken parents could not understand their children's death. All the Indians became excited, and 200 of them went to the agency, demanding to see the agent, who, frightened out of his wits, took to his bed, sent out word that he was very sick, and telegraphed to Fort Sill.

With much patience this story was uncovered, the Indians pacified, the white residents calmed,

MR. BARKER GIVES SOME MORE SHAW

"The Doctor's Dilemma," at Wallack's, Proves Extremely Interesting.

FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK

Mr. Heggie and Mr. Braham Lead In an Admirable Performance of a Too-Discursive Play.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA: A comedy by George Bernard Shaw.—At Wallack's Theatre.

Sir Colenso Ridgeon	Ian MacLaren
Sir Patrick Cullen	Lionel Braham
Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonnington, K. C. V. O.	Heggie
A. Cutler Walpole	Arnold Lucy
Dr. Blenkinsop	Edgar Kent
Dr. Schutzmacher	Wright Kramer
Louis Dubedat	Nicholas Hannen
Redgeny	Reginald Evans
The Newspaper Man	Ernest Cossart
Mr. Danby	Walter Geer
A Waiter	George Carr
Jennifer Dubedat	Lilian McCarthy
Emmy	Kate Cariyon
Minnie Tinwell	Eva Leonard-Boyne

More than eight years after its initial performance in London, but for the first time in New York, "The Doctor's Dilemma," by George Bernard Shaw, was presented last evening at Wallack's Theatre. It is the fourth play to be produced by Granville Barker at that playhouse since he took possession toward the end of January, and it is an admirably able, finished, and pleasing performance which his company gives. This five-act play is overlong and somewhat desultory, but it is genuinely interesting, and in this presentation decidedly worth going to see.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" was first played at the Court Theatre under the Vedrenne and Barker management as long ago as the late Autumn of 1906, at a time when the first deep and widespread interest in Bernard Shaw's plays had not been long established in this country, and it may be that its considerable length discouraged an earlier production in New York. It is certainly too long, not merely because it fails to keep a straggling dramatic method he once did not allow himself, but because it interferes with the cherished customs and comforts of the theatregoer in this part of the world. The curtain rose last evening at 8:05. The performance ran with all apparent smoothness and expedition, but the final curtain did not fall until painfully near the midnight hour.

Though in all these years "The Doctor's Dilemma" has not visited Broadway, this particular work of this most eagerly read of modern English playwrights has been accessible here in a published form for several years past, and its story must be pretty well known. Had it been available when his first two volumes of plays came from the press here it would doubtless have been grouped as an "unpleasant play."

It concerns the life and death of Louis Dubedat, (a deliberately disturbing name,) and the dilemma is that which confronts Sir Colenso Ridgeon, who happens to possess just enough of a certain new vaccine to save one more man from the clutch of tuberculosis. Who shall be this patient? Whom shall he save—his old friend, Dr. Blenkinsop, a decent, honest, sorry-stick general practitioner, who is of no conspicuous use in the world, or Dubedat, a cheerful blackguard, who is also a great artist, destined to give to the world many beautiful things?

The doctor convinces himself that it would be better to leave the adoring and completely illusioned Mrs. Dubedat in the unmolested memory of her husband as she believes him to be, a memory certainly opposed to change should he continue his life above ground. So Ridgeon saves the other man, knowing in his heart—Shaw seems willing to admit he has one—that he does so because he wants Mrs. Dubedat for himself. His escape from this confessedly complicated dilemma does not leave him precisely serene, however, for at the end Mrs. Dubedat is found reveling in her first husband's artistic immortality while enjoying her life with a second husband—who is not Sir Colenso at all.

This is the story, which is interesting, but the element in "The Doctor's Dilemma" calculated and likely to arouse the deepest interest is its exhibition of the doctors at work. This is a season of shop plays, and just as Mr. Forbes's amusing farce at the Hudson purports to give the audience a glimpse behind the scenes in a theatrical office, the Shaw play at Wallack's purports to give a glimpse behind the scenes at a consultation.

In a special preface distributed with the programs last evening and written by Mr. Shaw to tell the American public what it is to think of the play there is expressed a wide-eyed and innocent surprise that "The Doctor's Dilemma" should have been anywhere regarded or advanced as an attack on doctors.

To be sure, it could hardly be called an elaboration of his original preface contention that the medical profession is a conspiracy to exploit popular credulity and human suffering. But it at least subjects those who practice the art of healing to such a buffeting and tweaking as Mr. Chesterton considers a salutary treatment to keep in bounds what might otherwise become a medical oligarchy in tyrannical control of a panicky world.

With possibly one exception the doctors who enter into its scenes are a sorry lot, from the amiable and pompous court physician, who is utterly incapable of scientific method, but who is bound, come what may, to stimulate the phagocytes, and another who murmurs blood poisoning at the very sight of a patient, to the every-ready and inordinately extirpatory surgeon.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" may not be an astigmatic glimpse behind the scenes and it may not be an attack on doctors at all, but it would hardly leave a susceptible person in any mood to rush to the nearest physician to ask for examination and prescription.

Louis Dubedat, the young scoundrel whose only conscience is his artistic conscience, is one of those engaging misfits in a workaday world, the most tragic thing in the world, Ridgeon thinks, "a man of genius who is not also a man of honor." His death scene—one of the strangest death scenes ever staged—is curiously effective and impressive, an ironic mixture of the grave and gay that is here a more cunning blend than Mr. Shaw is always careful to achieve these days. There is usually one character in a Shaw play, who catches the turn of speech of a Shaw preface and whose chief business is to be disconcerting. In "The Doctor's Dilemma" that is Dubedat.

Of the present performance, it may be said that, with the exception of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," which is perfect, the company at Wallack's has not before appeared to so excellent advantage. Several of the individual parts are admirably adhering work, notably Mr. Heggie, who but confirms the impression that he is a fine artist, and Mr. Lionel Braham, whose performance is of the best. There is good work done, too, by Mr. Hannen, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Kent, and Mr. Cossart.

The setting is simple, discreet, and entirely pleasing. The art gallery setting of the last act is the work of Norman Wilkinson, and may be described after another performance, when the presses are not so clamorous. For this first eavesdropping play in the Barker repertoire, the footlights have not been restored, but the action is staged all within the inner proscenium.

It remains to be reported that the conscientious and even ostentatious Shavians were on hand for last evening's performance, and it may be important to note that what a Shaw gallery applauds is such a sentiment as "All professions are a conspiracy against the laity" or the like. When Dubedat expressed his conviction that Shaw was the most advanced man living there was hearty clapping from one pair of hands in the balcony, but this was evidently not the thing to do, for it was not taken up generally and subsided abruptly. These are useful things to know.

"L'Amore del tre Re" Repeated.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night there was a reception of Montemezzi's "L'Amore del tre Re," with the usual cast, including Miss Borl and Messrs. Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, and Didur. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

CALL CLAIMANT FOUNDLING.

Dorrance, Relatives Charge, Came from Orphan Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—Charles F. Dorrance, a young business man of Kansas City, appeared before a Special Master in the Federal court today to support his claims that he is a son of John Dorrance and one of the heirs to the estate of his grandfather, Charles Dorrance, valued at $200,000. Ben F. and J. Ford Dorrance, uncles, and a cousin attack Charles F. Dorrance's claim. Charles Dorrance, the grandfather, willed on Oct. 10, 1891, 300 acres of coal land and mining property near Dorrancetown, Penn., to his five children as follows: One-fifth each to Ben F., J. Ford, Charles, and Anne B. Dorrance and four-fifths of one-fifth to John Dorrance's daughter, Stella.

This daughter is by his first marriage. John Dorrance, it is alleged, divorced her mother after shooting a man in Keytesville, Mo. John Dorrance, it is also asserted, repudiated the girl—as his widow says he also repudiated Charles F. Dorrance, the present claimant—charging that she was not his daughter. She, however, was recognized by the courts, and shared in her grandfather's estate.

The uncles bringing the suit assert that Charles F. Dorrance is in reality Erwin Gissell, a foundling adopted by the Dorrances from St. Ann's Asylum on Feb. 28, 1891. Two nuns have testified to this fact, and records have been put in evidence. These records, it has been alleged, show signs of erasures.

Mrs. Dorrance today told of her life with John Dorrance, his disowning of his son, and a divorce suit which he filed against her secretly, and how seven months later when she learned of it she obtained a retrial. The court, she said, gave her alimony and the custody of her son, whose rights were established by the decree.

John Dorrance died on March 13, 1914. He left no will, but as his direct heir Charles F. Dorrance demands his father's share of the grandfather's estate.

MISS FOWLER TO WED.

Surrogate's Daughter Will Marry Eliot Tuckerman on April 7.

The wedding of Miss Mary Ludlow Fowler, daughter of Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, to Eliot Tuckerman at 969 Park Avenue, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, April 7, at the home of the bride's parents, 26 East Tenth Street. Owing to mourning only the immediate families will attend the ceremony.

Although the intimate friends of the couple had known of the engagement, no formal announcement was made. Miss Fowler is the sister of Mrs. Dawson Coleman Glover, whose marriage was celebrated a year and a half ago. Of R. F. Fowler, Jr., and W. S. Grosebeck Fowler. Her mother was Miss Julia Grosebeck.

Mr. Tuckerman is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Tuckerman of Boston and New York. His sisters are the Misses Jane F. and Emily L. Tuckerman. He is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '04, and belongs to the University, Century, Squadron A., the Downtown, the New York Yacht, and the Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. He is engaged in law practice in this city.

MISS HILL'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Harold Van Tine to be Held on April 17.

The wedding of Miss Evangeline Hill, a daughter of Mrs. William C. Hill of 45 West Fifty-second Street, and Harold Van Tine, a son of Mrs. Thomas H. Van Tine of 567 West End Avenue, will take place on Saturday afternoon, April 17, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst performing the ceremony. Miss Hill will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Ethel Gregory, Annie Gilbert, Lily F. Robertson, Martha Hicks, Mabel Venner and Charlotte K. Gaston, and her maid of honor is to be Miss Marjorie Ladew Williams.

Mr. Van Tine will have his brother, Addison A. Van Tine, as his best man, and the ushers are to be Charles Schmitt, Roger Palmer, Theodore Allen, Jr., Charles Lawrence, Y. Hall, Harold Rothwell and Austin S. Rothwell.

HENRY C. WELLS MARRIES.

Weds Miss Mary E. Allen in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's.

The marriage of Henry C. Wells of Short Hills, N. J., and New York, and Miss Mary Edyth Allen took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Sidney N. Usher performing the ceremony. The bride wore a taupe-colored faille silk traveling gown topped by a dark brown hat with feathers to match. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Wells will spend most of their honeymoon in Lakewood and later will go to Mr. Wells's country place, the Chalet, at Short Hills, to live.

Mr. Wells is a widower with three grown children, and his bride, who was born in Danbury, Conn., spent several years in Dallas, Texas, as instructor in vocal music at St. Mary's College. She has been spending the last four years in New York. She and Mr. Wells have known each other two years, and she is a close friend of one of his daughters. The engagement was announced to their intimate friends only a short time ago, and their wedding will come as a surprise to all but their nearest friends and relatives.

Mr. Wells is in the insurance business at 55 John Street.

MISS E. S. PARK'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to W. H. Reeves, Jr., on April 17.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth S. Park, the younger daughter of Mrs. William Gray Park of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Westbury, L. I., and William H. Reeves, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Reeves of Phoenix Park, Phoenixville, Penn., and a nephew of William H. Reeves, will take place at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, April 17, in the Church of the Advent, at Westbury, L. I., and the Rev. Mr. Pope, rector of the church, is to officiate.

Miss Park, whose brother, James Park, will give her in marriage, will have her sister, Mrs. Raymond P. L. Neilson, as her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Muriel Winthrop, Mildred Rives, Helen Hamilton, Mary Pyne, and Frances Godwin of New York, and Rose Dolan of Philadelphia. Mr. Reeves will have his brother, Samuel Reeves, as his best man.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived yesterday from Key West, Fla., at the Hotel Vanderbilt and was joined there by her mother, Mrs. C. Hazeltine Bashor of Baltimore. Today they will leave for Oakland Farms at Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt is still cruising in the Bahamas on his yacht Wayfarer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shearson, who have been spending the Winter at the St. Regis, left yesterday for their country place at Greenwich, Conn., where they are to remain this Spring.

More than $600 was netted yesterday afternoon from the hat sale at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lefferts for St. Mary's Free Hospital. The salesgirls included the Misses Vera Onativia, Alice Hudson, Frederica Bull, Catherine Satterlee, Ensley Hodgson, Robina Christian, Louise Gilder, Valerie Cushman, and Priscilla Griffin.

More than 400 people attended the card party and sale yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis for the benefit of the war widows and orphans in Vienna. A Hungarian orchestra played during the afternoon. Mrs. Charles S. Hurd arranged the affair, and the funds will be distributed through Baroness Ernesta von Merkle, the widow of Field Marshal Rudolph von Merkle.

A tea dance is to be held in the Plaza ballroom this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock in aid of the Stuyvesant Tuberculosis Clinic. The girls on the committee include the Misses Louise Butler, Elizabeth Kirlin, Carlyl Hackstaff, Flora McAlpin, Emmaline Siger, Josephine Wells, Antoinette Bloodgood, and Dorothy Keene Taylor.

"The Eternal City" Film for Astor.

At the conclusion of the engagement of "Hello Broadway" in the Astor Theatre a feature film based on Hall Caine's novel, "The Eternal City," will be shown in that playhouse. The picture was made by the Famous Players' Company, with Pauline Frederick in the principal rôle. Its scenes were photographed in Italy and England. The first exhibition will be made April 12.

BRAMHALL IS CITY'S TINIEST PLAYHOUSE

Butler Davenport's New Theatre at 138 East 27th St. Is to Open Tuesday Night.

IN A REMODELED CHURCH

Its Auditorium Seats 225—A New Play Every Three Weeks—The Subscribers and Actors.

Manhattan's tiniest theatre will be opened Tuesday night of next week. It is the Bramhall Playhouse, at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, and although the work of remodeling the building at that address has been going on since last Fall, and items have been printed about the project, the location of the little theatre has remained a mystery till now.

The Bramhall Playhouse is another addition to the rapidly lengthening list of intimate theatres for the presentation of unusual plays in New York. Butler Davenport is its artistic head, and for the remainder of the season plays written by him will be presented. It is the present plan to produce a new play every three weeks, giving a performance for subscribers Tuesday night, one for reviewers Wednesday night, and the subsequent performances for the general public.

A corporation, in which many of the subscribers are interested, holds a ten-year lease on the theatre, which was originally a private house, and later was used as a church by two different denominations. What was the first two floors has been converted into an attractive little lobby and auditorium. The lobby is not much larger than that of a private house, and its capsule box office is just about big enough to hold the receipts for a capacity audience if every one pays in bills. The auditorium, which is in gray and gold, seats 225 persons. It has a small balcony, and a stage that is large enough for the ordinary play. A novel indirect lighting scheme has been adopted, the illumination coming through many French windows down either side of the room. The floors above are given over to offices and dressing rooms.

The subscribers include Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sobriske, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kurtschmitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanwood Coffin.

Professional players will make up the company, the nucleus of which will remain permanent. The company includes Philip Barton, Ina Brooks, Gideon Burton, Edna Archer Crawford, Marie Day, Wilson Day, Ben Hallor, Daniel Jarrett, Gertrude Millington, Hamilton Mott, Celia Randolph, and Helen Reimer. The first offering will be Mr. Butler's comedy "The Importance of Coming and Going."

Mr. Davenport said yesterday he hoped the little theatre would establish itself as a repertory playhouse, in which plays of sufficient merit to attract the attention of other producers would be presented. He also hopes it will prove a training school for players by furnishing the advantages of a stock company.

"Watch Your Step" in London Soon

Charles Dillingham yesterday received a cable from Alfred Butt stating that he would produce the revue "Watch Your Step" at the Empire Theatre, London, next month. R. H. Burnside, who staged the piece at the New Amsterdam, will sail today on the St. Paul to put it on in the Empire. The cast will include Joseph Coyne, Ethel Levey, and George Graves. The London production will be a duplicate of the one here as far as possible.

Isadora Duncan In a New Bill.

Isadora Duncan gave a new bill at the Century Opera House last night, composed of dances, pantomime, and chorus to music from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Iphigenia in Tauris." There were some spoken choruses by Margherita Sargent, Sarah Whiteford, Helen Freeman, and Irma Duncan and others sung by a mixed choir.

Alois Trnka's Recital.

Alois Trnka, a violinist resident in New York, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. He played two movements from Bach's unaccompanied sonata for violin in A, the grave and the fugue; Ernst's concerto in F sharp minor, and pieces by Goldmark, Reiser, Sgambati, Dvorak, and Laub. The movements by Bach, not often played by violinists, are venturesome undertakings, especially the fugue. Mr. Trnka mastered its very considerable difficulties with a good deal of success, but it cannot be said that he made either this or the slow movement seem measurably interesting as music—and that is a part of the task confronting him who attempts them. He showed also facility in Ernst's concerto, but not much of the bravura and brilliancy that are inseparable from it. His accompaniments were played by Mme. Ludmila Vojacek-Wetche.

The Catholic Oratorio Society.

The Catholic Oratorio Society, which has been giving annual concerts for ten years or more under the direction of Mme. Selma Kronold, gave a concert last evening in Carnegie Hall, at which it performed S. Coleridge-Taylor's oratorio, "The Atonement." The conductor was Arthur Mees. The chorus of the society numbers 150 voices. The solos were sung by Marie Wagner, soprano; John Finnegan, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass.

Japanese Art Objects Sold.

Japanese bronzes, ceramics, miniatures, porcelains, and fine Empire furniture belonging to the estates of Charles F. Smillie and Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper had the first day's sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing $1,803. Seaman, agent, paid $135 for two bronze vases and $150 for an okimono, a heron perched on a stump. A pair of old Chinese pagoda-shaped lanterns with stands went to A. L. Gorse for $100. A bronze, "The Dying Gaul," went to Pope for $60. Ralph Smillie paid $85 for a Japanese bronze eagle five feet high. A pair of French tapestry panels from the William Churchill Oastler estate went to a buyer named Kenney for $350. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first performance of Edward Locke's play, "The Bubble," with Louis Mann in the principal role, has been changed to Monday night, April 5. It will be given in the Booth Theatre.

A supper-hour show will be added to the schedule at the Hippodrome, beginning Monday. Special features will be added to the program for this show.

Helen Tyler, representing the Play Producing Company, has sold the producing rights to "The Dummy" for Australia.

In the Neighborhood Playhouse this afternoon Marie Shedlock will give a program of fairy tales and folk songs. Tomorrow afternoon Margaret Sumner will present Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel."

Edna Holland, daughter of the late E. M. Holland, made her first appearance in moving pictures yesterday at the studios of the Vitagraph Company.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home Written from the very heart of a woman who feels intensely the joys that are a mother's only. E. P. DUTTON & CO., Net $1.00.

SHAW AND DALY IN CLASH.

Satirist Would Prevent Actor from Reviving "You Never Can Tell."

A brush between George Bernard Shaw, the English satirist, and Arnold Daly, who gave the Shaw plays their first great vogue in America, is said to be impending because of the latter's announced intention of reviving the former's comedy "You Never Can Tell" and the equally firm determination of the author to prevent Mr. Daly from acting in the play. Hugh Bayne, acting for the Authors' Society of London, of which Mr. Shaw is a member, is in charges of Mr. Shaw's case, while Mr. Daly has engaged Philip J. Britt to protect his rights.

Mr. Bayne, whose office is at 27 William Street, said yesterday he had been instructed to take whatever legal action might be necessary to prevent the revival, unless it was voluntarily called off. When asked whether Mr. Shaw's action was due to any personal dislike of Mr. Daly, he relied he represented the Authors' Society, and that he imagined Mr. Shaw's idea was to avoid a conflict with Granville Barker's productions of his plays at Wallack's.

Mr. Daly was at the Garrick Theatre last night, conducting a rehearsal of the comedy, which has been announced for a week after next, when a reporter for THE TIMES saw him.

"Mr. Shaw would do anything," he said, "and I am not surprised. He does not care who acts his plays just so I don't. He would just as soon this revival was made with a grocer's boy in my part if I were out of the cast. Mr. Shaw does not want me to appear in his play because several years ago when I presented his 'Arms and the Man' in London I changed some bit of business in the last act without his permission. Of course that is a heinous crime with a British author—a man who writes plays for English actor-managers and only allows them to pay the actors. Then I sent a letter he wrote me back to him unopened, which is the only way to answer Shaw—just let him talk. You see, I refuse to take Mr. Shaw seriously, for I have found that humanitarians are usually people who look after themselves.

"I have been engaged by the Garrick Producing Company to act in this play. It acquired the right to produce the play from the American Play Company, Mr. Shaw's agent, in this country. There was no stipulation in the contract that I should not act in it, and I don't see how Mr. Shaw or any one else can prevent me. I am willing to rest my case with the spirit of fairness of the American public, and that is no Georgie Cohan speech, either. I see no reason why I should not be allowed to submit whatever talents I may have as an actor in a play, granted I have a right to act in that play, just because the author doesn't want me to or because it might interfere with the artistic efforts of some English producer."

"ALICE" A SUFFRAGE TALE.

According to Woman Who Dramatized Lewis Carroll's Story.

"Alice in Wonderland" is a real suffrage tale and Lewis Carroll never suspected that that was what he was writing, according to Miss Alice Gerstenberg, the dramatizer of "Alice in Wonderland," who addressed an audience at the suffrage shop yesterday afternoon.

Miss Gerstenberg, looking very girlish and a little shy, read an extract from a copy of the book, which, she said, was a very good suffrage argument.

"It's about as foolish for me, who am trying to be a dramatist, to make a suffrage speech as the things in 'Alice in Wonderland' are," said Miss Gerstenberg.

She read the conversation of Tweedledee and Tweedledum with Alice when they insist that she is not human. She said they were good anti-suffragists, as they said with reproach in their tones:

"I don't want you to be human, I want you to be sensible."

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who was presiding, introduced Miss Gerstenberg as an infant prodigy because she has been out of college only two years and has had two plays on Broadway before "Alice," and "Overtones," a two novels, the second of which, "The Conscience of Sarah Platt," was being brought out by McClurg.

AUGUSTUS G. PAINE DEAD.

Financier Expires at the Hotel Plaza, in His 77th Year.

Augustus G. Paine, senior member of the firm of A. G. Paine & Co., and a former Vice President of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, died Saturday at his apartments at the Hotel Plaza, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Brownfield, Oxford County, Me., and after living in Boston for a time, came to this city in 1862. For twenty-two years he was in the dry goods commission business and then embarked on various enterprises.

Mr. Paine was President and a Director of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, President and Managing Director of the McDonald Electrolytic Company, Treasurer and a Director of the Yaryan Company, a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, President of the Armstrong Real Estate Improvement Company, the Lounsburg National Bank, the Hanover Land & Dock Company, and the Highland Paper Company. He was also the executor of the will of the late Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of whom he was a great friend.

Mr. Paine was a member of the Union League, the Merchants, and the New York Athletic Clubs. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Charlotte M. Bedell, and by one son, Augustus G. Paine, Jr., an officer in the firm of the companies in which his father was interested.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE DIES.

Noted English Actress Who Acted in New York in 1892.

LONDON, March 26.—The death was announced in London today of Mrs. Bernard Beere, the actress, after an operation for peritonitis. Mrs. Beere, who was born in 1850, made her début in London in 1877. She was married three times, her last husband being A. C. S. Olivier.

Mrs. Beere was prepared for the stage by the late Hermann Vezin, and made her début at the Opera Comique in Paris, later joining the St. James Company, appearing as Emilia in "Othello," Lady Sneerwell in "The School for Scandal," and Julia in "The Rivals." In 1880 and 1881 she played with Dion Boucicault in "The Green Bushes" and "Michael Strogoff," and in 1883 appeared for the Bancrofts at the Haymarket in "Fedora." In 1887 she became manager of the Opera Comique, and in 1889 again returned to London, where she appeared in "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Criterion. In 1892 Mrs. Beere opened the Manhattan Opera House, New York, in "Lena Despard," a dramatization of "As In a Looking Glass." After a month's engagement she went to Australia and India, returning to London to appear in "A Woman of No Importance." Her last appearance was at the Coliseum in a sketch called "The Spy."

Duke de Montmorency.

PARIS, March 26.—Duke de Montmorency, a prominent figure in the Court of Napoleon III., died last night at the age of 78 years. He was a member of the Union Artistique, and is survived by a son, the Comte de Perigord.

Greek Steamship Damaged.

The strong ebb tide in the North River yesterday was the cause of the Greek steamship Crios, under charter to the Holland-America Line, smashing against the pier as she was being warped in at Hoboken. A considerable portion of the stringpiece was torn off and the bow of the steamship was twisted; but there was no damage to the hull at the water line. An official on the dock said repairs could be made to the ship while loading for Rotterdam.

HORLICK'S The Original MALTED MILK *Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.*

LITTLE PLAYS AGAIN AT THE BANDBOX

Washington Square Players Also Display Their Skill in a Pantomime.

A GRAND GUIGNOL THRILLER

"Two Blind Beggars and One Less Blind" Is Realistically Acted—"Moondown" Effectively Staged.

The Washington Square Players presented their second program in the Bandbox Theatre last night and by its general excellence again justified their existence. Three playlets and a pantomime made up the bill, a fourth playlet by Murdock Pemberton having been postponed because of the sudden illness of one of the players, according to an insert in the program. In each of the new offerings there was some element to strengthen the opinion created by the first bill that the flair for the artistic is strong in this interesting group of young men and women.

The first playlet, taken from the original Russian of Leonid Andreyev by Thomas Seltzer, was the least successful item of the program. It was intended to satirize that dubious emotion of the very human race, "Love of One's Neighbor," which served as its title. A crowd of tourists and villagers are disclosed standing at the foot of a futuristic cliff of red rocks before an impressionistic horizon of lemon color. High up on the cliff beyond the proscenium line a man is dangling, and the crowd are commiserating with him, expecting him to fall and be dashed to pieces.

When they discover the innkeeper has bound him there to excite them, they are angry because there was never a chance he might be killed. It would have taken a much more experienced band of players to bring out the subtleties of the satire. There were twenty-seven on the stage, and most of the time the majority were submerged beneath the choppy waves of very rough ensemble acting. A disjointed and confusing performance was the result.

"Moondown," by John Reed, was a dialogue between two shop girls in their tenement room. The characters of the two girls were well drawn—one a cynical, disillusioned victim of circumstances, the other clinging to the romance of youth. It was written in the idiom of the avenues down which the elevated roads run, and Josephine A. Meyer and Ethel Howard acted effectively and gave it the proper atmosphere.

Philip Moeller wrote and staged "Two Blind Beggars and One Less Blind," labeled an allegory, but in reality a grand Guignol thriller, with its realistic death grapple between two blind rag sorters over a dollar bill. Edward Goodman, Ralph Roeder, Walter H. Frankl, and Florence Enright were all excellent in this sketch, whose allegory was a bit hazy and its speeches a trifle overpoetical for its people, but which was nevertheless a clever bit of writing.

The staging of this and "Moondown" as well as of the pantomime that followed was most effective. In design and in their lighting the scenes reflected considerable ingenuity. The pantomime was a miniature "Sumurun" done in black and white, a merry tale of a Princess who goes in quest of a shepherd and falls into difficulties when a beggar on whom she has bestowed a niggardly sum tattles her adventure to the Wazir, her uncle. This is all performed without words before black velvet curtains, the figures clad in bizarre costumes of white and black, a clever manipulation of a series of hangings carrying the pantomime through its various scenes.

The program as a whole provides an evening's entertainment in which the intellect is not ignored.

GEN. CHARLES SHALER DEAD

Retired Veteran of Forty Years' Service a Victim of Apoplexy.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here today, in his seventy-second year. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy early this morning while walking down town and died without recovering consciousness.

Gen. Shaler enlisted in the army in 1861 and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1863, from which he was graduated in 1867. He was then commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery, being later transferred to the Ordnance Department and made a First Lieutenant in 1874. Gen. Shaler was advanced through the various grades until he was retired as a Brigadier General in 1905, after forty years' service, at his own request.

He was a member of the Union University and Army and Navy Clubs of New York, the Army and Navy of Washington, the Sportsmen's of Pittsburgh, and the City, Columbia, and University Clubs of Minneapolis.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN STEWART, owner of large tracts of timber lands in the Northwest, died in Aurora, Ill., yesterday, aged 89 years.

PETER F. CLARK, formerly a member of Kevney & Clark, metal refiners, died of heart disease yesterday at his residence, 518 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 90 years.

DENNIS DESMOND, who was a member of the "Fighting Fourteenth" Regiment of Brooklyn during the civil war and took part in several of the notable battles, including Gettysburg and Antietam, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 361 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. He was 80 years of age.

JAMES LEDDY, foreman of the Highways Department of the Fourth Ward of Queens, died yesterday at his residence, 13 Woodlawn Avenue, Union Course, aged 50 years. He was a bachelor.

Col. ALBERT W. WHITEHEAD, a prominent Mason of Newark, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in East Orange, from the effects of a wound received in the civil war. He was 67 years old.

The Rev. WESLEY G. HOLWAY, who planned the manual of physical drill now in use in the United States Navy, died yesterday morning at his home in Newton, Mass., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born at Lowell, Mass., and had been a chaplain in the navy for thirty-three years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTON, heir and widow of A. W. Patton, millionaire pioneer paper manufacturer of Appleton, Wis., died in Texas yesterday.

HORACE DUTCHER, for many years an employe of the Johns-Manville Company of this city, died yesterday at his home, 621 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J., in his forty-first year.

JOHN McTAMMANY, a pioneer inventor of various mechanical musical devices, and well known in musical circles as a writer, died in Stamford, Conn., last night. He was 70 years old.

Miss ANNIE E. SMITH, a daughter of the late James W. Smith of Boston, died yesterday at her home in the Murray Hill Hotel in her eighty-first year.

Dr. EDWIN CROCKER, the oldest practicing physician of Sullivan County, died at his home in Narrowsburg, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 75 years. He was graduated from Albany Medical College in 1868.

B. FRANK THORNE, for thirty-six years passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Rahway, N. J., died there yesterday. He was a native of Plainfield, born in 1855; was connected prominently in church and lodge circles, and was a member of the Royal Arch Masons.

JOHN J. HOUSMAN, aged 74, died yesterday at his home in Rahway, N. J. He served several terms as member of the City Council and in other municipal offices. He was for many years a carriage manufacturer.

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Easter Novelties An Attractive Assortment. Cards, Booklets, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Bibles. Suitable for Easter Gifts. **Brentano's** 5th Ave. & 27th St. New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDBERG.—March 25, 1,006 Garrison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Goldberg, a daughter.

Engaged.

MEIER — MALTBIE. — Charlotte Maltbie to Herman J. Meier.

Married.

COLLIN—GANSON.—At Philadelphia, Cecilia J. Ganson to Charles Avery Collin.

REID—RUNKLES.—Married on March 24 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor, Dr. Charles Dwight Reid, Jr., to Miss Delia May Runkles.

WELLS—ALLEN.—On Friday, March 26th, in the Chapel of Saint Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Sidney N. Usher, Mary Edyth Allen to Henry C. Wells.

Brooklyn.

SCHOEN — HOEKENDORF.—March 25, Lillian L. Hoekendorf to the Rev. Bernard J. Schoen.

Long Island.

CARROLL—VERITY.—March 25, Patchogue, Frances Verity to Walter Carroll.

Died.

ALSDORF.—Dr. John Alsdorf, at his home, 572 West 157th St., last Thursday, at the age of 72 years. Interment Saturday at New Hurley, N. Y. (Newburgh papers please copy.)

BACON.—At his residence, the Pines, Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday, March, 25, 1915, Henry Bacon, 69 years of age. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, Goshen, N. Y., Monday, March 29, 1915, at 3 P. M. Special train will leave Erie R. R., New York, at 12:30 P. M., Jersey City 1 o'clock. Returning will leave Goshen 4:10 P. M.

BOGARDUS.—At Dunellen, N. J., on Thursday, March 25, 1915, after a short illness, Robert F., beloved husband of Frances Ward, son of the late John A. and Harriet S. Bogardus, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., aged 59 years. Besides his wife he leaves two sons and a sister, Mrs. Arthur S. Hawley. Funeral services will be held at his late home on New Market Road, Dunellen, N. J., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Plainfield, N. J. Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BOYNTON.—Sarah Larned, on Thursday morning, March 25. Funeral services from her late residence, 308 West End Av., Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—In New Haven, Conn., March 25, 1915, Susan L., daughter of Charlotte Lockwood and Leonard Bradley. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 426 Orange St., on Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

CARLEY.—On March 25, 1915, at her residence, the San Reno Hotel, New York City, Mary E., daughter of the late Benjamin J. M. Carley. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood. Please do not send flowers.

CLARK.—Louisville, Ky., on March 23, 1915, John Henry Churchill, only son of the late M. Lewis Clark and Mary Anderson Clark.

CURTIS.—On Friday, March 26, at her residence, 208 West 85th St., this city, Phoebe Eliza Curtis, daughter of the late Edwin and Mary Van De Water. Funeral service on Monday, March 29, 10:30 A. M., at the Church of the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St.

DUTCHER.—Horace, on Thursday. Funeral from his late residence, 621 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

GARVIN.—Creighton, at his residence, 1,900 Clinton Av. Funeral services Saturday, March 27, 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, Sunday, 2 P. M.

HUMMEL.—Lillian, beloved wife of Joseph Hummel, died March 24. Funeral services from her late residence, 488A Quincy St., Brooklyn, Sunday, 2 P. M.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, March 26, Jane Stewart Jenkins, beloved wife of John W. Jenkins. Funeral service from her late residence, 575 West 187th St. on Monday, March 29, eleven A. M. Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Verona, N. J., March 25, 1915, John in his 68th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 47 Personette Av., Sunday, March 28, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

LOCKOW.—On Friday, March 26, 1915, Emilie Whitehead Lockow, widow of Dr. Arthur Van Buren Lockow, aged 68 years. Funeral services from the residence of her brother, J. H. Snelling, 190 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J., Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Albany, N. Y.

LOVE.—Suddenly, at

BASEBALL—SWIMMING—WRESTLING—BILLIARDS—GOLF

NEWARK FORCED TO TAKE HOOSIER CLUB

Wards Give Up Falkenberg, but Keep Kauff—Stovall Spurns Kansas City.

The Federal League, which up to the present time has been a smooth running organization, has developed internal strife which made yesterday's meeting at the Hotel Biltmore seem just like one of the old-time wrangling meetings of the National League. The Federal League has been content to centre all its warfare on organized ball, but now they are taking up a great deal of time in warring among themselves.

The league yesterday ratified the transfer of the Indianapolis Club to Newark. The Indianapolis organization was represented by C. C. Madison, the President, and it is understood that the club's debts amounting to something like $75,000 were assumed jointly by the league and the new owners, P. T. Powers and Harry F. Sinclair. Powers and Sinclair put up a protest against the transfer of Benny Kauff to Brooklyn, but when it was shown at yesterday's meeting that the Indianapolis Club was under strong obligation to the Wards, who own the Brooklyn team, they became reconciled to the situation.

It was the plan of the Wards to also annex Pitcher Cy Falkenberg for the Brookefeds, but Powers and Sinclair would not consent to take the Indianapolis Club if they lost both players, so the league decided to allow Falkenberg to go to the Newark Club.

The league was unable yesterday to unravel the complications concerning the managers of the Kansas City and Indianapolis Clubs. Both George Stovall, manager of Kansas City, and Bill Phillips, the manager of the Indianapolis pennant winners, were here yesterday, but could come to no agreement. Stovall does not want to go back to Kansas City, and Phillips also objects to being transferred from the club which he landed in front in the pennant race.

Just what arrangement will be arrived at has not been decided, but it is expected that the league will keep Phillips as manager of Newark, and will also assign Stovall to the Newark Club as first baseman. If Stovall decides to remain in Kansas City, there is a deal on to transfer Joe Agler of Buffalo to Newark as first baseman.

Kansas City, it is stated, is anxious to get a playing manager other than Stovall, and for this reason, the Kansas City owners are not anxious to take Phillips. It will probably be decided today who will talk to Stovall in behalf of the club. Stovall stated yesterday that he didn't want to go back to Kansas City, but he would be satisfied to go anywhere the league decides to station him.

The trade between Brooklyn and Kansas City, whereby the Brookfeds got Pitcher Cullop for Bradley Shaw and Maxwell was annulled by the league, and the players will be returned to the clubs they were with last season.

The schedule is also causing the Federal League much concern, and although two different schedules have been drawn up, one by Robert B. Ward and the other by Lloyd Rickert of St. Louis, neither was acceptable. With a club in Newark playing Sunday ball and the Wards' decision not to permit the Brookfeds to play on Sunday makes a situation in the Eastern section of the league which will be difficult to overcome. President Gilmore declared last night that he thought perhaps a new schedule would be adopted today which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Bill McKechnie of the Newark club showed up at the meeting yesterday, and although he has been a holdout, he signed at satisfactory terms. The only player on the Newarks who has not signed is Vincent Campbell, and the new owners expect that he will fall into line within a short time.

While the happenings of the league yesterday were not officially made public, it is stated that Powers and Sinclair made long and serious objections to losing Benny Kauff, who last year was the star batsman and base runner of the new league. They did not want to take over the Indianapolis club unless they could have it intact, but the claims of the Brooklyn club on Indianapolis were so strong that their objections were in vain. It is understood that at the close of last season the Wards arranged for Kauff to come to Brooklyn in payment for loans which the Wards made to Indianapolis to carry them through the season.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were President James A. Gilmore, William M. Walker, Chicago; Secretary Thomas Gilmore, Lloyd Rickert of St. Louis, P. T. Powers and Harry F. Sinclair of Newark, C. C. Madison of Indianapolis, W. E. Robertson of Buffalo, Carrol W. Rasin and Harry Goldman of Baltimore, Edward W. Gwinner of Pittsburgh, R. B. Ward, George S. Ward, and Walter S. Ward of Brooklyn, Edward E. Gates of Indianapolis, and C. B. Comstock of Pittsburgh. The league will meet again today at the Biltmore.

JACK COOMBS 'COMES BACK.'

Old Athletic Pitcher Blanks Long Branch Cubans for Five Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 26.—The Brooklyn Nationals made short work of the Long Branch Cubans in their last game of the series this afternoon. In the first three innings they made more than enough runs to win through the brilliant twirling of Jack Coombs, who pitched the first five innings. Score Brooklyn 6, Long Branch Cubans 2.

Coombs could have worked longer, but Manager Robinson has such a lot of promising rookies on his pitching staff that he preferred to give one of them a chance on the firing line. Cadore, who finished the game, made a couple of wild pitches, which were chiefly responsible for the pair of tallies scored by the Cubans. Mixed in with these were a double and a triple..

The Superbas practically won the game in the first three innings, through the hitting of Zach Wheat, who drove in a pair of runs in the first inning, and repeated again in the third with a triple. After this "Robbie" shunted the veteran Hummel to left field for the remainder of the game. The score:

LONG BRANCH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T.C'vo, lf.	4	0	2	2	1	Sch'tz, 3b.	4	0	2	3	1
J. C'vo, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	Dbert, 1b.	4	2	1	8	0
Viola, 1b.	4	0	1	18	1	Egan, 2b.	4	3	2	2	0
Pad'n, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Wheat, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Hingo, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5	H'mel, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
B'nado, 3b.	3	1	1	2	5	Myers, cf.	4	1	1	0	1
R'nach, ss.	3	0	1	0	5	O'Ma, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
J'nes, c...h	1	0	0	3	0	Ogden, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
*Torres	1	0	0	0	0	Z'man, rf.	4	0	1	5	0
Acosta, p.	4	0	1	0	5	Miller, c.	2	0	0	3	2
						M. Wh't, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Total.	34	2	9	24	22	C'mbs, p.	2	1	0	1	2
						C'dore, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Total.	34	6	10	27	11

*Batted for Jiminez in the ninth inning.

Errors—T. Calvo, Padron, Bernando, Jiminez.

Cubans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	.	—6

Three-base hits—J. Calvo, Daubert, Z. Wheat. Two-base hits—T. Calvo, Romanaca. First base on errors—Cubans, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cubans, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—O'Mara and Egan; T. Calvo and Bernando; Acosta, Viola and Bernando. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Stolen base—Schultz. Hits—Off Coombs, 4 in 5 innings; off Cadore, 5 in 4 innings. Base on balls—Off Coombs, 1; off Cadore, 1; off Acosta, 1. Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Cadore, 1; by Acosta, 1. Wild pitches—Cadore, (2.) Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

Hoppe Passes Mayer Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—With a high run of 240 in tonight's contest, Willie Hoppe, the professional champion, forged ahead of Joseph Mayer, the amateur title holder in the five-block handicap match at 18.2 balk line billiards. Hoppe ran 484 tonight, bringing his total for the three blocks played to 1,200, while Mayer gathered 239 for a total of 839. Mayer's highest run was 84 and his average 19 11-12. Hoppe averaged 49 4-12.

McGRAW SHINES AS PITCHER

His Team Defeats Another Combination of Giants, 8 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 26.—Today's practice tilt of the Giants served well the purpose of keeping the players out in the air, keeping them warm, and limbered up. As a baseball exposition it was numerous chips shy. There was a good deal of monkey business and joke playing, but the recalcitrant weather brought a cold, raw wind, so that earnest efforts, save to keep in motion and get the exercise, were not to be expected.

Patch-work teams were in the field again. Things were found on both sides through the plan of choosing sides, and with strength scattered in this way there was not an abundance of that quality of either team. The luck of the draw found the following combinations in action:

Team 1—Doyle, 2b; Murray, ss; Lobert, 3b; Merkle, 1b; Thorpe, rf; Schupp, rf; Smith, c; Press, p; Seymour, lf.

Team 2—Palmero, lf; Fletcher, ss; McGraw, p; Snodgrass, 2b; Devlin, 3b; Meyers, c; Tesreau, 1b; Fromme, cf; Reed, rf.

The team for which McGraw did all the hurling (and the game went nine innings) vanquished the opposition by a score of 8 to 5. None of the regular moundsmen were asked to take the throne, and Press of the losers, like McGraw of the winners, pitched the full route. Press received poor support and McGraw's lobbed floaters, which was all he threw, were not hit with any degree of material success by the opposing batters.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Team One	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	—5	8	6
Team Two	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	.	—8	8	3

A new grip victim today was Alois Kirmayer, the promising recruit pitcher. He was booked to make the week-end trip to Dallas, but his illness may prevent. Christy Mathewson took an afternoon off from toil. Matty put in a long morning and was excused from braving the mean afternoon weather.

BOB BESCHER BALKS.

Wires McGraw "Have Decided to Stay with the Giants."

Special to The New York Times

MARLIN, Texas, March 26.—The plot in the case of Bob Bescher and the Giants and the Cardinals thickened this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram from Bescher. The recipient was McGraw and the telegram, sent from Denison, where the second team played today, was in answer to McGraw's instructions yesterday telling the outfielder to report to the Cardinals, as the latter had accepted his terms. Inasmuch as the St. Louis Club agreed to the terms named by Bescher to go to the Mound City, it was confidently expected that that player would leave at once to join Huggins's team. But lo and behold, there comes today to McGraw from Bescher the following laconic message:

"Have decided to stay with the Giants."

Bescher was to go to St. Louis in exchange for Perritt, but though he may yet be persuaded to do so, it is evident that he is not bursting with eagerness to become a Cardinal. And, it appears, there is no way to force him to do so. When McGraw was asked this evening just what Bescher had in mind, he replied: "That's all I know about it, what he says in his telegram."

YANKEES GO TO DAYTONA.

There They Will Clash in Four-Game Series with Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—The Yankee regulars, with all their officials and camp followers, left here today on the noon train, bound for Daytona, Fla., where they will engage the Brooklyn Dodgers in a four-game exhibition series beginning tomorrow. Donovan took along his regular detachment, with Caldwell, Brown, Cole, Fisher, Pich and Keating for his pitching staff.

Capt. Peckinpaugh's finger is still bothers him, but he hopes to get into several games of the series. In case he is not able to report for duty tomorrow, Donovan will likely play Boone at short and Charley Mullen on second.

The departure of the regulars was no holiday for the Yannigans, as Duke Farrell took them out to Athletic Park at the usual hour and put them through a stiff batting drill with Warhop, McHale, Ring, Lewis, and Wahle serving up the ammunition. The assignment of the veteran Warhop, the oldest pitcher on the Yannigans, does not necessarily mean that he has been shifted to the second pitching defense. Realizing that the youngsters would have a hard time to get by with Ring, Lewis, and Wahle as a pitching staff, Warhop and McHale were turned over to them for their exhibition games.

Before leaving Savannah, Manager Donovan handed transportation to New York to Clarence Wahle, the young left-handed pitcher. Wahle had no experience except the little he gained in the United States Navy, and agreed with Donovan that the American League pace was too fast for him.

McComb City Falls Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 26.—The McComb City team was again defeated by the Brookfeds today. The score was 11 to 3.

Lefty Wilson and Ed Lafitte of the Brooklyns did the twirling for the visitors. These two endeavored to guide the bushers to victory, but the mistakes which the fielders made behind them, coupled with the heavy hitting of the Brookfeds, was responsible for their defeat. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
McComb City.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—	3	6 7
Brookfeds	0 0 0 0 1 7 1 0 3 .	—11	14 3

Batteries—Wilson, Lafitte, Stapleton, Land, and Simon; Seaton, Bluejacket, and Watson. Umpire—Mr. Walsh.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Philadelphia Nationals, 13; Philadelphia Athletics, 6.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 5; Amherst, 0.

At Tampa, Fla.—Chicago Nationals, 5; Louisville, 1.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia Tech, 6; Georgetown, 2.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Boston Nationals, 5; Atlanta, 1.

At Wake Forest, N. C.—A. and M. of North Carolina, 6; Lafayette, 0.

At Guilford College, N. C.—Guilford College, 6; Vermont, 3.

At Mobile, Ala.—Cincinnati, 12; Mobile, 0.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Detroit, 4.

Ten Cars Enter for Speedway Race

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—In spite of the fact that the managers of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway assert that more than thirty cars will be nominated for the fifth annual 500-mile international sweepstakes race to take place May 29, up to tonight only ten cars had been entered. It is known that many special cars are being built for the race and that several of the plants are holding back on their entries. The foreign representation in the race, despite the war, promises to be as good as ever. At least three French, four English and three Italian cars are expected to start. The entries to date: No. 1, Maxwell, driver, Billy Chandler; No. 2, Maxwell, driver, unknown; No. 3, Maxwell, driver, unknown; No. 4, Mercedes, driver, Ralph De Palma; No. 5, Sunbeam, driver, L. Coatalen; No. 6, Sunbeam, driver, J. Chassagn; No. 7, Brown, driver, W. W. Brown; No. 8, Duesenberg, driver, Tom Alley; No. 9, Duesenberg, driver, E. O'Donnell; No. 10, Cornelian, driver, L. Chevrolet.

Britton Outpoints Ted Lewis.

Jack Britton, the Chicago welterweight, last night earned the honors over Ted "Kid" Lewis, the English welterweight, in their ten-round bout which was the feature attraction at the 135th Street Athletic Club. The Chicagoan was the aggressor throughout and this work, coupled with his cleverness, earned him the honors in seven of the ten rounds.

In the semi-final ten-round contest, Joe Malone of Harlem, after being floored in the first round for the count of nine, came back and carried the milling to Young Lippy, and at the final bell was easily entitled to the honors.

HEBNER WINS SWIM BY CLOSE MARGIN

Title Holder Retains 500-Yard A. A. U. Championship After Hard Race with Wheatley.

By the narrow margin of two feet Harry J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., retained his title of 500-yard national Amateur Athletic Union swimming champion last night in the New York A. C. tank. The Illinois crack was hard pushed at the finish by J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C. The time was 6 minutes 21 2-5 seconds, or four-fifths of a second slower than the American record for the distance. The only other competitor was J. A. Zimnock, also of the Mercury Foot squad, who was a poor third. The contest was a dual one between Hebner and Wheatley, as Zimnock was eliminated as a contender before half the distance was covered. He was a full lap behind at the finish.

Wheatley, who is the record holder for 500 metres, made a splendid fight against the title holder. From the start to the finish Wheatley was always close up, and at no time was he more than two yards behind the Chicagoan, and most of the time was within half that distance of him. The struggle began after the plunge at the start, when Wheatley for a short time enjoyed the lead. He set the pace for the first 125 yards, at which point he led by twelve inches. From this point Hebner began to overhaul Wheatley and at the end of the next turn the two swimmers pushed off simultaneously.

The champion, once in front, was able to give the Mercury Foot swimmer his backwash. In the last lap Wheatley was about two yards in the rear. He made a desperate spurt and cut down the lead by degrees. The distance, however, was too short to enable Wheatley to overtake the speedy Westerner, but he persevered and came within two feet of his effort. The finish was an exciting one and aroused the big crowd of men and women to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Schoolboys made a splendid showing in the 100-yard handicap and fancy dive. In the former event P. Palmer, wearing the Mercury Foot emblem, was Public Schools Athletic League champion, and L. Giebel, unattached, 220-yard P. S. A. L. champion, finished first and third, respectively, while J. C. Lee, Jr., another unattached swimmer, finished in second place.

The fancy dive was a handicap affair, and liberal marks aided the successful divers. R. Galbraith, High School of Commerce, received 18 points for a handicap, which gave him a total of 100.65 and placed him in the lead. F. A. Sponberg, New York A. C., (14 points,) was second, and W. Rogow, City A. C., (26 points,) third. Joe Ruddy was easily the best of the contestants for the obstacle event of 50 yards, and won as he pleased. The summary:

500-Yard Swim, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., second; J. A. Zimnock, New York A. C., third. Time—6:21 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by P. Palmer, New York A. C., (20 seconds;) J. C. Lee, Jr., unattached, (9 seconds,) second; L. Geibel, unattached, (13 seconds,) third. Time—1:05 1-5.

50-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, New York A. C.; F. A. Mullen, New York A. C., second; H. Handschuck, Townsend Harris Hall High School, third. Time—1:02 3-5.

Fancy Dive, Handicap.—Won by R. Galbraith, High School of Commerce, (18 points,) 100.65; F. A. Sponberg, New York A. C., (14 points,) 95.15, second; W. Rogow, City A. C., (26 points,) 86.83, third.

WATER POLO.

Y. M. C. A.	Position.	N. Y. A. C.
C. Herold	Forward	J. A. Ruddy
H. Ripperger	Forward	J. H. Reilly
W. Friedlander	Centre forw'd	Rumme
H. Knecht	Centre back	J. J. Curen
C. Lothian	Back	G. South
F. Schierbaum	Back	H. C. O'Sullivan
W. Weber	Goal	J. C. Cathers

Score—New York A. C., 3; Y. M. C. A., 1. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves. Referee—Otto Wahle, New York A. C.

YALE'S BOWLING TITLE.

Princeton Defeated for Intercollegiate Title by 2,521 to 2,513.

Yale bowlers won the intercollegiate championship at the Grand Central Palace last night when they triumphed over the Princeton team by the close margin of 8 pins, the final score being: Yale, 2,521; Princeton, 2,513. The winner was in doubt until Gifford, for Yale, sent his last big brown ball skimming down the alley and scored a strike, thereby insuring Yale's victory. Williams of Yale took the high individual scoring honors when he made 222 in ten innings, including two spares and five strikes.

Yale in winning last night took the title from Columbia, who won the honors last year. Columbia did not have a team this year. Cornell was expected to send a team, but at the last minute it was found impossible to do so. The score:

PRINCETON.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Washburn	136	171	161	468
Stewart	151	182	144	477
Lanford, (Capt.)	167	201	147	515
Benton	174	154	213	541
Harden	148	191	173	512
Total	776	899	838	2,513

YALE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Wyer, (Capt.)	150	173	173	505
Williams	170	144	222	536
Gardner	157	185	124	466
Sutherland	167	179	160	506
Gifford	195	143	170	508
Total	848	824	849	2,521

Local Winners with the Cue.

Hal A. Coleman, national Class B amateur balk-line billiard champion, last night won an easy victory over M. Isaacs in the twelfth game of the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 250 to 138. Coleman was playing at the scratch mark, while Isaacs had totally 200 points to win, and the champion completed his string in thirty-three innings. He made high runs of 24, 22, and 19, with an average of 7 19-33. Isaacs's best runs were 20 and 12, with an average of 4 6-33.

In the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, last night, Charles P. White, a scratch man, playing at 250 points, defeated Charles Worcester, handicapped at 175 points, by the score of 250 to 90, in thirty-three innings. White made high runs of 46 and 39, with an average of 7 19-33. Worcester made an average of 2 16-33, with high runs of 16 and 14.

Two games were decided in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Canfield's Academy. In the evening game Fred Berger, playing at 160 points, defeated Stewart Gow, handicapped at 110 points, by the score of 160 to 109. Berger completed his string in fifty innings, and made a high run of 21, with an average of 3 16-33. Chandler Wilhelm failed in his endeavor to concede a handicap of 120 points to James Hartshorn, in the evening game, and lost by the score of 140 to 216, in fifty innings. Wilhelm was playing for 260 points and made a high run of 33.

1917 Class Wins C. C. N. Y. Games.

The 1917 class gained the premier honors in the annual interclass indoor track meet of the City College, which was held in the gymnasium last night. The victors scored 34 points, 1918 was second with 32 points, 1919 was third with 13 points, the 1916 class gained fourth position with 10 points, and the Seniors were last with 5 points. All the events of the evening were well contested. The best event was the quarter-mile run, in which Moonan of the 1917 class jumped into the lead at the start and held his advantage to the finish, although Vriens, of the second class, was close all the way. Another fine bit of running was displayed in the two-mile run by J. Scarlata of the junior class. He started from scratch, worked his way through a large field in the first mile, and won by fifty yards at the finish, running easily. The only college record to go was in the pole vault, J. S. Donaldson of the 1918 class clearing 9 feet 6 inches in this event, beating the previous record by an inch.

YALE GYMNASTS WIN.

Princeton a Close Second in Intercollegiate Competition.

Yale won the intercollegiate gymnastic championship meet held last night in the Columbia gymnasium with a total of 22 points. Princeton ran the Elis a close second with 17 points, and the University of Pennsylvania was third with 9 points.

J. B. Wiss, the star sophomore athlete of Princeton, carried off the first honors in the all-around championship, and won four other prizes. He took three seconds in addition to his first in the all-around count. T. Means came second in the all-around test.

Ten colleges were represented in the meet, which was one of the largest of the seventeen held since the league was formed. Over 132 individual gymnasts competed in the events. The summaries:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by A. Bradley, Yale, with 50.5 points; J. Wiss, Princeton, second, with 50 points; H. Williams, Princeton, third, with 48 points.

Side Horse.—Tie for first between E. Hogert, University of Pennsylvania, and A. Ralston, Amherst, with 48.8 points; F. Clarke, Columbia, third, with 47.25 points.

Parallel Bars.—Won by N. Labovits, Yale, with 52 points; J. Wiss, Princeton, second, with 50.6 points; L. Gates, Harvard, third, with 49 points.

Flying Rings.—Won by S. Kopchovsky, New York University, with 52.1 points; W. Long, Princeton, second, with 50.9 points; J. Wiss, Princeton, third, with 49.05 points.

Club Swinging.—Won by M. Nutt, University of Pennsylvania, with 28 points; C. Mathews, Yale, second, with 25 points; R. Richardson, Rutgers, third, with 23 points.

Tumbling.—Won by H. Chism, Yale, with 51 points; G. McTernan, Amherst, second, with 47.5 points; J. Wiss, Princeton, third, with 45.3 points.

Individual Championship.—Won by J. Wiss, Princeton, with 282.75 points; T. Means, Yale, second, with 199.8 points; A. Bradley, Yale, third, with 195.7 points.

Team Score—Yale, 22; Princeton, 17; University of Pennsylvania, 9; Amherst, 7; New York University, 6; Columbia, 1; Harvard, 1; Rutgers, 1.

Judges—Messrs. H. B. Selkel, C. B. Lewis, L. Schroeder, and H. Selbert.

JOHNSON FEARS CLIMATE.

Negro to Ease Up in Training to Avert Being Too "Fine."

HAVANA, March 26.—Jack Johnson and Jess Willard, after a morning of road work, followed their usual afternoon training routine before large crowds of spectators. Willard worked the harder of the two men today, shortening his sparring bouts with his training partners and increasing his road work, during which he did much sprinting. The white man's wind and endurance both seemed good.

Johnson and Willard plan to have hard work-outs Sunday, when holiday crowds are expected to visit their training camps. Johnson will begin "drying out" next Tuesday. He is now within ten pounds of his ring weight and is fearful that owing to the climatic conditions he will be too finely drawn if he keeps up his present routine. The big black man evidently expects a long fight.

Willard is now down to 242 pounds. He plans to lessen his training schedule after Sunday. The same physician who examined Johnson Thursday went over Willard today and reported that organically the white man is in excellent shape.

THREE TIED IN BILLIARDS.

Daly, Moore, and Huey Must Play Post Series for Title.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Three men are tied for first place in the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament, the last scheduled game of which was won here tonight by John Daly of New York by defeating Alfred De Oro of New York, 50 to 46. Daly had a high run of 6 and De Oro made a 5.

William Luley of Chicago and George Moore and John Daly of New York will now have to play two post-series games to decide the championship. Each has won nine games and lost two. Monday night Daly and Moore will play, and Tuesday the winner will play Huey. Minor ties are to be settled in the meantime.

DRIVING CLUB SEASON ENDS.

Lilacs Defeat Greens in Brooklyn Polo, 6 Goals to 5.

Thirty-four horsemen composed the final Friday night riding class of the season at the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn last night. The riders went through the interesting and varied evolutions with the precision of a battalion of cavalrymen, which solicited round after round of applause. The galleries and lower floor sof the academy were crowded with spectators.

The "Friday Night Class" is made up entirely of male riders. They were put through their paces by Major Charles F. Cartledge. The quickness and dispatch with which the commands were obeyed, and the thorough knowledge of their work, made it easy to see that the class had been drilled by a cavalry officer.

The musical ride was followed by a polo game, the sides being chosen from the members of the club. The teams lined up as the Lilacs and Greens. The former won by 6 goals to 5.

A trophy, with individual cups, had been offered by the management, which naturally added an impetus to the play. The teams were: Lilac—Charles Rouss, Walter Kopke, and William Meyer; Green—Tracey Walker, Richard Kiley, and John Farrell. Earle Munkenbeck was referee.

The feature of the evening performance, however, came last. It was a basket ball game on horseback, between teams from Batteries A and C, Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

Battery C team easily won the game, but the score of 4 to 0. The sides lined-up as follows: Battery A, Serg. Keating, Serg. Cederbury, Serg. Lang, Priv. Hailey; Corp. Scherhorn. Battery C, Serg. Gottenberg, Corp. E. J. Bellas, Priv. A. J. Bellas, Priv. Abrahams, Priv. Schmidt.

OUIMET AND ROSS WIN.

Their Best Ball Golf Score at Pinehurst 137 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—A sensational winning score of 137 for Amateur Champion Ouimet and Donald Ross was the feature of today's amateur-professional best ball match, two strokes in the lead of Henry J. Topping of Greenwich and Tom MacNamara of Boston, who recorded 139. Donald Smith, the metropolitan open champion, and I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill were third in 142, and Alexander Ross and J. R. Hyde of the South Shore Field club fourth in 145.

R. S. Worthington and Walter Travis retired at 146, J. M. Thompson of Springhaven made 148, and Hamilton K. Kerr of Ekwanok, Jesse Sculford of Intervale, and Dr. C. H. Gardner of Agawam made 150, these amateurs playing with Tom Kerrigan, John Peacock, J. M. Barnes, E. K. McCarthy, Jack Hutchinson, and Herbert Lagerblade.

Open Champion Hagan, who played with C. W. Diebel of Youngstown, was well down the line with 154, and Fred Herreshoff of Garden City, who was partnered with William Wilson, made approximately 160 for a place at the end of the line, but they did not return a card.

St. Nicks Defeat All-Stars.

The St. Nicholas Club defeated the All-Stars last night in the hockey game which was the feature attraction of the carnival of ice sports arranged for the benefit of the employes of the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, by the score of 4 goals to 0. All the goals were made in the first half, with Cox, left wing, tallying three, and Hobey Baker, who played cover point, scoring one.

THREE RECORDS FALL IN SCHOOLBOY GAMES

Evening High and Trade Schools Show Excellent Sports in Armory.

Athletes who had won their spurs in open competition were the features last night in the annual championship track and field games of the evening high and trade schools of this city at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. A host of schoolboys participated in the sports, and there was much promising material brought out in addition to the veteran performers, who carried off a major portion of the honors.

Three former records went to smash and one was equaled in the course of the evening's competition. One field mark was bttered, while two-time surpassing performances were recorded on the track. In the 70-yard dash for 120-pound high school boys, A. Pendleton of Morris Evening High School was clocked in 8 seconds, cutting a fifth of a second off the record established by C. Evans of South Brooklyn E. H. S. W. Tillott of Brooklyn E. H. S. equaled the existing figures of 7 seconds in the 70-yard dash, unlimited weight.

R. Schulze of the Ozanam Association and New York Evening High, won the 220-yard dash in 24 seconds, beating by one and two-fifth seconds the best previous performance for the distance, made by J. Foley of New York in 1913.

G. Trefry of Brooklyn Evening High leaped 5 feet 9½ inches in the running high jump, and increased his own record by two inches.

Alfred O. Lake, king of the board floor cyclists, made his first appearance on a New York track since his marriage several weeks ago, and despite the earnest efforts of his young wife to "root him home a winner," the New York Athletic Club star finished a second to William Van den Dries, his clubmate. Van den Dries had twenty yards allowance on Lake. Not more than two feet separated the Mercury Footers as they crossed the finish line. Lake showed his usual high-class form in easily winning his heat, and was leading in the final up to the last lap, when Van den Dries shot past him from behind and blocked Lake in such a manner that he was unable to pass him. Summary:

60-Yard Dash, Elementary Schools.—Won by Richard A. Dalton, 226, Brooklyn; John Kirwin, 49, Manhattan, second; A. Feigelson, 144, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, High Schools, (120-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Pendleton, Morris Evening H. S.; R. Fried, Brooklyn Evening H. S., second; M. Rothschild, Morris Evening H. S., third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Dash, High Schools, (Unlimited Weight.)—W. Elliott, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; H. Foster, Harlem Evening H. S., second; W. McNamara, New York Evening H. S., third. Time—0:07 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (High Schols.)—Won by J. Re, New York Evening H. S.; A. Rolle, East Side Evening H. S., second; H. Hertzee, New York Evening H. S., third. Time—2:07 1-5.

300-Yard Run, closed to Seventy-first Infantry A. A.—Won by Robert Wright, Company B, Charles Clarke, Hospital Corps, second; H. B. Hedberg, Hospital Corps, third. Time—0:33.

220-Yard Dash, (Elementary Schools.)—J. Fitzgerald, 43, Manhattan; F. Munday, 3, Bronx, second; J. Sullivan, 21, Manhattan, third. Time—0:28.

220-Yard Dash, (High Schools.)—Won by R. Schulze, New York Evening H. S.; G. Ralston, New York Evening H. S., second; C. Hill, Brooklyn Evening H. S., third. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Run, (High Schools.)—Won by J. O'Neill, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; Hugh Roden, Brooklyn Evening H. S., second; H. Gunther, Morris Evening H. S., third. Time—4:48.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, (Open to N. C. A.)—Won by William Van Den Dries, New York A. C., (20 yards;) Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Anthony Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:49 4-5.

440-Yard Run, (High Schools.)—Won by R. Schulze, New York Evening High School; Lennon, South Brooklyn Evening High School, second; Maguire, Brooklyn Evening High School, third. Time—0:55.

One-Mile Relay, (High Schools.)—Won by New York Evening High School, first team, (J. La Re, C. Dunbar, H. Herlihy, and J. O'Donnell;) Brooklyn Evening High School, second; Manual Evening High School, third. Time—3:49.

880-Yard Relay, (Elementary Schools.)—Won by 126, Brooklyn, (R. Dalton, J. Malley, H. Boerke, and F. O'Neill;) 49, Manhattan, second; 45, Bronx, third. Time—1:48 3-5.

Standing Broad Jump, Elementary Schools.—Won by J. Ackerman, 34, Bronx, with jump of 9 feet 5 inches; M. Scherb, Tottenville Evening H. S., second, with jump of 9 feet; F. O'Neill, 126, Brooklyn, third, with jump of 8 feet 11 inches.

Running High Jump, High Schools.—Won by G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., with jump of 5 feet 9¾ inches; H. Ludtke, New York Evening H. S., second, with 5 feet 7 inches; E. Conrad, Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, third, with 5 feet 5 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, High Schools.—Won by C. Flores, New York Evening H. S., with 44 feet 1 inch; C. Gertisser, East Side H. S., second, with 40 feet 9 inches; A. Brown, New York Evening H. S., third, with 39 feet 7 inches.

T. R. Pell Defeated at Tennis.

BOSTON, March 26.—The elimination of N. W. Niles of Boston, State champion and holder of the Longwood Indoor Cup, and T. R. Pell of New York was the feature of the second day's play in the annual indoor invitation tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club today. Niles fell before the cross-court kills and accurate service returns of H. C. Johnson of Boston. Pell was defeated by J. D. E. Jones of Providence, R. I., a veteran. The summary:

First Round.—Irving G. Wright, Boston, defeated B. S. Prentice, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round.—J. D. E. Jones, Providence, defeated T. R. Pell, New York, 7—9, 6—0, 6—3; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated by J. C. Pfaffman, Boston, 7—5, 6—3; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6—2, 6—2; Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, Seattle, 7—5, 7—5.

Doubles.—First Round—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney of Boston defeated A. J. Veysey, Montreal, and H. G. M. Kelleher, Seattle, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Jockey Club Adopts New Rule.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club held yesterday afternoon, action was taken in regard to jockey agents or managers. The stewards decided that before a jockey or a person employing a jockey may appoint another person to make such a jockey's engagements, approval must first be obtained from the stewards of the race meeting to be approved later by the stewards of the Jockey Club. The application of Arthur Carter, who was ruled off the turf in 1908, for reinstatement was denied.

Following the rulings of the Cuban-American Jockey Club of Havana, all associations were requested to refuse all privileges to Jockeys P. Wolf and Joe Knight. E. T. Aplin was granted a jockey license. Those present at the meeting were August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp and Schuyler L. Parsons.

Long Shot Wins Grand National.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—The Grand National Steeplechase, run here today, was won by Ally Sloper. Jacobus was second and Father Confessor third. Twenty horses started, but only nine finished.

The betting was 100 to 6 against Ally Sloper, 2 to 1 against Jacobus and 10 to 1 against Father Confessor. The handicap was worth $15,510 to the winner. It was run over a course of 4 miles and 856 yards.

Burlingame Beats Pasadena at Polo

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—On a slippery field, which made fast riding dangerous and with the rain pouring most of the time, the Burlingame pol

BLIND OF BELGIUM IN PITIFUL PLIGHT

Inmates of Great Institutions Scattered in the Starving Bread Lines.

SOME ASYLUMS DESTROYED

Suffering Beyond Words, Says Miss Holt—Wellesley Girls Send Ambulance to France.

Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, who has just returned from Europe, where she went in the interest of blind Belgian refugees, has sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, a Post Office order for $2.20, the money being the contribution of the blind children of The Lighthouse, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, who, in giving of their spare pennies, asked that they be used to buy food for the Argosy that is going to Belgium with a cargo of supplies purchased with money given by the children of the United States.

Miss Holt was asked yesterday to tell what her investigations regarding the fate of Belgian blind had disclosed.

"I cannot tell where the blind of Belgium are," said Miss Holt, "because I do not know—nobody knows. They must be scattered among the other helpless, starving unfortunates.

"You see, when Belgium became the hotbed of war and the cities were bombarded, the sightless were dependent upon others to guide them, and I can never think of conditions there among the blind without a shudder. When the besieged cities fell, not only were the institutions for the blind vacated, but the prisons and insane asylums as well, poured forth their surging masses among the refugees.

"In the mad rush for places of near-safety, what chance would a blind woman or child or even a blind man have? The thought of our helpless blind friends amid such chaos and wild commotion gives feelings that cannot be shaped into words.

One in Each 1,200 Blind.

"When the war began there were thirteen institutions for the blind in Belgium. There were two in Antwerp, three in Brussels, two in Bruges, and one in Liége, that in Liége called the Royal Institution for the Dumb, Deaf, and Blind, founded nearly 100 years ago. It is doubtful if any part of the great Liége institution remains today. At Maseyeck there was an institution for boys and one for girls. The other institutions were in smaller places, but no report is to be had of what has become of them or what is being done for the blind people who called these institutions home.

"There is no exact data at hand, but it has been estimated that one person in every 1,200 in Belgium was either partially or totally blind. As for the blind children and babies they are with the miserable hungry people in the broad lines that stretch everywhere in Belgium now. The little ones need milk, but it is rarely to be had."

Of the blind Belgiums who succeeded in getting out of the country Miss Holt found many in England, where every effort was being made to care for them.

At the close of her interview Miss Holt handed over the contribution made by the blind children of The Lighthouse and then dictated this letter to "the blind children of Belgium":

The Lights of the Lighthouse, in the security and happiness afforded by the protection of the lamp, send, through "Our Argosy," greetings and a message of love and sympathy to the blind children of Belgium; together with an offering from their own earnings, which they have made with their ten eyes instead of two.

The letter will be forwarded to the Princess Marie José, to whom the Argosy will be nominally consigned.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $6,174.98 yesterday, and now amounts to $905,570.59. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mme. L. Vandervelde at Cargelle H., Mar. 17	$4,127	H. M. Manning	$10
R. S. Brewster	1,000	Day Krolik	25
Holy Trinity S. S., Middletown, Conn.	175	Mrs. C. M. Meserole	10
G. E. Schauck	100	A. L. De Camp	10
J. D. Lynch	100	Mrs. G. Cushing	20
Cooperstown Ass'n.	75	Miss F. Mathews	25
M. M. and H. W. Sage	200	R. Goddard	10
Mrs. J. H. Chapman	10	Winthrop and C. Raymond	10
A Friend	10	Lady Jane Grey S. S.	22
Mrs. C. B. Smith	10	Ruskin-Cave College	36
Mary J. Donner	10	E. Cobb	10
		Mrs. E. D. Gregory	10

A contribution of $975 to buy an automobile ambulance for the American Ambulance in Paris was received by J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. Of the amount $800 came from Wellesley College girls, and the ambulance will bear the name of that institution. Another ambulance was also given yesterday, the machine to be known as the Amory-Carhart ambulance. Miss Marion R. Carhart of Tuxedo sent a check for $1,500 for this machine.

Among the contributions received by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the hospital yesterday was a monthly donation of $250 from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Lloyd Brice contributed $150, and W. H. Beck of Washington gave $100. The fund now totals $381,206.02.

Gifts to the Red Cross.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $475,350.34, of which amount $1,094.65 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. W. Reid	$500	Riverdale - Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	
Tea Garden proceeds	466	Red Cross	$100
"Cash"	10		

Vacation Committee Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's Fund, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer, now totals $72,261.17, of which $272.96 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Donation Shop	$216	Capt. Severorwitch	$30
Mrs. Flagg	25		

Relief for French Women.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street for the relief of destitute women and children of France amounted to $8, making the total $63,598.92.

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, amounts to $10,410. Subscriptions received yesterday of $10 or more were:

S. W. Fleming	$10	H. F. Natsch	$10
Mem. Pres. Ch., Utica	10	N. A. Doyle	10
I. V. Bembright	100	G. S. Palmer	25
A. M. Sherrill	10	George Davis	10

Among the large subscribers to the above fund are Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave $1,000, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church $1,000, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions $1,000. The Red Cross has set aside $5,000 for the fund.

Ten in Aid of Germans.

Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, Treasurer in the United States of a society of German women, organized to aid needy children of soldiers in the German army ("Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen, Berlin"), will give a tea in the grand ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Richard Durrett will sing German and American songs. Tickets for the tea may be obtained at the office of the society, 45 Broadway, Room 192.

Champion Knitter for Soldiers.

Mrs. Augustine Otter, stewardess of the Fabre liner Patria, which sails regularly between New York and Marseilles, has won the record among Atlantic stewardesses as the champion knitter. On her last voyage, ended yesterday, Mrs. Otter knit four sweaters, seven pairs of socks, and four neck comforters for French soldiers besides attending to seasick passengers. She has four brothers on the line near Neuve-Chapelle.

WALSH EXCUSES ROOSEVELT

Accepts Plea That Colonel Lacks Ship Bill Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate's Special Committee investigating the reports concerning a lobby on the Ship Purchase bill today received from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a telegram in which he said that he knew nothing about the subject not available to the general public. After a conference between Chairman Walsh and Senator Sutherland of Utah, the ranking Republican of the committee now in Washington, it was decided to accept Colonel Roosevelt's statement and not demand his attendance.

"The committee," said Mr. Walsh today, "after reading the language used by Colonel Roosevelt in The Metropolitan Magazine, naturally thought that Colonel Roosevelt had some information which the committee should have in making the investigation ordered by the Senate. But since Colonel Roosevelt says he has not this information the committee will not further request him to appear. "The language of Colonel Roosevelt to which I have reference is as follows:

"'They (President Wilson and Secretary Bryan) have endeavored in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents.'"

Sidney E. Morse, Secretary of the Conference of Transatlantic Carriers, will appear before the committee on Tuesday.

The War

The most intelligent and authoritative record of the European war from month to month will be found in a monthly magazine entitled CURRENT HISTORY, published at 25 cents a number by The New York Times, and sold by news dealers everywhere. Each number contains two hundred pages, with rotogravure illustrations. Every public and private library and every school and college should preserve this history for future reference and as a permanent record of this greatest of all wars in the world's history.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate says: "I regard it as simply invaluable, and it is just what the student or the writer of the history of any former war would have searched for in vain and could only have gathered together by infinite labor and pains."

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The New York Times Current History
Times Square, New York

TO TRAIN WITH DIRIGIBLES.

Government Will Use Small Airships to Teach Aviation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The adverse criticism of professional aeronauts of the policy of the United States Army and Navy in buying experimental dirigibles of small size provoked some explanations today by those who are familiar with the plans for developing the aviation service. It was hinted that in some cases the criticism was prompted more or less by commercial considerations.

The Navy Department advertised two weeks ago for two dirigibles to be used at the aviation school at Pensacola for training purposes. These dirigibles are to be 170 feet long, and the specifications made it clear, it was said, that they were not intended to be used in service flights either for reconnoissance or for offensive operations in dropping bombs.

The decision to use small dirigibles is based on the observations of the most experienced aviators in both the army and the navy. They have urged that it is worth while for men who are to attempt flight and desire to perfect themselves in the management of flying machines to acquire confidence in the air. The "flight sense," as one aviator called it, can be had only by continual flying, and it was explained that the small dirigible was the best means of developing this acquaintance with air conditions.

"We are perfectly willing," said a navy officer familiar with what is being done at the Pensacola school, "to rest our proposition on results. The dirigibles we have advertised for are to be used only for training our young men to be at home in the air. They are, we believe, excellent for that purpose. In time of war they would be a joke. The men who learn to handle them will be able to manage an aeroplane or a larger dirigible all the better for the training they receive in the small machines.

"For one thing it should be remembered that there will be much to learn from what is being done in aviation in Europe this year. Our advices inform us that great advances are being made continually from day to day as the war goes on. The greatest achievements with dirigibles, I believe, are yet to come in this war, and they will startle the world."

TAFT TELLS OF ROME VISIT.

Lectures on His Negotiations with Holy See Over Friars' Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Ex-President Taft delivered a lecture before members of the National Geographic Society in Washington today on the subject of his mission to the Vatican in 1902. He gave many intimate details of the delicate negotiations which he conducted with Pope Leo in behalf of this Government toward effecting a severance of Church and State in the Philippine Islands and the adoption of a program for the secularization of about 425,000 acres of lands owned there by various orders of Catholic friars.

Mr. Taft told his hearers that this embassy was unique in that it was the only instance where negotiations had been conducted by the United States directly with the Holy See. That there were only few and scattering protests against the undertaking at the time, Mr. Taft said, went to prove that the people of this country had made much progress toward a realization of the ideal of religious toleration. The Taft mission was successful in reaching a general understanding with the Vatican, and subsequent negotiations were productive of solutions satisfactory to both parties.

PITIFUL WAIF SEEKS HOME.

Child Born of Dead Mother Will Be Strong, Healthy Girl.

Dr. Nathan Blaustein of 1,889 Madison Avenue is seeking a Jewish woman who will adopt a healthy girl baby, who came into the world after her mother was dead. She is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Mager, a widow, who on Dec. 1 last was seized with a heart attack as she was walking near the Beth David Hospital, 1,822 Lexington Avenue. She was hurried to that institution, but by the time Dr. Blaustein, who was then the house surgeon, had been called she was dead.

He saw, however, another life was in the balance, and with the aid of Miss Rainer, the supervising nurse, and Isidor Aron, a student of the Flower Hospital, performed at once the Caesarian operation on the dead woman. The child was a girl, seven pounds in weight, and gave no sign of life. Getting two basins of water, one hot and the other cold, Dr. Blaustein immersed the little thing in one basin after the other alternately for 30 seconds at a time. In 5 minutes natural respiration was set up, and with a cry the baby announced her intention to live.

Now she is three months old and ten pounds in weight. She shows every sign of growing into a fine, healthy girl, and it is time to find her a home where she can be properly cared for. Dr. Blaustein said last night that the only thing he demanded was that those who would adopt her would prove to him they were in a position to give her a good home, and that they should be Jews. He will receive applications at his office between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

WIRE TAPPERS GOT $2,500.

Hoboken Longshoreman Tells Jury How He Was Robbed.

James Carey, a Hoboken longshoreman, told a jury before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday how James E. Martin, a well-dressed stranger, got him to part with $2,500 in a fake wire-tapping game. Martin, who is on trial for the larceny of Carey's money, is said to be an associate of Charles Gondorf, head of the fake wire-tappers.

"It was a hot day in July when I met this man here in a Hoboken saloon," he said. After we had begun to swap confidences I told him I had $2,500 in the bank. He took me into a swell café on Eighth Avenue, where we met a man whom he introduced as John Bronson, betting commissioner for the Vanderbilts. Bronson said he was in a hurry to get away, for at that very moment he was carrying in a satchel $100,000 which he was to bet on one of the races for Mr. Vanderbilt.

"We went to a house they said was owned by the Vanderbilts on Fifty-ninth Street and I saw more money than I ever knew there was. They were betting $50,000 at a time. Martin won $85,000, but they wanted to see the money to cover his bet and I loaned him $2,500. Then three men, who said they were detectives, broke in and grabbed the money and almost arrested us."

The trial will be continued on Monday.

POLICEMAN BURNED ON CAR.

Bag Left on a Seat Suddenly Bursts Into Flame.

Policeman Lawrence S. Smith, 26 years old, of the Elizabeth Street Station, Manhattan, was badly burned on a Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, trolley car on the way to his home, at 485 Sixtieth Street, South Brooklyn, last night.

A paper bag on the seat beside him suddenly burst into flame. His uniform caught fire, and it was several minutes before he, with the aid of other passengers, was able to put out the blaze. He was treated by Dr. Wood of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and then sent home.

Smith said he had noticed the bag when he took his seat, but thought it contained popcorn. After the fire had been put out the fragments were taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters for examination. The substance appeared to be white crystals of some inflammable chemical. Detectives of the Sixth Branch Bureau were sent out to see if the bag had been planted by some practical joker.

Habeas Corpus for Ida Claussen.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—Supreme Court Justice Mills, on the application of Maurice Heyman, today granted a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Ida Claussen, who is now in Matteawan Insane Asylum. The writ is returnable before Justice Michael Hirschberg at Newburg on Saturday of next week. It is alleged that the woman is being illegally detained at Matteawan. It is further alleged that she was "kidnapped" from the Tombs and taken to the asylum.

BARRIE SUSPECTED AGAIN.

His Whimsical Touch Appears in Interviews with Gaby Deslys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—Among prominent men Sir James Barrie has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the most inaccessible from the reporter's point of view, but it has been noticed of late that, while he himself has refused to be seen, there have appeared interviews in which the "Barrie touch" has been in marked evidence.

In The Evening News today prominence is given to a reproduction of a portion of the interview purporting to have been with Sir James Barrie's valet, which THE NEW YORK TIMES published in the course of Sir James's visit to America, and in which, says The Evening News, the facetious humor of the novelist himself appears.

Attempts to interview Sir James on his latest play, "Rosy Rapture," were in vain, but the whimsical humor of the interviews with Gaby Deslys has created a suspicion that they were not entirely news to Sir James when he saw them in print.

The publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES interview has strengthened this suspicion.

GOV. RALSTON TESTIFIES.

Tells of Being Approached to Name Judge Redman of Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—Gov. Samuel M. Ralston, testifying in the Terre Haute election fraud cases here this afternoon, told of the alleged haste with which Eli Redman, a defendant, sought a commission as a Judge of the Vigo Circuit Court. Lex Droit, who preceded the Governor on the witness stand, said he was placed in jail when he did not do the bidding of City Judge Thomas Smith, another defendant, who, Droit testified, asked him to question a witness as to his testimony before the Federal Grand Jury which was investigating the Terre Haute election.

Gov. Ralston testified that Redman, Mayor Donn M. Roberts, another defendant, and Richard Wernecke, prosecutor of Vigo County, came to his office the day following the election and requested that the Governor issue a commission as Judge to Redman.

It was some time later before Redman, who was declared elected by ten votes, received his commission.

Droit testified that Judge Smith requested him to learn from Jack Hines, who has pleaded guilty, what Hines had testified before the Federal Grand Jury which was then investigating the Terre Haute case. The witness said that at the time he was at liberty under bond, having been arrested on a charge of corruption, and said that Judge Smith assessed a fine of $10 and costs, with a ten-day jail sentence. Smith, continued Droit, called him out of line as he was being taken to jail and agreed to release him if he would promise to see Hines.

PRIEST SLAIN BY BROTHER.

Murdered After Earthquake, Italian Police Say—Treasures Stolen.

ROME, Thursday, March 25.—The recovery by the police of celebrated art treasures stolen from the parish church of Massa d'Albe, in the Province of Aquilla, after it was destroyed by the earthquake in January, has been disclosed. It is also asserted that the parish priest was murdered by his brother, according to advices from Avezzano.

When the ruins of the church were explored after the disaster it was found that a famous Byzantine triptych executed on ivory, used as an altar piece, as well as other religious objects, were missing. Their value was fixed at a large sum.

The police say they learned that when part of the church was wrecked the priest was buried with the art treasures in a section of the building which remained standing because its massive walls were part of an old fort built on solid rock.

The priest was slain, the authorities assert, by his brother, who suspected the ecclesiastic of being friendly with his (the brother's) wife. This man, it is asserted, found the clergyman lying helpless under the ruins, and killed him with the assistance of friends, who then removed the art objects. An intercepted letter led to the discovery of the crime.

All those suspected of being involved have been arrested.

POLICE SLAYER CAUGHT.

Youth Who Killed Philadelphia Detective Tried to Get Here.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Jacob Miller, the youthful robber, who last night shot and killed a detective and probably mortally wounded another, while they were taking him to a police station, was arraigned on the outskirts of the city today as he was waiting to board a freight train for New York. Three detctives came upon him suddenly before he could offer resistance. He had in his possession the big automatic revolver with which he did the shooting last night.

At City Hall the prisoner admitted the shooting and objected when some cigarettes were taken from him. "I know you got me and I am going to the chair," Miller said, "but I want some smokes while I am waiting."

Miller is 21 years of age and a former sailor in the navy.

SUES FOR 24 YEARS' ALIMONY

Wife of Eugene C. Roe Claims $9,500 Under Old Separation Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—Can a woman collect alimony after being separated from her husband twenty-four years? is the question before Justice Scudder in the suit of Ada U. Roe for $9,500 against her husband, Eugene C. Roe, under a decree of separation granted on May 25, 1891, by Justice Cullen. Mrs. Roe is 58 years old and lives in Washington. Mr. Roe is a retired lawyer, 67 years old, living near Hempstead.

Through her counsel, Mrs. Roe asserts that $400 a year alimony was awarded to her, and that she has not received any part of it. She says Mr. Roe took their two children and fled with them from New York State, and that she had to resort to habeas corpus proceedings to get them back. The children are Arthur Cleveland Roe, 24, and Willet L. Roe, 32, of Hackensack, N. J.

Mr. Roe, in his answer, says his wife has slumbered on her rights and that under the law she cannot collect alimony after twenty years. He says his health is broken and that he has no earning capacity. If her application is granted, he says, he will have to go to jail. Concluding his answer, he says:

"My wife has ruined my hopes, wrecked my domestic life, and abandoned me and my children. I do not believe a court of equity will decree $9,500 as a reward for twenty-five years of faithless and heartless desertion and neglect."

JUDGE'S AUTO HITS CYCLE.

Building Hides Drivers from Each Other—Cyclist's Skull Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—William Kennedy of Elmsford is suffering from a fractured skull, due to a collision between a motor cycle on which he was riding and an automobile driven by Judge Hugh A. Thornton of Dobbs Ferry, at Sawmill and White Plains Roads, Elmsford, at 1 o'clock today.

A corner store hid each driver from the other till too late to avoid collision. Kennedy was picked up unconscious and carried to Dr. Evers's home for treatment. Judge Thornton's car was wrecked, but he was uninjured.

Drowned Near Rockefeller Dock.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The body of an unidentified woman was found in the Hudson River today north of William Rockefeller's dock. She was well dressed and seemed to be about 30 years old. She wore a black coat, white waist, black skirt, black shoes and rubbers. The body was found by Frank B. Lewis, an employe on the estate of Frank A. Vanderlip. According to Coroner Dunn of Yonkers the body had been in the water for four or five weeks.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.

London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Condensed Statement, March 19, 1915

RESOURCES

Real Estate		$2,622,325.25
Bonds and Mortgages		348,350.00
Public Securities		17,225,057.10
Other Securities		52,504,159.16
Loans and Bills Purchased		137,448,618.39
Cash—on Hand and in Banks		38,752,103.83
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,617,823.49
Foreign Exchange		43,677,684.81
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		54,841,309.88
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		1,581,371.86
		$354,618,803.77

LIABILITIES

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—Required by Law	$2,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not Required by Law	18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		2,353,478.23
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		3,196,108.16
Accrued Interest Payable		1,099,427.66
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		241,550.62
Foreign Accounts		3,187,068.66
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		54,841,309.88
Deposits		259,699,860.56
		$354,618,803.77

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Edward J. Berwind, President Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
T. De Witt Cuyler, Pres. Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia
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G. W. Williamson, Asst. Secretary
R. J. F. Allen, Asst. Trust Officer
William P. Conway, Asst. Treasurer
John J. Lewis, Asst. Secretary
Louis D. Stanton, Asst. Treasurer

Deposits March 2, 1914 ..... $203,922,452
Deposits March 19, 1915 259,699,860

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF EUROPE

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $199,258.18), market value		$190,958.62
Private securities, (book value, $459,116.95), market value		460,707.03
Mortgages owned		293,578.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		43,895.24
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		68,970.87
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		833,853.98
Overdrafts		6.92
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		108,429.84
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		22,871.35
Specie		185,136.15
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		49,458.00
Cash items		87.75
Other assets, viz.,		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,547.87	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	11,922.33	15,470.20
Total		$2,276,423.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market values—		
Surplus funds		25,188.66
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	$573.70	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$04,582.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	500.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass books	1,774,520.41	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,526.92	
Certified checks	2,222.11	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,972.12	
Extend total deposits		2,087,848.24
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued business entered on books at close of business on above date	$9,787.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,600.00	13,387.00
Total		$2,276,423.99

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY. Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, dated January 1, 1912, the New York Railways Company will pay on April 1, 1915, to the Adjustment Mortgage Income Bondholders the sum of $17.69 per $1,000 bond for the six months ended December 31st, 1914.

Payment will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 6 at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, Room 621, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

The Registrar's Books close at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 29th, 1915, to reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on Friday, April 2d, 1915. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.

New York, March 26th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. ($1.25 per share,) payable April 17th, 1915, to those stockholders of the Company who are holders of full share certificates of stock, registered on the Company's books at the close of business, April 8th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

W. J. BURTON, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $19,720.00;) market value		$19,720.00
Private securities, (book value, $257,099.18) market value		257,099.18
Real estate owned		230,000.00
Mortgages owned		41,250.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,887,829.57
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,976,095.94
Overdrafts		759.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$784,819.11	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	48,578.12	833,397.23
Specie		781,511.94
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		381,300.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$199,677.12	
Other cash items	99,418.77	299,095.89
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		2,500.00
Internal revenue stamps		432.00
Total		$9,654,990.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus funds	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	167,315.20	767,315.20
Surplus on book values	$789,815.20	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	101,358.61	
Deposits by the State of New York	100,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	104,112.03	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,965,632.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,585.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	17,027.17	
Certified checks	61,265.98	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	53,571.88	
Total deposits		8,453,553.39
U. S. income tax	$147.16	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	4,386.92	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	5,287.78	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,800.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	22,500.00	34,121.86
Total		$9,654,990.95

Yorkville Bank

Condensed statement of condition as reported to the State Superintendent at the close of business March 19, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,140,091.68
Bonds	1,859,090.96
Real estate and safe deposit vaults	275,000.00
Due from banks and trust companies	746,206.81
Cash on hand	797,426.55
	$6,817,815.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	587,909.37
Accrued interest	12,663.22
Insurance reserve	5,000.00
Deposits	6,112,342.81
	$6,817,815.40

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ASTOR TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:			
Public securities, (book value, $364,444.68,) market value			$356,468.00
Private securities, (book value, $9,253,484.88,) market value			9,200,668.00
Mortgages owned			1,150,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral			193,621.38
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral			5,561,700.32
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral			4,451,532.42
Overdrafts			924.62
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,714,134.30		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	627,168.28		3,341,302.58
Specie			1,361,429.57
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks			213,234.00
Cash items, viz.:			
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$359,791.07		
Other cash items	41,091.06		400,882.13
Other assets, viz.:			
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$217,385.64		
Disbursed for clients	428.16		217,813.80
Total			$26,429,316.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,250,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	607,960.29	1,107,960.29
Surplus on book values, $1,208,813.80		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,130,685.80	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	168,979.53	
Deposits by the State of New York	550,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	52,256.77	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	16,365,499.69	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,517,114.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,340.20	
Other certificates of deposit	63,966.71	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	26,425.07	
Certified checks	25,630.57	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	941,092.10	23,855,411.43
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c		60,521.40
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	108,777.15	
Estimated unearned discounts	46,645.95	215,944.59
Total		$26,429,316.22

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 242 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1915, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of directors.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 27, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW YORK URBAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 201 West 105th St., Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting; said time and place having been specially fixed for the purpose of the Board of Directors pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws of said Corporation. J. WALTER WILSON, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (limited) will be held at the office of the Company, 36 Beaver St., New York, Tuesday, April 6, 1915, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

E. C. ADAMS, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Close at Advance, but Trading Is Less Active—Proposed New Financing.

Prices swayed more in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange and there was still further contraction in the volume of the dealings, but despite the clearly indicated increase in profit-taking sales the market showed considerable strength, particularly in the final hour, and there were a good many substantial net gains. A good many floor traders who had been looking for a reaction and had sold out their holdings in anticipation of it were disappointed at their not having opportunity to repurchase their stocks at advantage. This contributed to the atmosphere which encouraged the further rise in the afternoon.

There has been more or less outside buying during the course of the upward movement, and to all appearances very little outside liquidation. There has been foreign selling, but this does not seem to have reached any large proportion when measured by the extent of this week's total transactions. London has been disposing of some stocks, but not in volume enough to be a very important element in shaping the course of prices. That is shown very clearly through the fact that prices have risen charply in some of the very issues which London has been selling most freely.

Negotiations looking to the establishment of foreign credits here were carried further. The terms of the French issue were in effect agreed upon and announcement was made of the proposed public offering here of $10,000,000 of German treasury notes. In the field of home financing negotiations were also continued in respect to several railway note issues, and these found reflection in some of the day's net gains on the Stock Exchange. New Haven's advance of three points was attributed in the main to confidence in the satisfactory refinancing of the road's requirements, and the upturn in Missouri, Kansas & Texas was based upon reports that a new issue of notes to care for those which will mature on May 1 and to provide for other needs of the road had been agreed to. The fact in this case seems to be that negotiations looking to a new note issue are proceeding without having come so far to a definite conclusion.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Odds Favor Long War.

Betting on the termination of the war was a diversion on the Broad Street Curb yesterday, and there were some takers at 2 to 1 that the war would not end by Aug. 1. Unconfirmed reports were in circulation that Lloyds was offering 2 to 1 that the war would end in August but the Curb was not strongly impressed with these reports. There were a few even bets also, that September would see the end of the war. One broker offered 7 to 5 that the war would not end by June 1, but he shouted in vain.

***

Frisco Committees Agree.

Reorganization of the Frisco seems assured now and a plan may be announced within a very short time. The announcement yesterday that the committees for the refunding 4's and the general lien 5's, the two principal issues of bonds of the Frisco outstanding, had come to an agreement as to details of the plan, has removed the last obstacle to reorganization. It is understood that the assessment on the stock will be $15 a share and that the holders of the refunding 4's and the general lien 5's will have opportunity of exchanging their holdings for new mortgage bonds. An assessment of $15 would place more than $7,000,000 in the treasury.

***

Adjustment Income Arbitrated.

The New York Railways Company will pay 1,769 per cent. on its 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31. This is the ruling of the arbitration committee, into whose hands the question of interest was put. The decision is a strong refutation of the persistent and often repeated rumors that the rate for the six months would be the full 2½ per cent. The rate paid for the first six months, also determined by arbitration, was 1.288, making a total for 1914 of 3.057 per cent. This compares unfavorably with the 1913 payment of 3.981 per cent. and is practically on a level with the 1912 payment, which was 3.021 per cent. Big insurance companies, holding large blocks of the adjustment income bonds, have demanded the full 5 per cent. annual payment for a number of years, and the right of the railway company to set aside a fund for claims against accidents is now before the courts. It is contended that the money so funded should rightfully be applied to the adjustment incomes. The courts may rule before another dividend is due and it may be expected that the old rumors of a full 5 per cent. payment will again reach the floor of the Stock Exchange.

***

Rock Island Stock Distributed.

At the close of business on Thursday the amount of excess stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company not taken by the depositors of warrants with the Central Trust Company was 995 shares. These were divided among the bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, who had applied for the purchase of excess stock at the rate of $10.42 a share.

Steps will now be taken to dissolve the Wallace Bondholders' Protective Committee, under whose plan the exchange of railway company stock for railroad company bonds was effected. Interest centres in the annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on April 12 in Chicago. The exchange of bonds of the holding company for stock in this operating company has placed on the stock books the names of many persons who never anticipated being stockholders, and the contest for proxies, under these conditions, is uncertain. Two proxy committees are in the field, the Sheldon Committee and the Amster Committee.

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Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway must meet $19,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes on May 1. Negotiations for financing this obligation are under way and a plan will probably be announced next week. The sum to be raised, it is expected, will slightly exceed the amount of the notes, additional funds being required for construction work.

Firm Tone on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 26.—The tone of the Bourse today was firm. Three per cent. rentes, 71 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 49½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	373,158
Same day last year	140,883
Year to date	15,100,447
Same period last year	21,651,528
Average price and change 50 stocks	64.12 + .29
Same day last year	69.80 — .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34⅝	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
61⅞	62	13,950	Amalgamated Cop	61⅝	62⅝	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅝
48⅝	49	450	Am. Agricul. Chem	49⅜	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
44⅛	44⅜	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	44¼	45	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	29⅝	1,400	Am. Can	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
94	94⅝	200	Am. Can pf	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	400	Am. Car & Fdry	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
46⅜	47⅛	600	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47½	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
5	5¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	
29½	29⅝	1,700	Am. Ice Securities	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	10⅝	300	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
26¼	26½	800	Am. Locomotive	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
29	30½	100	Am. Malt pf	30	30	30	30	+ ½
67⅜	68	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67	68¼	66⅞	67⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
78	78½	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
103	105	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	104	104	104	104	...
26	26¼	200	Am. Steel F'dries	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ¼
104¼	104½	3,700	Am. Sugar Ref	103	103½	103	104⅛	+ ¼
122	122¼	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅛	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
223	225	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	...
106½	107¼	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	...
28⅜	28⅝	3,140	Anaconda Cop. Co	28⅜	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	7,825	Atch., Top. & S. F	98⅛	98⅝	98	98⅜	+ ⅜
98	98½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ 1⅛
103⅜	105	500	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
71⅞	72	5,130	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	72¼	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅜
69¾	70	500	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70¾	70	70	— ⅛
67	67⅜	12,000	Bethlehem Steel	68¼	69¼	66⅝	67¼	— ⅝
104½	105	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	105	105	105	105	...
80⅜	80⅝	4,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	80	80⅞	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	15¾	4,850	California Petrol	16⅜	16⅞	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
	45	900	California Pet. pf	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ½
162	162½	1,350	Canadian Pacific	161⅜	162¼	161¼	162¼	+ ⅞
34⅞	35	1,100	Central Leather Co	35⅛	35½	34¾	35	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅞	45¼	44	44½	+ ½
11	11¼	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
30¼	31	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
90	90½	1,810	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	90¾	90	90	...
124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
125¾	126	100	Chi. & Northwest	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ 1⅛
20¾	21¼	7,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21½	21½	19¼	21	— ¼
38⅞	39	5,735	Chino Copper	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅝
56	56	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	56	56	56	56	...
27¼	27¾	700	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	58	58	58	58	...
116	117	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	...
93	94	100	Consolidated Gas	116	116	116	116	...
11½	11¾	100	Continental Can pf	93	93	93	93	...
73¼	73¾	100	Corn Products Ref	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
94	95	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
148	149	25	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
8½	8¾	400	Delaware & Hud	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	...
23⅞	24	8,350	Distillers' Secur	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	...
38⅜	39¼	2,200	Erie	24	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
30½	31½	100	Erie 1st pf	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	+ ½
26	27	100	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	...
183	186	100	Federal M. & S. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ 2½
141⅜	143	43	General Chemical	182½	185	182½	185	...
110½	112	200	General Electric	142	142	142	142	...
98	99⅜	1,150	General Motors	112	112	111½	112	...
98	98⅜	500	General Motors pf	99½	99½	99½	99⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	38	60	Gen. Mo. pf.odd lots	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
118	118½	700	Goodrich	37¼	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
34½	34½	2,300	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	117⅞	118½	+ 2⅜
52	52⅜	4,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	34	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
115	116	1,000	Guggenheim Explor	52¼	52⅝	52	52	...
107½	109¾	13	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	...
23⅜	23⅝	400	Illinois Central	108	108¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅝
12¾	12⅞	4,600	Inspiration Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
62	62¼	800	Inter.-Met. pf., tr.cfs	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
95	95¾	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	62¼	62⅜	61⅞	62	+ ⅜
8⅝	9	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ 1
36½	37	100	Int. Paper	87⅝	87⅝	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	23	200	Kansas City South	37	37	37	37	+ ½
80	82	100	Kayser, J. & Co	23	23	23	23	...
118	121	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	81	81	81	81	...
6	7	50	Lake Erie & West	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ¾
137¼	137⅝	2,600	Lehigh Valley x d	7	7	7	7	...
32	37	100	Long Islanr	137¼	137½	136⅞	137	...
	66	10	Loose-W. 1stn. 2d pf	36	36	36	36	+1
116	119	300	Louis. & Nash	65	65	65	65	...
48	54	100	Manhattan Shirt	119	119	118	118	+2
32¾	33	2,100	Maxwell Motors	50½	50½	50¼	50½	+ 1½
75½	75½	3,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	+1
30⅝	30⅞	3,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	75⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75¼	+1
	48	400	May Dept. Stores	30¼	31	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	7,700	Mexican Petroleum	48	48	48	48	−2
23¼	23⅜	1,100	Miami Copper	70	72⅝	70	72	+2½
38	40	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
115⅜	116	500	Mo., St. L. & S. F. M.	38	38	38	38	...
115⅜	116	30	do., odd lots	115½	115⅞	115½	115⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
11⅞	12	1,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12¼	13⅜	12¼	13	+1
52	52¼	1,100	Missouri Pacific	33	33	33	35	+2½
	900		Montana Power	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Montana Power pf	51½	52¼	51½	52½	+1
100	101	38	do., odd lots	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
120½	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	101	101	101	101	...
	5		Nat. City Bank	122	122	122	122	...
68	70	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	350	350	350	350	− ½
100½	101½	260	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	69	69	69	69	+ ⅝
58	58½	1,600	Nat. Lead Co	101	101	101	101	...
12¾	12⅝	300	Nevada Con. Cop	57	58⅜	57	58⅛	+1
65	69	100	N. Y. Air Brake	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
85¼	85½	1,000	N. Y. Central	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ½
59¼	59½	11,510	N. Y., N. H. & H	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85½	+ ¼
26	27	2,025	N. Y., Ont. & West	57	59½	57	59½	−3
106¾	106¾	3,625	Northern Pacific	26	27	25½	27	+1
94	94	20	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅝
106½	106¾	900	Penn. R. R	91	91	91	91	...
122	123	100	People's Gas, Chi	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼	...
14	16	100	Pettibone, M. fd	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ⅛
91½	92	250	Pittsburgh Coal pf	15	15	15	15	...
31⅝	31⅝	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
91	98	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	30	31½	30	31½	+1⅝
½	¾	100	Quicksilver	92	92	92	92	+2
22⅞	24	200	Railway Steel Sp	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
18¾	19	2,950	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	−1
147¾	147⅞	55,000	Reading	18⅝	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
	17	205	Reading 2d pf	146¼	147⅞	146	147⅞	+1⅜
15	17	200	St. L. Southwestern	83½	83½	83½	83½	+2¼
13½	14	200	Seaboard Air Line	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+2
87½	87¾	5,600	Southern Pacific	14	14	13½	13½	− ⅝
		15	So. Pacific t. r.	87	88	86⅜	87⅝	+1⅛
16¼	16⅜	1,050	Southern Railway	100	100	100	100	...
51	51¼	300	So. Railway pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
53	53⅜	500	Standard Milling	51¼	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
53	53⅝	200	do., seller 60 flat	52⅛	53½	52⅛	53½	+1½
70	73	50	Standard Mill. pf	52	53	52	52	...
48¾	48¾	600	Studebaker Co	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	...
29⅝	29⅝	900	Tenn. Copper x d	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	29⅝	30	do., odd lot	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
133⅞	134½	200	Texas Co	29	29	29	29	...
13¼	14½	300	Texas & Pacific	134½	134½	133⅞	134½	...
55¼	55¾	13,089	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	...
1½	2	100	Tol., St. L. & West	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅛
8	8	100	T., St. L. & W. pf	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
64	65	100	Underw. Typew	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
125¼	125⅞	28,650	Union Pacific	65	65	65	65	−1
80	80⅜	500	Union Pacific pf	125	125⅞	124⅞	125¼	+ ⅛
80	80⅜	55	do., odd lot	80½	80⅝	80	80	− ⅛
45	45½	600	United Cigar Mfrs	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
51	59	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	43	44½	43	44½	+1½
8½	9¼	100	Un. Rys. Invest	56	56	56	56	−3
25	25½	200	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	9	9	9	9	...
65	70	100	U. S. Express	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	− ⅛
78¼	80	20	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	70	70	70	70	−1
63½	64	1,900	U. S. Rubber	80	80	80	80	...
105⅞	105⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	64½	64⅝	63¾	63¾	...
48⅝	48⅝	39,200	U. S. Steel	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
105½	105⅞	700	U. S. Steel pf	48¼	48⅝	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅜
105½	105⅞	85	do., odd lots	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ⅛
55¾	55⅞	3,200	Utah Copper	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	...
22	22½	1,180	Va.-Car. Chemical	55⅞	56	55¾	55¾	− ⅛
86	88	510	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	20¼	22⅝	20¼	22⅝	+ 2⅜
41	44½	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	87½	88	85	87½	+ 2⅜
95	97	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	43	44	43	44	+3
23¾	24	1,600	Western Maryland	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅜	+ ⅛
36	39	100	West. Maryland pf	22	22⅞	22	23⅝	+ ⅝
64⅝	65	3,400	Western Union	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
72	72¼	1,000	Westingh. E. & M	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	65	+ ⅛
110	119½	500	Willys-Overland	72⅜	72⅝	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
99¼	100	200	Willys-Overland pf	118	119¼	118	119¼	+ 1⅛
105	105¾	400	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ⅛
				105⅞	105⅞	105	105	− ⅛

LOVETT SEES IMPROVEMENT

U. P. Chairman Says the Business Change Is Slow.

R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, arrived in this city yesterday, while foreseeing a change for the better in business conditions he said that improvement was showing slowly. In the West, he said, the farmers were anticipating high prices for the Fall and the plantings this years would exceed those of last year, particularly in corn, wheat and sugar beets.

Mr. Lovett said he was not worried about the effect on the railroads of shipments by the Panama Canal. He did not believe that any great amount of tonnage of California fruit would be shipped through the Canal. The railroads, with their facities for quickly placing products in any of the States between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts would retain an advantage which the Canal route never would provide, he contended.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Section Most Active—Money and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, March 26.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was firm with a large business in war loans and colonial bonds. There was a good number of markines in American gold bonds, while Russian mines, and rubber and oil shares attracted increased attention.

The American section was the most active, the whole list participating in the movement. Union Pacific, Erie, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas had the most markings. The market closed steady a shade under the best.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	71.41	70.61	70.98	+ .31
Industrials	57.52	56.81	57.26	+ .27

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 19	61.57	61.06	61.45	+ .36
March 20	61.80	61.39	61.68	+ .23
March 22	62.42	61.74	62.21	+ .53
March 23	63.39	62.26	63.13	+ .92
March 24	64.18	63.21	63.65	+ .52
March 25	64.32	63.51	63.83	+ .18
March 26	64.46	63.71	64.12	+ .29

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Mar. to date	64.46	Mar. 26	59.86	Mar. 1	64.12
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 6	70.39
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.35
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Yr. to date	64.08	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	64.12
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s Sept., 1917	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s March, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s May, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s May, 1917	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s March, 1964	100⅞	101⅛	101	101¼
4½s March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s Sept., 1960	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s March, 1960-60	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s May, 1959	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s Nov., 1958	95⅜	95½	95⅜	95⅝
4s May, 1957	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s Nov., 1956	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s Nov., 1955	94½	95	94½	95
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	94½	96
4s 1918-1919	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s March, 1954-5	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
3½s May, 1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
3½s 1950-1954	84⅝	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

Friday. Thursday.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s Sept., 1917	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s March, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s May, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s May, 1917	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s March, 1964	100⅞	101⅛	101	101¼
4½s March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s Sept., 1960	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4½s March, 1960-60	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s May, 1959	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s Nov., 1958	95⅜	95½	95⅜	95⅝
4s May, 1957	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s Nov., 1956	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s Nov., 1955	94½	95	94½	95
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	94½	96
4s 1918-1919	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s March, 1954-5	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
3½s May, 1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
3½s 1950-1954	84⅝	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Continue Their Upward Trend on a Smaller Amount of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 123,221 shares of stock and $47,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 1,800 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 19,350; oils, 2,391, and mining, 101,480. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	†A. T.S.pf.w.i.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
100	B.-A. Tob. ord.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	†Houston Oil..	11	11	11	11
400	†Int. Motors..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	†Int. Mer. M..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
180	Kelly S. Tire..	118½	117½	116½	117½
120	K.S.T.new2 pf.	125	125	124	124
100	Mays Oil	8	8	8	8
1,550	Man. Transit.	⅞

COTTON FALLS BACK FROM HIGH LEVELS

Unchanged at Opening, the Market Later Showed Sharp Reaction.

DECLINE OF 14 TO 16 POINTS

Irritation Caused by Report That Secretary Houston Saw Signs of Additional Acreage.

Cotton yesterday had the first good reaction the market has experienced since it started on its remarkable advance on Tuesday, March 2. Liverpool showed some hesitancy about going higher, and prices here were due to come somewhat lower on the basis of cables. The opening was practically unchanged, however, and there was enough buying based on over-night orders and local coverings to send prices up about 10 points further. July touched 10 cents, October 10.29, and December 10.49.

A rather sharp reaction followed, thus indicating that the urgent covering had been completed and the tension to some extent relieved. The supply of contracts was much more plentiful, due partly, as seems probable, to the fact that demand from shorts had been temporarily satisfied. There was straggling liquidation throughout most of the afternoon, and the close showed a break of about ¼ cent from top prices, with a net decline of 14 to 16 points for the day.

One feature of the news was a report on an interview with Secretary Houston by a Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper. Although the remarks of the Secretary of Agriculture were not set forth in quotation marks, the inference was plain that the Secretary had expressed the opinion that there were no signs of a reduction in cotton acreage and that the increased area devoted to grain crops represented the tillage of additional acreage. There was considerable irritation over these informal utterances, particularly as Southern advices have been strongly along the line of a big curtailment in acreage. There were rumors that Secretary Houston had denied making any such statement, but the denial was so vague and it came so late that it had no effect upon sentiment.

The into-sight for the week was placed by the New York Cotton Exchange as 314,048 bales, against 158,560 last year. The total for the season was placed at 12,761,212 bales, against 13,542,755 bales last year.

Exports were again moderate. Southern spot markets generally were reported 12 to 15 points higher. Savannah reported a good demand for low grades. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 points higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 9.55c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.70	9.43	9.46@ 9.47	9.61@ 9.62
July	10.00	9.71	9.73@ 9.74	9.90@ 9.92
October	10.29	10.03	10.05@10.06	10.20@10.21
December	10.49	10.21	20.24@10.25	10.40@10.41
January	10.57	10.33	10.33@10.34	10.47@10.48

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,996	9,839	5,695
New Orleans	8,425	7,966	4,464
Mobile	308	978	812
Savannah	4,024	6,357	2,412
Charleston	1,634	3,499	259
Wilmington	2,748	4,937	288
Norfolk	3,629	3,739	384
Total	29,764	37,315	14,177

bales, against 17,408 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	929	1,501	1,501
Memphis	2,153	4,263	2,565
St. Louis	176	4,142	1,981
Houston	9,594	10,444	4,900

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,300 to 18,500	11,009	3,337
New Orleans	4,000 to 5,500	6,740	4,830

Total exports yesterday, 13,456 bales; so far this season, 6,331,591 bales, against 7,758,243 bales same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
3,615	New Orleans	8.75	351,653	177,040
300	Mobile	8.44	41,707	24,127
2,442	Savannah	8¾	214,841	67,723
1,622	Galveston	9.20	407,509	292,288
	Wilmington	8¾	51,077	20,763
5,153	Norfolk	8.75	83,200	41,610
2,372	Augusta	8.75	132,054	61,581
2,050	Memphis	8.62	201,906	125,886
110	St. Louis	8¾	57,070	33,727
5,844	Houston	9.25	148,487	141,770

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advance at 5.48d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 42,000 bales, including 41,600 bales American; closed easy.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	100¼	101¼
American Light & Traction	312	316
American Light & Traction pf	117½	119¼
Adirondack Electric Power	11½	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	38	42
*American Gas & Electric	86	89
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf	80	†82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5¾	6¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	17
Am. Waterworks & Elec. 1st pf	53	56
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf	58	56
Colorado Power	15	16
Colorado Power pf	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L	36	35
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80½	82½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	32	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	82	85
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	62
Gas & Electric Securities	63	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Great West. Power Co. 5s, 1946	78	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	48	53
Northern States Power	23	24½
Northern States Power pf	81	82½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light	15½	17½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	90	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	3¼	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	18	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	6½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	26	30
United Light & Rys	44½	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	66	68
Utah Securities	13½	14¼
Western Power	15½	17
Western Power pf	60	63

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.24	Overman	.07
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Sierra Nevada	.05
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.13
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.02
Kentucky Con	.03	Silver Bars	.50½
Mexican	.54		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Diamondf. Daisy	.05
Tim Butler	.94	Diamondf. B. E	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.58
Midway	.17	Goldfield Con. M	1.70
Mispah Ext	.20	Goldfield Mergor	.22
Montana	.40	Jumbo Ext	.90
North Star	.16	Lone Star	.06
Rescue Eula	.10	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Ext	2.65	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Merger	.38	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.59	Round Mountain	.53

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.38	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.20	Manhattan Big F	.05
C. O. D.	.06		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8	8¾	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	45	45½	McKinney	33¼	34½
El Paso	125	150	Old Gold	1½	1¾
Findlay	3	4	Portland	117	120
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	150	160
Isabella	14½	15½	Rav. B. H.	5	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the face of profit-taking sales on a large scale, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange held well throughout the day, with a number of the prominent railroad stocks, notably Reading, Southern Pacific, and New Haven, developing special strength in the closing dealings. In the earlier trading the extent of the realizing gave courage to bearishly minded operators. At the same time bullish traders on the floor appeared very confident of their position. In the grain department May wheat, which started at $1.60⅛ to $1.59¾, against a closing price on Thursday of $1.61⅛, and from there fell further to $1.58. The closing was $1.58⅝.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	35½	35½	34½	34½
2,120	Amal. Copper	61⅝	62	61¼	61⅝
200	Am. B. Sugar	44½	45	44¼	44½
110	Am. Can	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼
20	Am. Car & Fy	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
30	Am. Cot. Oil	47¾	47½	47¾	47½
150	Am. Ice Sec	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
20	Am. Loco	26½	26½	26½	26½
710	Am. Smelting	67¾	68	66¾	67¼
100	Am. Sugar	104½	105¼	104½	104¾
40	Anaconda Cop.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28¾
30	A., T. & S. F.	99½	99½	99½	99½
180	Balt. & Ohio	72	72¾	71¾	72⅜
710	Beth. Steel	69	69	66¾	67¼
240	B'klyn R. T	89¼	89¼	88½	89⅛
230	Cal. Petrol	16¼	16¼	15	15½
10	Cal. Pet. pf	45	45	45	45
140	Can. Pacific	161½	162¾	161½	162⅝
60	Cent. Leather	35½	35¾	34½	34⅝
210	Ches & Ohio	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅞
120	C., M. & S. P.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
80	Chino Copper	37⅞	38⅝	37⅜	38⅜
40	Con. Gas	111½	111½	111	111½
390	Erie	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24
40	Erie 1st pf	38½	39	38¾	39
10	Goodrich Co	37½	37½	37½	37½
30	Gt. Nor. Ore	34½	34½	34¼	34½
10	Gt. North. pf	118½	118½	116½	116½
60	Inspiration C	23¾	24	23½	23½
40	Inter.-Met	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
170	Inter.-Met. pf	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅜
160	Leh. Valley	137	137¼	137	137¼
50	Max. Motors	32½	32½	32½	32½
270	Mex. Petrol	71	72⅜	70	71⅜
30	Miami Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
100	Mo., K. & T	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13⅛
140	Mo. Pacific	11⅝	12	11½	12
20	Nat. Lead	57	58⅜	57	58⅜
140	N. Y. Central	85¾	85⅞	85½	85⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. rts	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
360	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	57½	59¼	57½	59
20	N. Y., O. & W	26¾	27	26¾	27
40	Pr. Steel Car	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¼
40	Ray Copper	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝
8,280	Reading	146	147⅜	145¾	147⅜
190	R. Isl. old stk	21	21¼	21	21¼
640	So. Pacific	87	88¼	86¾	87⅜
10	So. Rwy. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
10	Studebaker	49	49	49	49
70	Tenn. Copper	28⅞	29	28¾	29
640	Third Ave	54¾	55⅜	54½	55⅜
3,870	Union Pacific	125½	125⅞	125	125¼
110	U. S. Rubber	64½	64⅝	63¾	63¾
4,770	U. S. Steel	48¾	48¾	47¾	48⅛
10	Utah Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
60	Va. Car. Ch	20	22½	20	22
70	West. Un. Tel	65¼	65¼	65	65
26,630		MINING STOCKS.			
1,300	Atlanta	.40	.40	.39	.39
1,000	Goldf. Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,700	Jumbo Ext	.97	.97	.93	.96
200	Mexican	.35	.35	.35	.35
2,100	Midway	.16	.19	.16	.18½
50	Ontario	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½
300	Silver Peak	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Ton. Ext	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
6,950					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	46.00	....	42.00	48.00
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.20
Iron, No.2X f.o.y.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15¼@15⅝c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	68	15	0	68	10	0
Copper, futures	69	7	6	69	5	0
Tin, spot	165	15	0	162	10	0
Tin, futures	164	0	0	161	10	0
Lead	23	2	6	23	2	6
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

MAY TEST RESERVE ACT.

Trust Companies Question Constitutionality of One Clause.

The Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association will meet next Wednesday at the headquarters of the association, 5 Nassau Street, to consider whether or not the section should take the initiative in testing the constitutionality of the clause in the Federal Reserve act which contemplates the extension of trust company powers to national banks when not in contravention of State laws.

In this State the law is against it, but a bill is pending at Albany to remove the prohibition. In some States, where no such prohibition exists, these powers have already been extended to national banks, as in Massachusetts and Colorado.

The constitutional question was first raised by the Michigan trust companies, and it was by them that the matter of testing it in court was brought before the Trust Company Section. As the American Bankers' Association includes national banks as well as trust companies, there is considerable sentiment against working through that organization.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1915	100¼	100¾	3.30
A. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Am. Tob. sc	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.25
Ana. Cop. Co	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.20
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	5.15
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100½	5.65
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100½	5.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel	5	June13,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn R. T	5	July, 1918	90¼	90½	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103½	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¾	90⅞	7.60
C. & W. Ind	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	3.90
Chi. El. Rys	5	July, 1915	95	97	7.15
City of Mont	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99	6.00
Erie R. R	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.40
Erie R. R	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	98½	5.40
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101½	101¾	3.35
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.95
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.87
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	5.90
Har. R. & P	5	May, 1915	99½	99¾	7.00
Hocking Val	5	Nov., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.80
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	99¾	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
Lou. G. & E	5	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S	3½	June, 1915	3.25	2.75	..
L. S. & M. S	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.37
L. S. & M. S	5	Dec., 1915	100¾	101	3.60
Minn. St. El	6	June, 1918	100	100½	5.62
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	91	51.00
Mon. T. & P	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav	6	May, 1917	93½	94½	8.70
N. Y. Cent	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
N. Y. Cent	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	99½	99¾	7.00
Pac. G. & El	5	Dec.15,'15	100¾	101¼	4.35
P. R. R. cv	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.05
P. S. C. N. J	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99¾	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97¼	6.25
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅝	6.20
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	8.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.45
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97½	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.86
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97½	7.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	105	110
American Cigar pf	96½	100	96	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co	280	310	280	300
Johnston T. F. & M	130	160	130	175
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	107	108	107	108
MacAndrews & F	173	183	173	183
MacAndrews & F. pf	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	197	207	197	207
Porto-Rican Tob.	195	205	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds pf	117	118½	116½	118½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Con. Power pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
100	Fid. & Deposit	150	150	150	150
50	Way. Oil & G	3½	3½	3½	3½
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Anac. & P. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,000	Ch. W. C. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,500	C. Rail. 4s, '02	95	95	95	95
1,000	Do 4s, '61, s.h.	95	95	95	95
100	Do 4s, '61, j. f.	95	95	95	95
500	Do 4s, '51, p.l.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Do 5s, '16	101	101	101	101
9,000	Con. C. rf. 4½s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Con. Coal ds	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
53,400	Con. P. notes	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	U.R. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
3,000	U.R. & E. inc. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,290	Adventure	2	2½	2	2⅛
50	Ahmeek	310	310	310	310
767	Alaska	34½	34⅞	34½	34½
630	Allouez	44½	46	44½	45½
2,320	Algomah	1½	2	1½	1⅞
690	Amalgamated	61⅝	62	61	61⅝
5,420	Am. Zinc	28¾	29	28¼	29
100	Anaconda	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½
400	Ariz. Com	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Butte & Bal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
973	Butte & Sup	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
1,061	Cal. & Ariz	59	60¼	59	60¼
29	Cal. & Hecla	445	450	445	450
50	Centennial	19½	19½	19½	19½
440	Chino	37¾	38½	37¾	38⅜
1,656	Copper Range	42¾	44½	42¾	44½
25	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,120	East Butte	10¾	11½	10¾	11½
1,212	Franklin	7½	8	7½	7⅞
165	Granby	71½	72	71	71⅞
53	Greene-Can	29	29½	28	29½
227	Hancock	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
669	Indiana	5	5½	5	5½
50	Inspiration	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23⅞
100	Island Creek	43	43	43	43
310	Isle Royale	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
52	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
167	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,105	Lake	10	11½	10	10⅞
106	La Salle	5	5	5	5
25	Mason Valley	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,525	Mass. Con	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
880	Mayflower	5¾	6	5¾	6
10	Miami	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
430	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1	1¼
568	Mohawk	61¼	62¼	61¼	62
25	Nevada Con	13	13	13	13
2,810	New Arcadian	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
490	Nipissing	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
4,035	North Butte	27¼	27¾	26¾	27⅜
127	North Lake	2	2	2	2
200	Olbwjay	1½	1½	1½	1½
290	Old Colony	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
435	Old Dominion	43	44¼	43	44¼
165	Osceola	73¾	74	73	73⅞
190	Pond Creek	15	15	15	15
100	Quincy	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
35	Santa Cruz	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
137	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
885	Shattuck	24½	25	24½	25
102	St. Mary's Ld	35½	35½	35½	35½
930	Sup. & Boston	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
410	Sup. Copper	30¾	31	30¾	31
570	Tamarack	34	35	33½	33½
355	Trinity	4	4	4	4
230	U. S. Smelting	23¾	24	23¾	24
282	U. S. Sm. pf	42½	42½	41¾	41¾
295	Utah Apex	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
350	Utah Con	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
110	Utah Copper	56	56	55½	55⅞
650	Victoria	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1,220	Winona	3	3⅛	3	3
340	Wolverine	46¾	48	46¼	48
700	Wyandotte	80c.	90c.	80c.	95c.
	RAILROADS.				
22	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
200	Boston Elev	84	86	84	86
5	Bost. & Low	124	124	124	124
80	Boston & Me	32½	32½	31	31
50	Maine Central	93	93	93	93
635	Mass. Electric	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
54	Mass. Elec. pf.	45¾	46	45½	46
1,710	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	57	59½	57	59½
150	Union Pacific	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
59	W. E. St. Ry.	67	67	67	67
25	W. E. S. R. pf.	91	91½	91	91½
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
100	Am. Ag. Ch.	49	49	49	49
140	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	88	89	88	88½
150	Am. Pn. S. pf.	17	17	16½	16½
491	Am. Sugar	103½	105¼	103	105
57	Am. Sugar pf.	111	111	110¾	111
979	Am. T. & T.	122¼	122¼	122	122¼
48	Am. Wool. pf.	82¾	82¾	82	82
150	E. Boston Ld.	12	12	11¾	11¾
206	Edison	240¼	241	240	241
14	Ga., Ry. & El.	117½	117½	117½	117½
50	Gen. Electric	142	142	141½	141½
75	Mass. Gas	82½	82½	82½	82½
51	Mass. Gas pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
45	McElwain pf	103½	103½	103½	103¾
5	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172½	172½
10	New Eng. Tel.	132	132	132	132
50	Pullman	152	152	152	152
10	Reece B'hole	17	17	17	17
24	Swift & Co	100½	100½	100¼	100½
25	Torrington	28½	28½	28½	28½
220	Torrington pf	27	27	27	27
184	United Fruit	121½	121½	121	121
3,667	Un. Sh. Mach.	69½	69½	69¼	69¾
10	Un. S. M. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
959	U. S. Steel	48¼	48¾	47¾	48¼
743	West. Union	64½	65¾	64½	65¼
	BONDS.				
$5,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
31,200	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s			97¾	100
1,500	A.,G. & W.I. 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100
7,000	C.,B. & Q. Jt. 4s	61	61	61	61
500	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	68	68	68	68
1,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97	97	97	97
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100	100
		95	95	95	95

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	G'f'd Con	1⅝	1¾
Bay S G	.09	.10	Houghton	2¼	2½
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos	1	1⅛
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	.72	.75
Butte & L	.22	.25	Majestic	.17	.19
Chief Con	.92	.95	McK.-Dar	.40	.44
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Mex Mat	.17	.18
Con Ariz	.35	.45	M of Am	2	2¼
Cons. Cop	.93	1	New Balt	1⅞	1⅞
Cortez	.15	.30	Nev Doug	.38	.40
Cornelia	7	7¼	Ohio Cop	.09	.10
Cr Rels	.93	.95	Onego	1	1⅛
Davis-D	.94	.99	So Lake	6	6½
Eagle and Bluebell	.78	.84	Stew't M	1⅛	1⅛
First Nat	1⅝	1⅞	U V Ext	3	3½
			Yukon G	2⅝	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Radiator	376	376	376	376
11	Am. Radiator pf	132	132	132	132
2	Chi. Pneu. Tool	48½	48½	48½	48½
10	City Con.-Ry	5	5	5	5
66	Com. Edison	139½	139½	139	139½
20	Illinois Brick	63	63	63	63
14	Mont.-Ward pf	112

LEGISLATURE HISSED BY SOCIAL WORKERS

Meeting Called by Philanthropic Bodies Denounces Ten Industrial Bills.

WHITMAN URGED TO VETO

William J. Schieffelin Presides and Robert S. Binkerd Delivers an Address.

Hisses for the New York Legislature followed a speech by Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the State Factory Investigating Commission, before a group of social workers at the Berkeley Lyceum last night.

The meeting, which brought out enough persons interested in social service to pack the theatre, was held under the auspices of a committee representing half a dozen charitable and philanthropic organizations. Its purpose primarily was to protest against ten bills now before Governor Whitman for signature or before committees, which the meeting's sponsors think were meant to destroy the effect of existing laws for the benefit of working women, victims of industrial accidents, and factory workers.

The speech of Mr. Elkus was aimed at one of four measures, known as the Thorn bills, designed to allow women to work unlimited hours in canning factories "at the discretion of the Industrial Board."

"We found women in these factories," said Mr. Elkus, "who were driven to work 16 hours a day, and sometimes even 18 and 20 hours. But we didn't find this out by ordinary processes. We asked a factory head to let us see his pay roll. It showed each woman working 60 hours a week. We examined the cards of the women, and found them working 80 and 100 hours a week. Then we looked in the back of the proprietor's ledger and found the real pay roll. There was a dummy pay roll in the front of the ledger for State investigators.

Young Woman's Discoveries.

"Mary Chamberlain volunteered to hire out in canning factories, and when the proprietors came to Albany to refute our findings we introduced them to their former factory hand, and she told the conditions she had found.

"It was out of that inquiry that the present law grew. To change it means to sweep away a work that has been years in preparation."

Mrs. Florence Kelley made a broadside attack upon all ten of the measures.

"They call the provisions of these bills new legislation," she said, "but I recognize in many of them provisions of laws that made folk ashamed of their Legislatures in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and in many Western States. They are measures that have been tried and discarded. Why, I tell you our present amazing Legislature is making New York, the first industrial State in the Union, a dumping ground for the legislative refuse of all of our more enlightened neighbor States. It makes me blush to see bobbing up in this mill to make $5,000 the maximum to be paid by an employer to an injured workman. That measure was a black blot on the State of Illinois away back in 1872."

Upholds Present Law.

For the American Federation of Labor, Hugh Frayne, its New York State organizer, attacked the Spring bill reorganizing the Compensation Commission. He declared that the present legislation was inspired purely "as a raid upon the compensation law on behalf of the casualty companies.

"And if we had not had too much sad experience with these casualty companies," he added, "we should not have been forced to demand the passage of our present law. When a man was killed they always found out through their special investigators that it was his own fault, so it did not matter that his widow and children were left without funds. Their settlement system made the labor world revolt. They say the law may ruin them. Well they have taught us to want very much to get along without them."

William J. Schieffelin presided, and Assemblyman John Leo Sullivan was to be speaker, but he could not be sent word at the last minute that a member of his family was ill. Secretary Robert S. Binkerd of the City Club spoke in his stead.

Among the organizations which signed the call for the meeting were the Consumers' League, the National Child Labor Committee, the Committee of Safety, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

At the conclusion of the speeches the audience adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. Whitman to veto all bills in the list of ten that might reach him. The denounced bills were the four Thorn bills; changing the powers of the Industrial Board; the Thompson-Bewley bill lengthening the hours of labor in canning factories for employes over 16 years of age; the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill consolidating the agencies for the enforcement of building laws in New York City, and the Spring bill, merging the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the State Department of Labor.

Spirited Bidding for Wool.

LONDON, March 26.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 10,900 bales. The selection was in good condition and the demand was spirited at firm prices. Greasy crossbreds touched 1s 7½d, the highest price of the series. Americans bought scoured and greasy merinos moderately. Licenses are being granted slowly for merino wool and sheepskins purchased for America.

$100,000 Forest Blaze.

LYNN, Mass., March 26.—More than two square miles of woods in West Peabody and Lynnfield, including some old forest growth and $75,000 worth of young trees, was swept by fire tonight. The young trees were on the Summer estate of Thomas Pierce, President of the American Radiator Company. Two cottages on the estate were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; much colder in e. and s. Sun. fair; moderate n. and n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy and much colder Sat. Sun. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and much colder Sat., probably rain. Sun. fair; moderate winds, mostly w. and n. w.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat., probably rain in n. w., colder in n. Sun. fair; colder in cent. and n. e.; long shifting winds, except moderate n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy and colder in n., rain and colder in s. Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; rain in s., much colder in n. e. and extreme s. Sun. fair; warmer in n. and w.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

La.—Rain Sat.; colder in s. Sun. fair; warmer in n.; moderate n. to e. winds.

East. Tex.—Rain Sat.; colder near the coast. Sun., fair; warmer in n. and w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. Sun., fair; warmer in n. and e.

Utah—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Okla. and Ark.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Cloudy Sat.; colder in e. Sun., fair; warmer in w.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; general to moderate shifting winds.

Ill's—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; general to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Fair, warmer Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. w. to s. winds.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

CLASH AT RATE HEARING.

Railroads Object to Producing Correspondence, but Are Overruled.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Whether the forty-one Western railroads which are asking for increased freight rates on certain commodities approximating an addition to their annual revenue of $10,000,000, could be required to produce correspondence between their officials, concerning the proposed increases, developed at Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels's hearing of the case today.

Luther M. Walter, one of the attorneys for the packers, called upon the railroads to furnish not only the records of the railroad meetings at which freight rates were discussed prior to the application for the increases, but also correspondence between the railroad officials bearing on the subject. C. C. Wright General Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern road, had agreed to furnish the shippers' attorney with extracts of records of the formal meetings.

Then the files of correspondence were asked for. "We contend that such parts of those letters as pertain to the reasonableness of rates are relevant," said Mr. Walter.

T. J. Norton, counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, objected, asserting that heretofore the production of such evidence had led to suits against the railroads under the Sherman Anti-trust law, and said that as the Interstate Commerce Commission has no jurisdiction under the Sherman Anti-trust law the railroads protested the production of any such correspondence.

Commissioner Daniels ruled that roads should produce the letters taking such precautions to conceal identities as would prevent their being used in any suits. He held that information in the records and correspondence was relevant in considering the reasonableness of rates.

The proposed increases on the rates of fruits and vegetables ranging from five to ten cents a hundred pounds for carload lots shipped from Texas points were heard today.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under pressure of liquidation as well as more aggressive operations by bears, which resulted in net losses of 1¼@3¾c. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.58, and No. 2 hard at 1.61, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track: No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.53, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.61¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.59¼	1.62	1.01¾
July	..	..	1.27¼	1.29⅝	97⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.60½	1.58	1.58¾	1.61⅜	..
July	1.29	1.28	1.28⅝	1.30¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.52	1.49	1.49¾	1.53	93¼
July	1.20⅞	1.19	1.19	1.21⅝	89
September	1.08⅞	1.07⅝	1.07½	1.00	85½

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the decline in wheat, as well as by weakness in Europe and in Buenos Aires, and at the close of the day values were ⅝c to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73¾	71⅝	71⅝	72⅞	68⅝
July	74⅞	74	74¼	74⅝	69⅜

OATS.

The market for oats was easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn and owing to a light domestic demand, but price changes were kept within a comparatively narrow range by further rumors of export sales. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63¼c; No. 3 white, 61½c; No. 4 white, 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; fancy clipped white, 64½c to 65¼c; ordinary clipped white, 63c to 64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
May	58¾	56⅞	57⅜	58¾	39¼
July	51⅛	50⅞	51	54⅝	40
September	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	46⅜	38¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a sagging tendency early in sympathy with grain and on signs of weakness in the hog position, but during the day the hog market developed a steadier tone, and the market rallied with a fairly active demand from commission houses and in absence of aggressive selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	10.37	10.17	10.37	10.22	10.52
July	10.67	10.45	10.67	10.50	10.72
Ribs—					
May	10.10	9.95	10.10	9.97	11.17
July	10.42	10.27	10.42	10.30	11.32
Pork—					
May	17.55	17.30	17.55	17.37	20.95
July	18.02	17.72	18.02	17.82	21.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, but offers were small and prices were firm, closing at 3 to 7 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.55@6.70	6.53
March	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.75	6.57
April	6.70	6.69	6.69@6.71	6.66
May	6.83	6.80	6.81@6.83	6.78
June	..	..	6.94@6.98	6.89
July	7.09	7.02	7.09@7.10	7.02
August	7.17	7.16	7.19@7.23	7.13
September	7.30	7.26	7.26@7.32	7.23
October	..	..	7.26@7.35	7.19

COFFEE.

The coffee market apparently felt the influence of the peace rumors which have been circulating throughout the Street for the past day or two, and as peace in Europe would be considered a bullish feature in coffee, the trade was inclined to take a more favorable view of the market and prices during the day were firm with moderate improvement in the outside demand as well as the demand from Europe. Offerings were comparatively light and at the close of the day values were 6 to 11 points net higher, with total sales aggregating 24,750 bags.

In the local spot market trading was quiet, but prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 8 cents and Santos 4s at 11¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
March	..	..	..	5.99@6.01	5.93
April	..	..	..	5.99@6.01	5.93
May	..	..	6.08	6.05	6.08@6.09	5.99
June	..	..	..	..	6.15@6.14	6.04
July	..	..	7.28	7.18	7.27@7.28	7.16
August	..	..	..	..	7.35@7.36	7.24
September	..	..	7.40	7.36	7.43@7.45	7.32
October	..	..	..	..	7.48@7.50	7.38
November	..	..	..	..	7.53@7.54	7.43
December	..	..	7.56	7.54	7.58@7.60	7.49
January	..	..	..	..	7.64@7.65	7.54
February	..	..	..	..	7.69@7.70	7.59

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,921 packages. A higher and firm market for the choice to fancy grades of fresh creamery, with supplies of such barely sufficient to meet immediate needs. Secondary grades are cleaning up on the better, so that the entire position of the market is better. Some improvement in held creamery. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock moving out pretty well at full prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30¼c; firsts, 26¾@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 22@23c; creamery, held, extras, 26c; firsts, 25½@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 20 @21½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28¼c; good to prime, 24@26¼c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21@22c; lower grades, 19½@20¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½%21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 16½@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,010 cases. Trading is moderate and selective, but the arrivals are not excessive, and, although offerings are ample for all needs, the market is showing a generally steady tone, influenced by the firmness of interior markets. Very high grade goods show the most firmness. Medium and lower qualities barely steady. Duck eggs dull and irregular, with outside quotations obtained for very prime stock only. Nearby white eggs are accumulating and stock is offered at easier prices in the effort to force a wider outlet. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22c; storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 20¼@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20¼@21c; regular packed, firsts, 19¼@20¼c; seconds, 19@19¼c; thirds and poorer, 18½c; dirties, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17½@18c; checks, 16½@17c; good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 34@35c; Baltimore, per dozen, 30@34c; Western, 29@ 32c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 29@ 31c; Far Southern, 27@28c. Goose eggs, per dozen, 50c@$1.

BRONX STORES BURNED OUT

Hose Bursts at Three-Alarm Fire at Alexander Av. and 142d St.

Because of the high wind that was blowing, three alarms were turned in yesterday afternoon for a fire which started in the tailor shop of Morris Salteter at 360 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, and spread all through the two-story frame building which runs to the corner of 142d Street and houses several shops and a billiard room. How the fire started is not known. Salteter burned his hands trying to put it out, and then yelled for help.

It spread to J. Austin's dry cleaning establishment next door, and to the laundry of I. Rubin, the hairdressing shop of Mrs. May McDonald, the cigar and candy store of Meyer Wisan, and the tailor shop of S. Goldberg on the corner. In 142d Street it burned out Schneider's fish store and the Bronx Plumbers' Supply Company. All the stores were destroyed.

The Abbey Day Nursery is next to the building in 142d Street, but all the children had been sent home at 5 o'clock, half an hour before the fire started.

The audience in the Metropolis Theatre, a moving picture place diagonally opposite, came out to look at the fire and the reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station were needed to keep the crowd back.

There was good water pressure, but six lines of hose burst and handicapped the firemen.

MUST HELP THE B. & M.

Gov. Walsh Declares That Road Must Not Go Into Receivership.

BOSTON, March 26.—Whether the Federal trustees shall themselves arrange the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now virtually bankrupt, or shall have their plans subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission, is the real point of difference between the interests seeking enabling legislation in this State, according to Gov. Walsh.

At a conference of the Public Service Commission and Federal trustees at the State House tonight the Governor declared that the Legislature would not adjourn if he could help it until it had accomplished some legislation to relieve the Boston & Maine. "I think few people realize how close we have come to a great railroad crisis in this State," he said. "Only the personal efforts of the trustees have averted it for several months.

"With the financial investments and entanglements of the Boston & Maine there could be nothing worse than a receivership," the Governor added. "I am hopeful that out of this conference we shall save the railroad from going into receivers' hands."

The conference adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Thirty-three corporations were formed today, with aggregate capital of $2,806,000, including the following:

W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, aniline dyes, chemical products, $1,000,000; W. H. Jeffers, L. S. Ehrich, Jr., B. G. Paskus, 128 B'way.

The Sanseal Corp'n., caps, seals, bottle closings, containers, receptacles, machinery, dies, hardware, foundry supplies, $535,000; C. S. Martin, R. E. J. Corcoran, S. Owen, 361 Pearl St.

Elsinore Makeover Exhibition Co., theatrical, amusements, athletic, exhibitions and field sports, $700,000; C. H. Ebbets, S. W. and E. J. McKeever, Sullivan St. and Cedar Place, Brooklyn.

Theatre Supply Corp'n, machinery, tools, mechanical, scientific instruments, $100,000; A. G. Dannell, E. H. and J. Rosenberg, 2,151 Wil St.

Florida China Clay Corp'n, mining clay, products, by-products, engineers, vegetables, cattle, agriculture, $100,000; A. W. Cramer, C. V. Burke, E. J. Noonan, 768 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Buttle-Terwilliger Floor Co., Brooklyn, parquet, floorings, mosaic, waxes, paints, varnishes, $10,000; P. C. Steiner, Garfield Moses, R. G. Eyre, 44 Doremus Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Oscar Lunch Co., restaurants, cafes, $10,000; H. C. Babcock, C. H. Keveney, O. Dignes, 146 West 105th St.

The Brand Mfg. Corp'n, Brooklyn, patented instruments, utensils, $25,000; S. Green, J. L. Cummings, G. Brand, 122 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Daniel-Rosendorf Co., knit goods, notions, textiles, $25,000; H. Altman, S. Myers, S. Rosendorf, 225 East 83d St.

Hadden & Fenton, advertising, $20,000; J. T. Murray, R. L. Fenton, H. S. Hadden, 248 Henry St.

The European Asphalt Corp'n, floors, waterproofing work, $10,000; C. and J. J. Hannigan, C. Pollard Urquhart, 19 Crescent Av., New Brighton.

Anthony Breinskal, Inc., Richmond Hill, realty, contracting, wharfage, warehousing, timbering, hotels, $10,000; W. W. Butcher, J. and A. Brezinski, 520 Troy St., Richmond Hill.

The Electric Automobile Delivery Corp'n, garage, autos, $10,000; J. B. Purcell, F. H. Parcells, C. Tiernan, 50 Wall St.

Carter Crume Amusement Co., Niagara Falls, baseball, football games, fairs, shows, $5,000; G. Miller, A. Nassoly, J. Bengough, 359 Rush Park, Niagara Falls.

John J. Burke Co., agency of grinding wheels and abrasives, $5,000; J. F. and E. McLaughlin, J. J. Burke, 645 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Nottingham-Calais Lace Co., laces, embroideries, curtains, nets, fancy goods, $5,000; C. Neuer, A. Loebelson, A. J. Holt, 180 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Carney & Kerr, New York, $15,000 to $25,000; Bayard & Co., New York, $10,000 to $15,000.

Authorization: Central Service Corp'n, Jersey City, N. J., works and conveniences, $100,000; representative, B. Forsdike, 141 Broadway, New York.

Voluntary dissolution: Cherry Harbor Oyster Co., Greenport.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$971,652	+ $56,418
Eleven roads	5,759,005	—1,216,833
Total (14 roads)	6,730,658	—1,160,415

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$115,391	$137,449	$22,058
Net after tax.	11,141	17,412	6,271
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,303	17,289	985
2 mos. gross	227,808	292,704	64,896
Net after tax.	20,486	49,095	28,609
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,199	50,295	19,096

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,104,556	$943,521	$1,180,122
Net after tax.	233,824	163,276	244,649
8 mos. gross.	9,974,580	9,390,670	10,442,704
Net after tax.	2,728,682	2,098,231	3,093,906

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—

Gross	$4,729,205	$4,973,158	$5,159,269
Net	788,565	740,935	987,285
8 mos. gross.	42,632,354	45,116,792	43,357,518
Net	8,221,085	8,252,962	7,851,473

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for February—

Gross	210,514	186,212	200,606
Net after chg.	60,558	60,240	60,491
Sur. after chg.	28,431	27,801	28,332

UNION PACIFIC for February—

Mileage	7,807	7,650	7,418
Gross	5,571,389	5,906,370	6,474,482
Net after tax.	1,398,858	1,567,145	2,079,322
8 mos. gross.	60,402,888	64,294,795	64,793,390
Net after tax.	22,051,079	22,942,327	25,672,899

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$979,378	$986,386	$7,008
Net after tax.	284,368	266,401	*17,968
8 mos. gross.	8,024,038	8,938,328	*914,790
Net after tax.	1,996,904	2,637,268	640,364

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER AND ELECTRIC for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$53,768	$49,551	$4,217
Net aft. taxes	35,274	25,855	9,419
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,549	14,455	8,094
12 mos. gross.	685,307	606,243	59,064
Net aft. taxes	398,999	338,056	60,943
Sur. aft. chgs.	253,807	219,162	34,705

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for February—

Gross	374,162	380,354	*6,192
Net aft. taxes.	202,329	173,105	29,224
Total income..	202,677	173,282	29,395
Sur. aft. dep..	76,741	74,782	1,959
Bal. aft. chgs.	121,741	99,782	21,959
2 mos. gross..	770,527	785,111	*14,584
Net aft. taxes.	419,450	372,367	47,083
Total income..	423,542	372,800	50,742
Bal. aft. chgs.	259,820	226,119	33,701
Sur. aft. dep..	156,120	151,119	5,001

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross receipts.	$1,939,898	$1,539,310	$400,588
Expenses	39,610	36,506	3,104
Balance	1,900,288	1,502,804	397,484
Bond & nt. int.	746,054	751,507	5,453
Surplus	1,154,234	751,297	402,937

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for February:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	714,878	678,330	36,049
Net aft. taxes	173,422	165,452	7,970
Gross income..	176,294	169,157	7,137
Sur. aft. chgs.	100,345	93,222	7,123
2 mos. gross.	1,484,170	1,424,844	59,326
Net aft. taxes.	358,174	371,235	*13,059
Gross income..	363,790	372,242	*8,443
Sur. aft. chgs.	205,618	212,541	*6,923

*Decrease.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aufferman, Frederick—A. E. Lee, $115.51.
Alvino, Pietro, and Carmine Morasco, and Rosa Morasco—H. Sulzer, $8,327.88.
Atkinson, Morse Destructor Co., Inc.—R. Granger, $252.70.
August Belmont Hotel Co.—J. E. Mayhew, costs, $123.45.
Boffa, Rosorio—R. Langere, $274.65.
Blauw, Julius L.—A. Grimm, $1,348.52.
Brody, Joseph—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, $1,459.32.
Bishop, Leo M., and John Noval—Thedford-Eltz Coal Co., $140.26.
Batchelder, William V. Z., and Mary A. G.—N. Brett, $1,704.
Brown, Weiss Realties, Inc.—A. A. Wohlauer, $161.36.
Bedford Theatrical Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $184.31.
City of N. Y.—E. J. Reiser, $279.22.
Ci'at, Mollie, adm.—H. A. Gordon, costs, $112.75.)
Cohn, Leah—H. M. Hess, et al., $4,626.59.
Donovan, James—M. Donegan, $207.67.
Donnelly, Charlotte J., and William P. Archer—M. A. Singer, et al., $1,627.16.
Degener, Frank—Blumenthal & Bivkart, Inc., $382.11.
Dunbar, Mary—H. Altomare, $169.41.
David M. Oltarsh Realty and Illinois Surety Co.—Wittcoff, costs, $270.
Di Stasio, Onofrio—J. Petrocelli, et al., $131.35.
Eddy, George H.—G. Mayer, $179.39.
Forbes, Samuel—S. M. Barber, $364.95.
Froehlich, Albert J.—R. Heineman, $227.64.
Fromer, Baersche—S. Bayer, $116.30.
Glatt, Louis, by gdn.—City of N. Y., $106.85.
Goldberg, J. Tobias—C. Power, et al., costs, $118.54.
Gower, George, Jr.—Simplex Automobile Co., $123.61.
Greenberg, Samuel M.—M. Rosenblatt, et al., $144.60.
Glass, Sam, and David Rajowski—J. Osman, $140.50.
Gard, Frederick—International Provision Co., $147.21.
Haynes' Automobile Co. of New York—C. Cooper, $174.15.
Hefter, Antonio J.—Lord & Taylor, $123.56.
Honigsberg, Jacob—H. A. Iver, $294.22.
Harris, Samuel H.—S. H. Pehlivan, $392.56.
Hoffman, Henry—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $1,040.99.
Hills, Wm. and Wm., Jr.—W. P. Callahan, costs, $122.15.
John T. Hall Music Pub. Co.—J. M. Leddy, $742.54.
Jodry, Mary O.—America Hallett, Inc., $172.91.
Jacobs, Jacob—F. E. Seller et al., $726.
John Ogden Co. of New York—Interior Metal Mfg. Co., costs, $270.52.
Kenna, George, and Herman Klust—W. Brakmann et al., $185.98.
Karahall, Peter—J. H. Limpert, $322.
Krevornek, Frank—R. Pezzi, $129.95.
Lindorf, Electric Light Co., Inc.—A. Courtessis, $120.65.
Lanes, Hyman—Mayfield Construction Co., $436.06.
La Varre, Wm. J.—Z. Heller, $169.30.
Linch, George W.. receiver—A. Mecheer, $592.06.
Lotos Garage Co., Inc., and Wm. A. Larney —F. Terracciano, $320.11.
Maher, Michael F.—G. McCormack, $187.67.
McDonald, James A.—F. W. Stolts, $319.18.
Murray Hill Window Cleaning Co.—Realty Purchasing and Mortgage Corp., $180.80.
M. Horowitz Co.—New England Hat Co., $415.19.
Moravec, Frank—J. Bossert et al., $232.65.
Mejia, Austro Hernandez—Dressler Beard Mfg. Co., $110.37.
Morabito, Maria—City of New York, costs, $116.35.
Miller, Jacob—Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., $898.14.
Mills, Elmer D.—National Stone Co., $175.02.
Mass, Jacob—Robert Griffin Co., $118.47.
McArdle, James A.—F. Kane, $119.91.
Nico, Oreste, President—R. D. Ball, $9,404.04.
Osder, Joseph, administrator—City of New York, costs, $107.85.
Newman, Fannie—M. Wiener, $277.04.
Nolan, Thomas—T. F. Early, $104.08.
Napolitano, Carmine—B. Kennelty, $2,079.05.
Opoznauer, Jack, and Joseph Herzberg—L. Gabriel, $1,060.89.
Perper, Abraham—J. Bayer et al., $143.21.
Nathanson, Alexander—First Mortgage Guarantee Co., costs, $112.04.
Porter, Katheryn I.—E. Van Raalte, $215.60.
Perkins, Squire Co.—F. J. Kenedy & Sons, $179.09.
Quinane, Michael—Interboro Brewing Co., Inc., $911.17.
Rapp, Gottfried H.—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $446.20.
Rosenblum, David—S. Newman, $219.66.
Richmond, Radiator C.—F. Hasbrouck, costs, $113.55.
Rankin, William H.—White & Adams, $1,481.94.
Ryan, Agnes M.—A. Salomon, $317.22.
Roberts, Duncan I., President—E. Mikolo, $671.67.
Renner, Herman—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $102.20.
Rosenberg, Milksy Drug Co., and Max M. Rosenberg—J. Goluboff, $539.19.
Schuboth, Alexander—Rees & Rees, $243.51.
Same—Same, $358.15.
Schoos, Elkan—F. Creidinger, $163.75.
Schapiro, Isnac—A. L. Kass, $427.65.
Seacombe, Charles M.—Seamless Rubber Co. of N. Y., $204.17.
Schneider, Beke—H. S. Harvie, $1,802.60.
Scher, Aaron—P. Benenson, $112.15.
Stevens, Willard B., James Stevenson, Florence M. Stevens, and Lillie Stevenson—H. K. Byard, $1,474.60.
Sanders, Rudolph—Rector Gas Lamp Co., $171.91.
Schiessel, Moses—M. Zeiff, $382.82.
Stevens, John A.—A. M. Hadden et al., $170.91.
Smith, Woodruff—L. Payer, $200.
Thomas, Hugh—Hubstone Realty, $148.71.
Tendler, Louis—L. Goldstein, $152.39.
Weinstein, Isaac—C. S. Bloch, $191.70.
Warm, Abraham—East Side Lumber Co., $102.31.
Weber, David, and Charles Singer—M. Zeiff, $228.94.
Walker, Harold L.—Hammermill Paper Co., $206.12.
Weinstein, Morris—B. Lefkovics, $246.97.
Waterford, Smith Co., Inc.—J. Siano et al., $181.41.
Wolf, Isaac—L. Baumgold et al., $548.85.
Whalen, Cornelius P.—Ess Eff Construction Co., Inc., $293.31.
Zeininger, Jacob—Swift & Co., Inc., $277.89.
Waterford Smith Co.—J. G. Kugelman et al., $856.90.
Young, Lorin W.—Lord & Taylor, $192.52.
Zappola, Alberto — City of N. Y., costs, $138.54.
Zappola, Venera—same, $138.54.

In Bronx County.

Austin, Elias—M. Fleischer et al., $75.08.
Connor, Julia, as guardian—Benenson Realty Co., $78.23.
Calvin, Harry, and Selig Rabinowitz—Breakstone Bros., Bronx Branch, Inc., $255.25.
Dumloe Holding Co., Inc.—J. F. Kaiser, $13,445.83.
Honigsberg, Jacob—H. A. Ives, $294.22.
Jonap, Louis—M. Raymond, $2,579.21.
Kane, Hazel—H. Simon, $251.22.
Kennedy, Timothy E.—James Everard's Breweries, $143.91.
Levine, Nathan—F. Weinberger, $48.
Leonard, William—N. Y. Ornamental Iron Works, Inc., $17.49.
McManus, Edward M.—F. Steinkamp, $317.22.
Olshansky, Morris—A. Jarislofsky, $31.65.
Pierce, Irane—City of N. Y., $59.72.
Reden, George H.—C. J. Ringwald, $89.86.
Rothschild, Harry S.—L. Morris, $542.43.
Steinreich, George W.—James Everard's Breweries, $84.96.
Turner, Mellette—H. Simon, $70.72.
Waltz, George—C. Riegers Sons, $96.82.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

WILLIAM ADLER, THEATRICAL COSTUMER, INC., theatrical costumes at 105 West Thirty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to David L. Ostro. Henry L. Bryant, Secretary of the company, signed the deed. That company was incorporated on Sept. 23, 1912, with capital stock of $10,000, which has since been increased to $25,000. In December, 1914, most of the creditors refused to grant the company an extension of one year. At that time it was said that the liabilities were $20,000 and assets $27,000.

ALBERT G. CUTLER, a professional billiard player, residing in this city, address not given, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,580 and no assets. Most of the debts were incurred in Boston. Among the creditors are Richard E. Spinks, $3,000 on notes; H. & J. Pfaff, $500; William Cumston, $300; Charles F. Berry, $295; H. G. Hugsley, $250, and Highland Spring Brewery, Roxbury, $500. A loan company in Boston is a secured creditor for $60 on pledges of a diamond ring and watch fob, and a pawnbroker on Forty-second Street for $15 on pledge of a gold watch and fob.

STRYSOWER & REISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Strysower and Morris Reiss, who composed the firm of Strysower & Reiss, manufacturers of furs, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: E. Horwitz, $202; William B. Hofstadter, $299, and E. S. Wheeler, all on assigned claims. Liabilities are reported to be $15,000 and assets $4,000.

NATHAN VLODINGER, bartender, of 36 Rivington Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,154 and no assets. Among the creditors are Max Kobre's Bank, $599 on notes, and Kent Construction Company, $7,620 on a lease.

THOMAS TRAYNOR of 344 East Nineteenth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,415 and no assets.

PETER SCHAFFER.—Judge Mayer has appointed E. Perry Jones receiver for Peter Schaffer, dealer in installment merchandise, at 406 Broadway.

GLASH & LASK, clothing dealers, of 90 Bowery, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,101 and assets of $1,800 in property in hands of an assignee.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG or 191 Rivington Street filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,363 and assets of $40 on accounts.

SARAH A. ALPER, dealer in housefurnishing goods, at 2 East 114th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway, 10:30 A.M., "Hosanna to the King"; 3 P. M., the Bible in motion pictures; 8 P. M., the annual memorial of the Lord's Supper—open to all consecrated believers.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—3 P. M. 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON will preach tomorrow. 11—"Why the Church Is Meeting Its Waterloo." 8—"Does God Forgive Grudge-holders?" Prayer Meeting Friday night, Mr. Eaton.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av. Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Kingship of Christ." 8—Fifth in series on "The Saviour's Sufferings." "HIS BURIAL."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Hadst Thou Known." (A Palm Sunday Sermon.)
8 P. M.—"Death Not Natural, the Dismembodied State of the Christian a Compromise, Heaven Not a Permanent Abode, and the Earth Not the Only Logical Dwelling Place of the Redeemed." In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will speak on the occupation of the Christian dead.
Preaching Every Night During the Week Except Saturday. Following are the subjects: March 29—"What Is Eternal Torment?" March 30—"Rooted-up Plants." March 31—"Our Lord's Threefold Question That Silenced Any Further Questions." April 1—"How Much Better Is a Man Than a Sheep?"
April 2—"A Text Dr. Haldeman Is Always Quoting, But From Which He Has Never Before Preached."

RESORTS.

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RED SWAN INN, WARWICK, N. Y.
Make reservations now.

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VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL—COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Spring months.
Capacity 600 · CHARLES SCHMAUS ORCHESTRA
Bookings may now be made for Easter.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. New York booking office, Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lafitte-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths. Garage in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach, Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, steam heat; open surroundings. Modern sprinkler system throughout. Cap. 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. Central R. R. of N. J. Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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GOLF, POLO, RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA
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C.V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr. A. J. MURPHY, Manager

NEW JERSEY—Ocean Grove.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the Lenten Season. Strictly modern. Sea water in all baths. Music every evening. A week-end visit will convince you of its merits. Under personal management of
FRANCIS VARNALL.
(Formerly of Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HEATON HALL, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., opens May 15th booking now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions
by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
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Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel," at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

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Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

Visitors to New York are apt to lose articles. On discovering loss, telephone 1000 Bryant without delay.—Advt.

Baptist.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D., Pastor. Preaching tomorrow at 11 and 8, by Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., President Brown University.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M.
Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.
SPECIAL MEETING FOR MEN, Monday, March 29th, 8 P. M. Address by Mr. JAMES M. SPEERS. Mr. GEORGE SHERWOOD EDDY.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—"PALMS AND WILLOWS."
8 P. M.—"SIN'S SURE TOLL."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—
JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EASTON, D. D., PASTOR.
will preach Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic: "Prophetic Signs."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Religion to Include All Humanity."
8 P. M.—Forum Meeting. Hon. John A. Kingsbury, Com'r of Charities will speak. "The Greatest Philanthropist in the World."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Ave.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Simon and Judas Iscariot."
8 P. M.—"A Little Honey."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 88th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "God of Wrath and Prince of Peace." Pastor's Class, 12:20. Open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermons, 8:15 P. M., March 29-April 1, incl. "The Ideal Life," Holy Week Thursday, Holy Communion. Friday, Musical Service.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn.
10:30 A. M.—Morning service with sermon, "Nehemiah Boynton, preaching. Subject: "The REAL VICTORY."
8 P. M.—Musical service, "Galilia," by Gounod.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11.—"The Contest of the Age with the Cross."
4—Young People's Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 3 P. M.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 74 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Friday night, Mr. Eaton.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Home. Rosika SCHWIMMER, Speaker.
Subject: "WOMAN IN THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES."
8 P. M., Dr. D. S. MUZZEY, Speaker. Subject: "THE ETHICIST."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
"THE JEWISH GENIUS AT HOME."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "AFTER THE WAR—FOR ISRAEL, WHAT?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Centenary of the Birth of Isaac M. Wise" (In anticipation.)
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Brotherhood in Israel."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Emelow on "Reform Judaism."
Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Emelow on "Freedom and Service."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HOLDEN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 3.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. C. T. SMITH preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

CONSOLIDATION OF 18TH ST. AND 24TH ST. M. E. Churches—Services, 18th St. Church, near 8th Av., Dr. MacKenzie, 10:45; Bishop Wilson, 8; Sunday School, 2:30; platform meeting, 4; Epworth League, 7.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN.
Holy Week Series, 1 P. M. to 2 P. M. daily, including Good Friday.

MADISON AVENUE
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service it is expected that Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, will preach.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. 86th St.—10:45 A. M., Bishop Earl Cranston, Preacher. 8 P. M., Anniversary Services Temperance Society.

ST. ANDREW'S: THE FIRESIDE CHURCH, 76th St., W. Col. Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 A. M. Memorial Tablets Unveiled. 8 P. M., Mme. Kate Rooney will sing.

New Thought.

Asolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "God the Banker."

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 72d St.
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 3 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING.
Sunday talks, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. March 28, "The Place of Consolation." Classes, interviews, studio 28 West 44th St. Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays, classes, 3:15, 8:15. Sunday evening talks, 8:15. Saturday, 12:15, popular class on Concentration.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder & Speaker.
Subject: "Discards."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8 Palm Sunday sermons, West End Presbyterian, Amsterdam, corner 105th. Evening, "Make Jesus King." Cornet solos by original Park Sister. Wednesday, March 31, illustrated Passion Play Lecture, Dr. Scudder.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 57TH ST. and MADISON AV.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Chapels and Schools.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Communion. 8—Funny Crosby Memorial.

Presbyterian.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
SPECIAL SERVICES
Thursday at 8:15 P. M.
Preacher, Dr. W. P. MERRILL, D. D.
GOOD FRIDAY
5 P. M., Dr. COFFIN will preach.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M., sermon by the pastor.
8 P. M., Choral Service and sermon by Dr. Montgomery.
Good Friday service, with full choir, and sermon by the pastor, 8:15 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 W. 115th St.—Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. AND 5 th. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER IN CHARGE.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers. {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class, 10 A. M., Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader.
Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.
Vesper Service, Monday to Friday, at 5.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK.
Every Noon at 12:50.
Every Afternoon, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, with organ prelude at 4:30.
PREACHERS:
Rev. Charles C. Albertson, D. D.
Robert E. Speer, D. D.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D.
Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway.
Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D. D.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.}
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.} Pastors.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (in Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Hodges of Cambridge.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Hannay of Dublin.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M. (except Friday;) 12 M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Address, daily except Saturday, at 4:30 P. M. Monday, Thursday, 7:30, 10 A. M. (choral.) 12 M.; 5 P. M., (choral.) Good Friday, 11 A. M., (Preacher, Dean Grosvenor,) and 5 P. M. (choral.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. S. LANGEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. "STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION" by the choir at 4 P. M.
HOLY WEEK.
Daily service at 5 P. M., with a short address by the Rector. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St.
The Rev. EDWIN J. van HARTER, Rector.
Services 8 and 11, (Rector.) 8 P. M. Solemn Mass. Procession with Cross, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Avenue and 35th Street.
Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Sunday evening, March 28, "Seven Last Words," by Dubois. Tenor, Mr. Jos. Mathieu; bass, Mr. Albert Wiederhold, and soprano, Master Otto Kesselring.
Wednesday evening, March 31, Passion Play of Oberammergau, illustrated and explained by Fraeulein Marie Mayer of Oberammergau.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8—Holy Communion; 11—Morning Service, Sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
THURSDAY BEFORE EASTER.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Holy Communion.
11:—Passion Service conducted by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. FLORIS R. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4—Evening service, Lenten Cantata, Stainer's "Crucifixion."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector
Evening Prayer ..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital ..... 4:15 P. M.
Cantata, "The Crucifixion," (Stainer) ..... 7:30 P. M.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Morning Prayer: Litany ..... 10:00 A. M.
Ante-Communion: Preacher, The Senior Curate ..... 11.00 A. M.
Meditations on The Passion, by the Rector ..... 12 M. to 3 P. M.
Evening Prayer ..... 4:30 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Bishop Grear); 8 (Rector).

REV. DR. KENNETH GUTHRIE at Church of Holy Apostles, 28th St. and 9th Av., 8 P. M., on "The Most Important Thing of All."

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th Street.
Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.
11 A. M. on "HE DIED FOR ME."
Rev. Mr. Windiate, S P. M., "MOUNTAIN MISSIONS."
DAILY NEXT WEEK.
7:30 A. M. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, 8:15 P. M. RECTOR on "WHO COMPOSED THE BIBLE?"
GOOD FRIDAY, noon to 3 P. M., Rector on "LAST SAYINGS." 8 P. M., Bishop CONFIRMS AND PREACHES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. Warner F. Gookin.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M.—Illustrated Stereopticon Lecture on the Orient, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

DAILY LENTEN NOON-DAY SERVICES. Preacher next w'k, The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 2d Av.
All seats free. All welcome.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
Services 8, 11 (Rector) and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, 10. Vespers at 4. Holy Week until Friday, masses at 7 and 10. Vespers (address) at 5. Services (sermon) Wednesday and Friday at 8:15 P. M. Good Friday, 12 to 3, (rector.)

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11; Special Musical Service, (Gounod's "Daughters of Jerusalem,") 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.—Adrianne's "Message from the Cross," 8 P. M. Good Friday, Passion Service, 12 to 3, the Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services 8, 11, and 8.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service, the Rector.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Cyrus T. Brady.
8 P. M.—Stainer's Crucifixion.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERASTUS M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9:30—Confirmation (Bishop Greer.)
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4—Lenten Cantata, "Message from the Cross."
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
Daily—Lenten Services, 10 A. M., 5 P. M., (Rector.) Good Friday, 10, 12 to 3 (Rector.) 5 P. M.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4, Evensong, Rossini's Stabat Mater.
8, Mr. Meyer London, "National Unemployment Insurance."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Communions: 7, 8 and 9. At 10:30, Sermon by Rev. STUART L. TYSON, Garretts, Mass. EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Sermon by Dr. Wm. C. RODGERS, President St. Stephen's College, at 8 P. M. THE NOON SERMON, on Monday and Tuesday, by Dr. Rodgers, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Good Friday PASSION, by Dr. W. H. VAN ALLEN. Palms distributed on Palm Sunday.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av., 34th St. Services 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryea, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 140th St. (St. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
11 A. M.—"A Wonderful Look."
8 P. M.—"No Compromise." Musical Service.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members.
8 P. M.—Musical Service.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "What Mean These Palms?"
8 P. M.—"A Prayer at the Crossways."
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
8th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Evening subject: "Do Good People Really Prosper?" Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 4:30 P. M. Rev. John Douglas Adam, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach. The choir will sing selections from Stainer's "Crucifixion." Passion week services in the Church Monday to Friday, inclusive, from 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.; 4:30 to 5, organ; 5 P. M. brief address by the Minister. Subject for the week:
"The People of the Passion."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Aves, Brooklyn; Man's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6Ch Av. at 42d.
Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader.
Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH Services in English, Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th and Madison Av.—Every day, 3-8 P. M., Christensen. Psychic. Admission free.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 76th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Philosophy of Life." Mr. Alfred W. Martin of the Ethical Culture Society.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Spiritual Unfoldment," by Mr. T. R. Prater.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, "HOW TRUE CHRISTIANITY ENLARGES LIFE, 11. "HOW A Mc Also Wednesday evening, 31st, 8:15. free lecture. "THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY." All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "HOW DO IT."
8 P. M., Prof. HENRY R. SEAGER of Columbia speaks on "THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at 11:00. "THE SOCIAL RELIGION OF MAZZINI." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Jesus Rex," and at 4:30 P. M., "Greeting the Unseen with a Cheer." Thursday, 8 P. M., Communion Service. Friday, 11 A. M., Good Friday Sermon and Service.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. FRANK CRANE.
"WHAT MAKES A MAN."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

Central Branch
Y. M. C. A.
Services in Holy Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 12:30 to 1 o'clock.
EASTER SERVICE
Sunday Afternoon, April 4 at 3:30.

JUDGE W. H. WADHAMS.
THE CRIMINAL LAW.
23d St. Y.M.C.A., near 7th Av., Sunday, at 3:45

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. R. Dunwoody Walker.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Symbolism." 8 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. Morning subject, "What Are We Here For?" Evening, continuation of the series on the "Messages of Certain New Books."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St.
Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.—Mr. George Sherwood Eddy on "A Man's Vision," last in the series of special addresses.
7:45 P. M.—Dr. Albert J. McKelway on "Human Life and Human Destiny," last in the series of sermons on Life, Death, and Immortality.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blessing of palms and procession and high mass at 10:30 A. M. The Bishop of Quincy will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Good Friday, 11-3 P. M. Father LEEPER will preach the Passion Mission Service every evening at 8 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 1234 St. and Lenox Ave.
Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imports That Caused Controversy as to Classification.

C. Bischoff & Co. imported what was described on the invoices as nigrosine base containing tinctorial properties. It was classified as a coal tar color, duty being taken at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed it to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as a coal tar preparation. Judge Brown sustained the claim and reversed the Collector.

The Richard Young Company lost in protests against the Collector's classification of sheepskins imported under the act of 1909. They were returned at the rate of three cents per pound on the growth found on the skins. This was returned by the Appraiser as being wool valued at less than twelve cents per pound.

B. Altman & Co. were sustained in claims for lower duty on toilet accessories of silver imported under the act of 1909, and taxed 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. The importers claimed a tax of 45 per cent. as metal manufactures.

Judge Sullivan said, in his decision for the board, that the paragraph under which assessment was made by the Collector contains no reference whatever to the articles in suit and that, as the goods are exclusively for purposes of utility, they properly fall under the metal schedule.

The American Bead Company was successful in a contention regarding the rate on catches and slides used in the construction of dog collars worn by women as necklaces. They were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1908, and claimed dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem as parts of jewelry. The board reached the conclusion that the goods are commercially and generally known as jewelry. The Collector was reversed.

Scythes, sickles, and scythe handles cargo as the "agricultural implements" mentioned in the tariff law, that official returned the articles as "manufactures of metal" with a customs tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Gallagher & Ascher, the importers of the goods, claimed free entry under the agricultural implement provision.

A RISE IN IMPORTS.

Those for Last Week at This Port Were Over $17,000,000.

Both general merchandise imports and dry goods took an upward spurt in the week ended March 20, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. General imports in the week totaled $17,009,207, compared with $12,685,077 in the week before, and $16,942,168 in the week before that. The inclusion in the report of the steamship Matanzas's cargo of dyestuffs from Bremen made a better showing of color receipts than in any single week for quite awhile.

Aniline colors had a value of $376,428, and the much wanted indigo of $173,087. Last week's indigo receipts were the largest in several months. Dyewood was valued at $30,094, and chemical salts at $40,002. Argols were appraised at $28,034. Alizarine had a value of $163,066. Watches, jewelry, and precious stones were returned at $180,386, and hides, leather, and findings at $1,816,583. India rubber, manufactures and waste were worth $2,018,178. Argentine fresh beef segregated 105,089 hundredweight, valued at $847,817. Coffee entries were manifested at $2,111,335, and cocoa, $747,335. Sugar totaled in value $1,726,192.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,995,969, silk entries being appraised at $478,508. The week before these entries had a value of $1,380,841, and $3,158,296 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $690,751, while those entered for warehouse totaled $684,440. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $713,372, while the entries were $972,127.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re will of Iovinalla, decd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Hajeb Bros. & Co. v. Starrett Co., impl., &c.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal granted on condition that apits. serve their cases on appeal and pay $10 costs within ten days. If these conditions are not complied with the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Rosekrans, apit., v. Rosekrans, nd., &c. adnx. et al.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied without costs.

Fried

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19,022.

In pursuance of an order of sale made in the above entitled proceeding by Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1915, and on file in his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, I, the undersigned, Trustee in Bankruptcy herein, will sell at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, on the front steps of the County Court House, on Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1915, at 10 A. M. in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, property of the above-named bankrupt, viz.:

PARCEL NO. I.—All those certain lots of land, situate in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester and State of New York, shown and designated as Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 395, 396, 397, 398, 489, 490, 491, 492, 763, 764, 765, 766, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 823, 826, 827, 828, 829 as shown and designated on certain map entitled "Map of Nepperhan Heights Park, City of Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.," made by H. H. Spindler, C. E., May 18, 1893, and filed in the Westchester County Register's office, June 26th, 1893, as Map No. 1080.

PARCEL NO. II.—All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the Old Boston Post Road and the Westchester Turnpike Road, and running from thence North 49° 41' East, three hundred and twenty and seven hundredths (320.07) feet along the Southerly line of Westchester Turnpike Road to a point thereon which is distant thirty-two and eighty-two hundredths (32.82) feet Southwesterly from the land of Frank Farrell; thence across the land of Charles A. Mathes a straight line running South 28° 27' East one hundred and thirty-five and fifty-three hundredths (135.53) feet to a point on the Northerly line of the Old Boston Post Road distant thirty-five and nine hundreds (35.09) feet Westerly from the Easterly boundary line of land of Charles Anthes, when measured along said Northerly line of the Old Boston Post Road; thence running along the Old Boston Post Road the following courses and distances, viz.: North 88° 37' West, forty-seven and forty hundredths (47.40) feet; South 79° 48' West, thirty-five and thirty-one hundredths (35.31) feet; South 72° 15' West, fifty and nine hundredths (50.09) feet; South 69° 18' West, one hundred and eighty-one and eight hundredths (191.08) feet to the junction of said Old Boston Post Road and the Westchester Turnpike Road, the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. III.—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in the Town of Mamaroneck, County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of the land formerly belonging to Charles Pine, deceased, but now owned by the Estate of Ella E. Fleming, adjoining the Westchester Turnpike and running thence Northeasterly with the said road until it comes to the land now or formerly owned by the Farr Estate; thence Northwesterly by and with land formerly belonging to the said Farr Estate and land now or formerly owned by a C. Davidson and the land now or formerly owned by J. W. B. Hallett to the Northwesterly corner of the premises herein described; thence Southwesterly by the land of the said J. W. B. Hallett and the land formerly owned by Michael H. McDonald to the Westerly corner thereof; thence Southeasterly by the land now owned by estate of Ella E. Fleming as the fence now stands or did stand to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $30,000.

PARCEL NO. IV.—All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 42 Broadway.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $5,000,000, also to a second mortgage for the sum of $925,000.

PARCEL NO. V.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 488 Riverside Drive.

Subject to a first mortgage in the sum of $25,000, to a second mortgage in the sum of $30,000 and to a third mortgage in the sum of $21,000.

PARCEL NO. VI.—All that certain parcel of land, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, with the building and improvements thereon, and now known by the street number 590, formerly 868, East 138th Street.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $28,000.

PARCEL NO. VII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 3,132 Broadway.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $22,500.

PARCEL NO. VIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 3,134 Broadway.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $22,500.

PARCEL NO. IX.—All that certain plot of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, and known as No. 2,029 Bathgate Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $20,000.

PARCEL NO. X.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, and known as No. 278 Brook Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $30,000.

PARCEL NO. XI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, and known as No. 282 Brook Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $30,000.

PARCEL NO. XII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 961 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage for the sum of $200,000.

PARCEL NO. XIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 609 West 114th Street.

Subject to a first mortgage of $270,000 and to a second mortgage of $22,500.

PARCELS NOS. XIV AND XV.—All those certain parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 1,044-1,048 Forest Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage for $30,000, past due on No. 1,048 Forest Avenue, also to a mortgage for $30,000 on No. 1,044 Forest Avenue.

PARCEL NO. XVI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 190 Claremont Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage for $39,000.

PARCEL NO. XVII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 182 Claremont Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage for $39,000.

PARCEL NO. XVIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 418 Central Park West.

Subject to a mortgage for $360,000.

PARCEL NO. XIX.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,458 Central Park West.

Subject to a mortgage for $360,000.

PARCEL NO. XX.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,457 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,455 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,453 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,451 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXIV.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,449 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXV.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,447 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NO. XXVI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1,445 Madison Avenue.

Subject to a first mortgage for $135,000, and to a second mortgage for $17,500.

PARCEL NOS. XXVII. AND XXVIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 66, 68, and 72 East 77th Street.

Subject to three first mortgages each for $45,000, covering said premises respectively, and to three second mortgages each for $15,000, covering said premises respectively.

PARCEL NO. XXXVIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 140 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

PARCELS NOS. XXXIX. TO XLIV.—These parcels are all subject in addition to the incumbrances separately set forth after each parcel, to a blanket second mortgage for the sum of $45,726.

PARCEL NO. XXXIX.—All that parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 3099-3103 Broadway.

Subject to a mortgage in the sum of $125,000.

PARCEL NO. XLI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough and County of The Bronx, City and State of New York, and known as No. 1477 Washington Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage for $22,000.

PARCEL NO. XLII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 502-504 West 177th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $30,000.

PARCEL NO. XLIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 476 West 141st Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $73,000.

PARCEL NO. XLIV.—All those certain parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 155-7 West 135th Street.

Subject to a first mortgage for $45,000 and to a second mortgage for $7,500.

PARCEL NO. XLV.—All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 506 West 135th Street.

Subject to a first mortgage for $45,000 and to a second mortgage for $7,500.

PARCEL NO. XLVI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 410 Central Park West.

Subject to a mortgage for $360,000.

PARCEL NOS. XLVII. TO LI., INCLUSIVE.—In addition to the incumbrances hereafter set forth after each parcel, to wit: XLVII. to LI., inclusive, are subject to a blanket mortgage upon which there is claimed to be unpaid the sum of $118,615.39, together with interest from August 1, 1912, which, on February 15, 1915, amounts to about $11,000, and also to an assignment of the rents of said properties to the holder of said mortgage and to any and all sums of money advanced by the holder of said mortgage for the payment of taxes and interest on prior mortgages.

PARCEL NO. XLVII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 615 West 162nd Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $200,000.

PARCEL NO. XLVIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 535-537 West 136th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $135,000.

PARCEL NO. XLIX.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 136 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

PARCEL NO. L.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 140 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

PARCEL NO. LI.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 134 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $35,000.

PARCELS NOS. LII. TO LV., INCLUSIVE.—In addition to the incumbrances hereafter set forth, Parcels LII. to LV., inclusive, are subject to a blanket mortgage upon which there is claimed to be unpaid the sum of $158,807.70, together with accrued interest which up to February 15th, 1915, amounts to about $10,000, and also to an assignment of the rents of said properties to the holder of said mortgage and to any and all sums of money advanced by the holder of said mortgage for the payment of taxes and interest on prior mortgages.

PARCEL NO. LII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 448 Riverside Drive.

Subject to a mortgage for $240,000.

PARCEL NO. LIII.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as Nos. 517 to 521 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $160,000.

PARCEL NO. LIV.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 507 West 111th Street.

Subject to a mortgage for $85,000.

PARCEL NO. LV.—All that certain parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and known as No. 35 Mt. Morris Park West.

Subject to a mortgage for $140,000.

PARCEL NO. LVI.—All that certain parcel of land, situate at East Williston, in the County of Nassau and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the Southeasterly corner thereof at a point on the Northerly side of Jericho Turnpike, adjoining land of William Titus, and running thence along said land of William Titus North 14 degrees 7 minutes West 529.5 feet; thence continuing along said land of Titus North 13 degrees 31 minutes West 540.2 feet; thence continuing along said land of Titus North 13 degrees 16 minutes West 1059.3 feet to the Southerly side of the highway between Herricks and Westbury; thence along said side of said highway between Herricks and Westbury South 85 degrees 27 minutes West 498.8 feet; thence North 10 degrees 3 minutes East 707 feet; thence along land of Charles Edason, South 85 degrees 25 minutes West 685.8 feet to the Easterly side of the highway between Mineola and Roslyn; thence along said side of said highway South 6 degrees 11 minutes West 121.75 feet; thence continuing along said side of said highway South 0 degrees 3 minutes East 382.4 feet to land of Allen; thence along said Allen's land North 75 degrees 51 minutes East 507.4 feet; thence continuing along Allen's farm South 11 degrees 51 minutes East 1158.1 feet to the Northerly side of the Jericho Turnpike; thence along said side of Jericho Turnpike North 75 degrees 50 minutes East 800.5 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject also to a mortgage given as collateral security for the payment of a mortgage covering parcels XLVII. to LI., inclusive, upon which there is claimed to be unpaid the sum of $118,615.39. Also to a mortgage given as collateral security for the payment of a mortgage covering parcels LII. to LV., upon which there is claimed to be unpaid the sum of $158,807.70.

That all of the premises above referred to, to be sold, are more particularly described in the order of sale hereinabove referred to, dated March 15th, 1915, and that the mortgages subject to which the said premises aforesaid will be sold are more particularly described in the said order of sale above referred to, and that the said order of sale contains the particulars of interest on mortgages, taxes, water rates, restrictive covenants, survey exceptions, leases, and all other incumbrances subject to which said properties will be sold.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1915.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

WESCHLER & KOHN, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of THE GULKIS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy will sell the assets of the above company, by L. S. Sampson, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said assets consisting of the following stock of men's, women's and children's shoes and rubbers, stock of gents' furnishing goods and fixtures, Sale absolute.

JOSEPH F. AUTENRIETH, Office Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Auctioneer's Office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey. Phone 2088 J. C.

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.

Volume, bound in cloth, of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial slightly shop handled. Full of war pictures, constituting a pictorial history of the European conflict. At book and department stores, or sent postpaid for one dollar. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN HEINE and ARTHUR HEINE, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of ARNOLD B. HEINE & CO., Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 29th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 East 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported and domestic cambric and Swiss schiffli, and hand machine embroideries, flouncings, allovers, and a general line of embroideries, also stock of embroidered handkerchiefs, etc.; all office furniture and fixtures, store furniture and fixtures, partitions, lighting fixtures, typewriters, adding machines, safes, counters, etc.; one painting, (Cows at Pasture,) by Muller, Switzerland; all references samples of schiffli and hand machine embroideries, and the right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupts and the receiver in and to the registered patterns of schiffli and hand machine embroideries. All right, title, and interest, if any of the bankrupts and the receiver in and to the trade name of "Arnold B. Heine & Co.," and the right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupts and the receiver to any other trade names. One S. G. V. 22 horse power 1911 runabout.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver in Bankruptcy, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DENNIS & BUHLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KEESTONE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, March 27, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 145 W. 18th St., and immediately thereafter at the warehouse of Martin Downey, 552 W. 35th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Building material, machinery, equipments, &c.

JOSEPH J. CUNNINGHAM, Receiver.

LEO OFFENHEIMER, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LARSEN MACHINES COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, April 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 291 Broadway, Room 519, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, safe, Stitcher machine, desks, chairs, typewriter, etc.

JAMES O. TRYON, Trustee.

LEARY & GOODBODY, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Broadway, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, against ATLANTIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, ALBERT BREWER, Trustee of Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, in Bankruptcy, and PENNSYLVANIA UTILITIES COMPANY, Respondents.—Notice of foreclosure sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on March 10th, 1915, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein American Trust Company is complainant, and Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, Albert Brewer, Trustee of Atlantic Gas and Electric Company in Bankruptcy, and Pennsylvania Utilities Company, are defendants, I, Edwards H. Childs, duly appointed by said Court, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, at the north entrance of the County Court House of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and said Southern District of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon on that day, both the following described parcels and in the separate lots constituting each of said parcels, respectively, the following stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities:

PARCEL ONE.

LOT ONE: Certificates representing 650 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $65,000.

LOT TWO: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 1299 shares of the preferred stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $129,900.

LOT THREE: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 50 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $5,000.

LOT FOUR: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $19,100.

LOT FIVE: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated March 20, 1913, for $187,500.

LOT SIX: Certificates, representing 1000 shares of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Sayre Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $100,000.

LOT SEVEN: Certificates, representing 1500 shares of the common stock of the Sayre Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $150,000.

LOT EIGHT: Certificates, representing 7291 shares of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $729,100.

LOT NINE: Five Year Six Per Cent. Construction and Purchase Money Notes of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, dated February 1, 1912, of the aggregate par value of $394,000, together with any and all right, title and interest of the bankrupts in and to any coupons dated August 1, 1914, heretofore attached to said notes.

LOT TEN: Promissory Note of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $90,000.

LOT ELEVEN: Promissory Note of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $18,500.

LOT TWELVE: Promissory Note of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, dated March 31, 1913, for $6,000.

LOT THIRTEEN: Certificates, representing 488 shares of stock of the Morris and Somerset Electric Company, of the aggregate par value of $48,800.

LOT FOURTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated May 1, 1912, of the Slate Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $20,000.

LOT FIFTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated June 1, 1912, of the Nazareth Electric Light and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $50,000.

LOT SIXTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 2, 1912, of the Slate Belt Electric Street Railway Company, of the aggregate par value of $2,500.

LOT SEVENTEEN: First Mortgage Bonds, dated November 1, 1899, of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Street Railway Company, of the aggregate par value of $1,000.

LOT EIGHTEEN: Bond of the Chemung Lands Company, secured by First Mortgage on certain real estate, dated October 31, 1912, of the aggregate par value of $6,000.

LOT NINETEEN: Promissory Note, dated March 31, 1913, of The Jersey Corporation for $2,800.

LOT TWENTY: Promissory Note of The Jersey Corporation, dated March 31, 1913, for $18,000.

LOT TWENTY-ONE: Certificate, representing 85 shares of the common stock of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, (old Company,) of the aggregate par value of $8,500.

PARCEL TWO.

LOT ONE: First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, of the aggregate par value of $1,372,000.

LOT TWO: Promissory Note of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company for $51,956.57, dated January 1, 1914.

PARCEL THREE.

LOT ONE: Five Year Six Per Cent. Construction and Purchase Money Notes of the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $77,000, together with any and all right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to any coupons, dated August 1, 1914, heretofore attached to said notes.

LOT TWO: Promissory Notes of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, for $89,719.41, one note for $80,000, dated May 20, 1914, and one note for $9,719.41, dated July 1, 1914.

LOT THREE: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 50 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $5,000.

LOT FOUR: Income and Purchase Money Certificates, issued under Declaration of Trust of the State Street Trust Company, dated January 15, 1913, representing 134 shares of the common stock of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, of the aggregate par value of $13,400.

LOT FIVE: Promissory Notes of the Jersey Corporation for $98,182.21, one note for $89,332.11, dated September 1, 1914, and one note for $8,850, dated September 1, 1914.

LOT SIX: First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, of the aggregate par value of $1,628,000, together with all the right, title and interest, if any, of the Trustee in and to two certain notes of the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, drawn to the order of the Atlantic Company, dated on or about June 30, 1914, and August 31, 1914, for $2,100 and $20,288.20, respectively, aggregating $25,863.20, now in the possession of the defendant Calvert Brewer, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Atlantic Company, and together with all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to any and all securities or assets of the Atlantic Company not specifically enumerated or set forth in this decree.

For further particulars with reference to the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree of foreclosure and sale. Copies of said decree may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, 99 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

Dated, New York, March 12th, 1915.

EDWARDS H. CHILDS, Special Master.

ALFRED A. WHEAT, Solicitor for Complainant, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The annual Catholic police service for the members of the Police Dept. of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens will be held at 4 P. M., Sunday, at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. These services are held for the benefit of the department, and all members are invited to attend. The Very Rev. John J. Cloonan C. M., will deliver the sermon, and Chaplain Rev. William T. McGuirl will deliver an address.

Transfers and Assignments: 8 A. M., March 26, T. A. Burke, 81, to 13 Insp. Dist.; 4 P. M., March 27, G. S. Schreiber, 23, to 3 Insp. Dist.; P. Bames, 23, to 22; R. C. Mahrt, 145, to Traf. 6; P. J. McGowan, 165, to Traf. 6; C. E. Pechin, 278, assigned to bicycle duty; J. H. Whalen, 278, assigned to bicycle duty; J. J. Nugent, 277, assigned to bicycle duty. From 33 to prects, indicated: H. S. Allen, 1; Wm. Schneider, 22; J. J. Newlands, 31; G. J. Grace, 31; Edward Crosby, 36; W. H. Van Kirk, 36; J. W. Borst, 42; J. J. Curry, 42; J. C. Reyer, 277, W. J. Deneen, 2; Gustavus Fellman, 23; P. J. Mahoney, 31; John O'Connell, 35; G. C. Stiger, 37; J. Geets, 40; J. T. Woolley, 42; Isaac Dobson, 274; Bicycle Patrol, J. J. Kindelan and F. E. Manwaring, 278, to 277.

Mutual, 4 P. M., Mar. 27; Patrol, P. J. Riley, 168 to 285; N. E. Heutte, 285 to 168.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, J. Cunniff, 4 to office of Dist. Atty., N. Y. Co., 10 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 23; J. C. Kennek, 28, and G. P. Schmidt, 147, to 3d Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 28; E. Hunger, 63, to C. O. duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx, 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 27; F. Sarlo, 149, and C. J. Moresco, 150, to 9 Insp. Dist., 10 days, noon, March 28.

To T. S. from commands indicated, 28 days, from 12:01 A. M., March 28, excused from duty 12:01 A. M. said date: H. J. Reichert, 1; J. P. Dilg, 2; C. E. Kerrigan, 4; H. J. Handy, 6; D. W. Callahan, 12; D. A. Fitzgerald, 14; J. A. Spath, 17; T. Wing, 21; C. Miller, 22; D. T. Merkle, 23; J. Sweeney, 26; Kronenbitter, 31; F. Koch, 31; W. G. Decker, 35; E. Duprey, 37; P. Sabatino, 38; T. J. Horgan, 39; J. J. McGurn, 39; J. Walsh, 40; I. Wolin, 42; J. J. Hueschman, 43; C. C. Thiel, 69; H. S. Smith, 80; H. C. Behan, 144; L. R. Stokes, 146; F. J. Rauchut, 150; J. Parmet, 153; J. D. Roarty, 156; John J. Dostal, 158; H. Brenner, 164; F. H. J. Hahn, 169; W. Dowling, 170; J. B. Tomann, 276; W. Kempf, 278; G. A. Boettger, Jr., Traf. D; F. O. Wilson, 1; J. J. Argenza, 2; J. Dondero, 5; P. Wubnig, 7; T. F. Fitzgerald, 8; W. R. Wittenberg, 15; J. J. Kircher, 17; J. P. Byrnes, 21; W. H. Logan, 22; W. J. Fallon, 26; G. Stuerhof, 29; P. F. Connell, 31; T. F. Flanagan, 35; W. A. Jacobs, 36; C. Hartwig, 37; W. Barry, 37; E. W. Vath, 38; A. Hearn, 39; W. H. Burnie, 42; L. F. Sexton, 43; T. Tietzen, 63; W. J. Garvey, 69; B. E. Wilhelmsen, 79; T. J. Potter, 81; C. Kuhnemund, 145; M. J. Ryan, 148; L. M. Sobel, 152; T. Lynch, 154; G. J. Beissel, 156; B. J. Broden, 159; C. J. Aichmann, 164; H. F. McHugh, 170; W. H. Baker, Jr., 274; E. T. Sisk, 278; B. M. Treiber, 283; W. V. Brown, Traf. E.

To Det. Bur.; T. L. England, 2, 10 days, 8 A. M., March 29; H. Seligman, 5, 5 days, 4 P. M., March 28; W. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M., March 28; W. Carey and L. Schonfeld, 21, 5 days, 8 A. M., March 25; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, 5 days, 9 A. M., March 29; D. J. A. Mahoney, 45; W. L. Dinken, 80, and A. F. Ackerman and H. J. Butts, 81, 10 days, 8 A. M., March 28; J. J. Love and J. Fitzgerald, 37; F. Stepat, 66, and E. J. Hughes, 74, 10 days, 4 P. M., March 29; H. Noar and J. A. Killalon, 39, 10 days, 9 A. M., March 28; A. J. Tully, 79, 10 days, 3:30 P. M., March 29; H. J. O'Connor, 290, 10 days, 4 P. M., March 26.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol, L. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, Mar. 31, March 29; C. W. Brophy, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 26; H. F. Huners, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 27; J. Boeckler, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 26; C. Damm, 164, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 28.

Put pay while sick: Patrol, J. Dooley, 169, 7:45 A. M., March 30; 9 a. m., noon, March 9; J. W. Finegan, 79, 2:05 A. M., March 14, during disability.

Fines imposed: Patrol, J. J. O'Brien, 16, (absent from post,) 8 days; E. T. O'Connor, 26, (same,) 3 days; Henry Rosenheimer, 38, (same,) 4 days; Henry Mandner, 38, (same,) 2 days; M. H. Delano, 38, (same,) 2 days; J. F. Boyle, 40, (same,) 4 days; Jas. McCabe, 63, (same,) 6 days; D. J. Case, 147, (same,) 3 days; E. S. Franklin, 149, (same,) 4 days; A. G. Grom, 150, (same,) 5 days; W. J. McCarthy, 275, (absent without leave,) 2 days; Jno. D. Quinn, 147, (absent from special post,) 3 days; A. M. Horn, 148, (improper patrol,) 2 days; E. A. Finland, 63, (same,) 3 days; J. L. Chapman, 38, (same,) 1 day; J. J. Meyer, 2, (same,) 6 days; J. S. Flynn, 39, (absent from reserve, 5 days,

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will report for the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 10:30 A. M., March 31: H. F. Massam, Eng. 11; E. A. Kawski, Eng. 17; C. J. Hennessy, Eng. 205; J. E. Miller, Eng. 207; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; J. Schirmer, Eng. 15; J. J. Curd, Eng. 201; J. G. Hutzelmann, Eng. 213; C. C. Antony, H. & L. 10; G. H. Nixon, H. & L. 101; E. F. Alwell, H. & L. 110.

Penalties imposed: Fire., 3d gr., J. P. Watts, Eng. 5, (absence without leave,) reprimanded; Fire., 2d gr., S. P. McGuigan, Eng. 18, (neglect of duty,) three leaves withheld; Fire., 1st gr., G. Miller, (2,) Eng. 216, (intoxicated,) two leaves withheld;) Eng., of Steamer P. H. Doherty, Eng. 251, (neglect of duty,) sentence suspended; Fire., 1st gr., J. R. Nugent, H. & L. 136, (intoxicated,) two leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire., 3d gr., J. Kennedy, (2,) Eng. 18, (improper conduct;) Lieut. M. Isaacs, Eng. 211, (neglect of duty;) Fire., 1st gr., G. J. Daly, Eng. 263, (debt complaint;) Fire., 1st gr., T. V. Woolvett, Eng. 275, (improper conduct.)

The detail of an Auditing Committee, consisting of Capt. D. E. Davison, Eng. 5; Lieut. H. Schoener, Eng. 15; M. Fitzgerald, Capt., (retired,) is reported excused, March 27.

Special leave without pay: Fire., 1st gr., W. J. White, (2,) Eng. 284, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Mar. 27

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOHLKEN, GEORGE N., (March 12, 1914;) deposits and personalty, $5,346; debts and deductions for expenses of administration, $4,206.

COLEMAN, LAWRENCE F., (Dec. 20, 1907;) net estate, $10,170; Mrs. Mary E. Coleman, widow; four daughters, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,244; mortgages, $7,000; household effects, $41.

KAHN, ABRAHAM, (Oct. 27, 1914;) net estate, $31,447; beneficiaries, Adelheid Kahn Haas, sister, gets $7,678; four brothers each receive $4,607; two nephews and nieces; deposits, $5,647; jewelry, $367; money loaned, $840; stocks and bonds, $25,988; accrued interest, $216.

ROUNDEY, BENJAMIN B., (Nov. 29, 1914;) net estate, $7,141; Mrs. Annie Roundey, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $214; personalty, $100; membership in New York Produce Exchange, $440; insurance, $1,934.

WILCHESKY, CELIA, (Dec. 8, 1910;) total estate, $2,412; no deductions; son and daughter beneficiaries; four lots on Long Island, $230; deposits, $2,186.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GRAY, LOUIS D., (Jan. 10;) personalty $500; $100 each to Jean G., Louis F., and Raymond C. Gray; $125 to Raymond C. Yard.

KAPLAN, B. DAVID, (March 15;) realty less than $10,000; personalty over $10,000; $15,000 each to widow, Anna, and son, Samuel M.; $10,000 each to five children and two grandchildren.

ROSENSTIEL, LOUIS S., (March 19;) realty over $5,000; personalty over $5,000; $1,000 each to Solon M. and Benjamin F. Rosenstiel; all jewelry and one-half residue to Sarah B., and one-half residue to George W. Rosenstiel.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BENJAMIN TOPF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Topf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 15th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 26th, 1915

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—High pressure continues over interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and the cold weather that covered the Central and Northwestern portions of the country Thursday night continues over these districts, and has extended into New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Southwest, while it has been somewhat warmer in the Northwest.

There were quite general, though mostly light, rains and snow from the Gulf States northeastward through the lake region and New England, and light snows continued in the central Rocky Mountain region. West of the Rockies unsettled weather continues, with moderate low pressure, and there were light, scattered rains in Oregon and California.

Except for scattered rains Saturday in the South Atlantic and south portions of the Gulf States and in Northern California, generally fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday throughout the country.

It will be colder Saturday in the Atlantic States and the south portions of the Gulf States except Florida, and warmer between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and in the upper Lake region. It will be warmer Sunday in the Central Valleys, the Lake region and the interior of the Gulf States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts will be fresh northwest and west, South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north except variable off Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer in the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	46	46	4 P. M.	62	37
9 A. M.	49	41	6 P. M.	57	34
9 A. M.	49	41	6 P. M.	54	28
12 M.	57	39	11 P. M.	53	27

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 27 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:50–75 E. 7 St.; Mandel Savesky		Slight
1:50–28 St. & 6 Av.; Smith & Kesk		Slight
3:10–28 St. & 7 Av.; U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.		Slight
3:40–1,216 Madison Av.; Mary Goodman		Slight
9:50–Front of 812 8 Av. (taxi.); William O'Keafe		$50
10:30–212 Av. B; Jennie Wolfson		$5
P.M.		
12:10–E. End Randall's Isl.		Trifling
12:20–962½ Westchester Av.; N. Y. Shoe Repair Co.		None
12:45–1,784 Madison Av.; Henry Benjamin		Slight
1:10–57 E. 112 St.; Rebecca Schlebowitz		Slight
2:55–50 E. 104 St.; St. Louis Ellert		Slight
3:55–2,064 Walls Av.; Louis Meyer		Slight
3:55–253 St. & Newtown Av.; A. Van Cortlandt		None
4:15–1,083 Southern Boulevard		Not given
4:45–Jay, Welbrock Bros.		Slight
4:55–400 West St.; James Frazer		None
4:55–265 E. Broadway; Samuel Rosenbloom		Slight
5:20–In transit; Isaac Marron		Slight
5:20–358-360 Alexander Av.; M. Salzpeer		$35,000
9:50–74 W. 97 St.; Stephen Maelone		Slight
10:20–272 Broadway; Feldman		Slight
7:30–Prince St.; Berando Alvano		Slight
7:30–359 E. 120 St.; Harry Goldman		Slight
7:30–302 W. 140 St.; John Ganley		Slight
7:40–26 Av.; Henry Kaufman		$1,000
7:50–1,645 Madison Av.; Isaac Sasson		$500
10:00–244 E. 77th St.; Isadore Liebman		Not given
10:25–St. Nicholas Av. and 181st St.; Subway station		Slight
10:30–502 W. 42 St.; E. Jenkowitz		Slight
11:00–19 W. 42 St.; Hippodrome Post Card Co.		Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following assigned to regiment indicated May 1: Capts. J. C. Kay, 2d Inf., to 7th Inf., and W. R. Gibson, 2d Inf., to 11th Inf.

Capt. W. C. Mead, Medical Corps, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Letterman Hospital for duty.

Capt. C. G. Snow, Medical Corps, from Letterman Hospital, to Fort Bayard General Hospital for duty.

Orders Feb. 11, relating to Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, revoked.

Navy.

Jen. gr. Lieut: E. W. Hanson, commissioned.

Ensigns W. J. Butler, the Castine to South Wellsfleet Radio Station, Cape God, Mass., and S. N. Moore the Maine, to connection fitting out Nicholson and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner, the Albany to Asiatic Station, April transport.

P. A. Paymaster A. H. Mayo, commissioned.

A. P. A. Paymaster R. W. Searingen, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., to the Hannibal.

Gunner J. M. McDonnell, receiving ship at New York to the Connecticut.

Carpenter E. S. Covey, Puget Sound Yard, to Puget Sound Hospital for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Warrington, at San Juan; Parker, at Pemplkiaville; Paul Jones, at Mare Island; Celtic, at Boston, and the Wheeling, at Guayacanabo Bay.

Sailed—Tennessee, Beirut for Alexandria; Vestal, Patapsco, and Patuxent, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Fulton, Sonoma, G-I, and G-2, New York Yard for Hampton Roads.

The Olympia, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Key West.

The Tacoma ordered placed in ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, immediately.

The Machias ordered placed in commission April 1, and the Marietta ordered placed in full commission by May 1 at New York Yard.

Coast Guard.

2d Lieuts J. T. Carr, engineers, the Gresham, to the Penrose, 10 days leave en route; L. C. Mueller, the Bear to the Yamacraw, 60 days leave en route; F. H. Young, engineers, the Penrose, to the Snohomish, 120 days leave en route, and M. Ryan, the Mohawk, to the Morrill, and 15 days leave en route.

Third Lieuts. T. S. Klinger, the Apache, to the Morrill, 15 days leave en route; E. W. McLane, the Gresham, to the Unalga, 10 days leave; E. Reed Hall, engineers, the Bear, to the Morrill; A. Mathols, engineers, the Yamacraw, to the Bear, 15 days leave, and I. J. Van Kammen, engineers, the Onondaga, to Tuscora, temporary duty, 15 days leave en route.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced:

Vaccine laboratory, assistant—Elizabeth M. Dillon, 74.10; Charles Weinreb, 73.60; Frederick C. Henken, 71.50; Anna C. La Mont, 70.90.

Diagnosis laboratory, assistant—Jacob Lieberman, 83.20; Hutton Williams, 79; Frances Meyer, 78.50; Mark H. Birchett, 78.10; Samuel Korowitz, 73.

United States.

The Commission announces for April 7, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for laboratory aid in technical agriculture, for both men and women, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 per year in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Competitors will be examined in elementary physics and chemistry, elementary free-hand drawing, elementary agricultural botany, elementary microscopy, education and experience. Graduation from a high school, such educational training to have included a course in agriculture, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Senior students as well as graduates from high schools with a course in agriculture will be admitted if otherwise eligible. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Margaret Fitzpatrick has been appointed as a teacher in the Brooklyn Truancy School.

The nomination of Charles J. McNally, as an attendance officer has been confirmed.

The organization of a continuation class in the Biltmore Hotel, Manhattan, has been approved.

The Board of Education has granted the request of Luella A. Palmer, Assistant Director of Kindergartens, to withdraw her application for leave of absence with pay from April 1 to July 1, 1915, for the purpose of organizing and conducting a model kindergarten at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, Cal.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 58, Brooklyn, to sell tickets at not more than 25 cents each for an entertainment to be given in the Lyceum connected with the Church of St. Agnes, in that borough, the proceeds to be used to defray expenses of eight afternoon trade classes.

The resignations of Joseph H. Fitzgerald and Frank J. Shields, temporary attendance officers, have been accepted.

The salary of William E. Hart, a clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts has been increased from $900 to $1,200 a year.

The Board of Education has approved of the proposed bill amending Section 1086 of the Charter, so as to provide for the sale of manufactured articles and other products of all public schools.

Social and recreation centres have been established at P. S. 171, Brooklyn, and P. S. 22, Queens, for one night a week during the remainder of the season.

These continuation classes will be established in the power house of the Richmond Light & Railroad Company, at Livingston, S. I., the teachers to be paid $1.50 an hour.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, n s, 106 ft e of Terrace View Av, 100x179.11 to Terrace View Av x114x 126.1, (foreclosure March 15, 1915) T. Louis A. Britt, referee, to Kate B. Murray, 39 West 70th St, plaintiff March 26; attorney Samuel W. Levine, 271 Broadway. ..$25,000

AVENUE A, 1,483, w s, 104 ft s of 79th St, 25x94; Mary L. and Annie C. Connolly to Arthur D. Cahn, 160 West 122d St, (mtg $17,000,) March 25; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur D. Cahn to Mary L. and Annie C. Connolly, 244 West 90th St, (mtg $16,000,) March 26; attorneys, same $1

AVENUE B, 197 and 199, n s, 50 ft n of 12th St, 39x93; Theresa Lemmon to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, jail liens, Jan. 14; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St. ..$1

BRADHURST AV, w s, 173.2 ft s of 145th St, 25.2x irr; Wilhelmhaus to Lillian V. Keller, 43 Bradhurst Av, (mtg $6,000,) March 17 .....$1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; David B. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 and 61 Cooper Square, East, March 25; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $6,000

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x55; S. M. & M. E. Bernheimer Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av, to Simax Realty Co., 2,606 Broadway, (mtg $50,000,) March 24; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway $1

PARK AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.11x90; Amelia M. Bohnert to Hy. Hornstein, 850 Longwood Av, (mtg $18,000,) March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway .$100

6TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 20x80; Alfred E. Marling et al, trustees of William H. H. Martin and another, to John Noonan, 310 West 107th St, (mtg $195,000,) March 20; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway $198,100

107TH ST, 211 East, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.9; Philip E. Reville, referee, to Jennie and Lottie Neuhorn, 763 8th Av, (mtg $30,000,) March 22; attorney, S. E. Klein, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn $10,800

36TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Monica M. King, daughter of William Galway, 606 West 142d St, to Rosemary Realty Co., 617 West 236th St, quitclaim, June 8, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. and Margaret Galway, 556 West 38th St, to same, Jan. 2; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. J. Galway, 37 Longfellow Av, Jamaica, L. I., to same, quitclaim, June 1, 1914; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph A. Thompson, Philadelphia, Penn., to same, a. t., quitclaim, April 27, 1914; attorney, same $1

48TH ST, s s, 225.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.8x100.5; Powell Crichton, referee, to Ralph Bloom, 50 West 77th St, March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$4,700

99TH ST, 122-124 West, s s, 291 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; Robert H. Marquart to Cabot Real Estate Co., 55 Liberty St, quitclaim, (mtg $41,500,) Nov. 12, 1913; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St. ...$1

100TH ST, 104 to 108 West, s s, 305 ft w of Av, 25x100.11; Esther Hornstein to Amelia M. Bohnert, 205 West 84th St, (mtg $22,000,) March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $47,100

108TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lucetta B. Makepeace to Samuel Hirschfeld, 9 East 108th St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

111TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; Hudson View Construction Co. to Meyer Davidoff, 10 East 110th St, March 25, (mtg $4,500,) all liens; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St. $100

112TH ST, s s, 78.6x ft w of Lexington Av, 53.8x100.11; the Comet Co. to Ermoee Holding Co., 123 Broadway, Jan. 25; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 20 East, s s, 184.5 ft w of Madison Av, 13.8x100.11, (foreclosure March 25.) Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Elizabeth S. Harire, 10 Jones St, Jersey City, March 25; attorney, J. S. Stire, 11 Broadway $7,000

143D ST, 110-112 West, s s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Isaac Weil to Amy Holder, 56 West 105th St, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ...$1

171ST ST, n s, Nagle Av, 100 ft e of Haviland, 25x100; Nassau St. ..$20,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 375 ft n from c s of 170th St, runs w 106.3x n 71.8x e 9.11x n e 42.4x3.10x32.7x2.1x186.8; Filrose Construction Co. to Charles M. Rosenthal, 410 Riverside Drive, March 26, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edgar A. Landauer, 160 Broadway $9,000

MADISON AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 16.8x75; Elizabeth Galvin to Richard R. Masleu, 2,312 Aqueduct Av, March 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

NORTHERN AV, w s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Haven Construction Co. to National Academy of Design, 145 West 109th St, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, New York Trust Co., 135 Broadway $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Chateau Holding Co., 149 Church St, March 25, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same .. $8,750

2D ST, 238 East, 24.9x106.10, Hinde Scher to Celia Kauder, 122 to 128 Norfolk St, March 17, due as per bond; attorney, Gegan Eichhorn, 309 Broadway $3,000

8TH AV, e s, 40.3 ft n of 42d St., 39.8x—; Richard S. Treacy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., March 26, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

18TH ST, s s, 154.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20.8x78; Realty Circle to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 26, 6 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Home Club Co. to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....Supplemental to 2 mtgs for $450,000

60TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Regina Sternbeck to William W. Cromwell, 12 West 49th St, March 25, prior mtg $35,000, due Sept. 21, 1916; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. $10,000

99TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Giovanni Carrara and another to Sophie Gaimbruno, 266½ William St, March 24, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Campora, 26 Nassau St $5,000

111TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; Meyer Davidoff to Hudson View Construction Co., 189 Broadway, March 25, prior mtg $3,000, 1 installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1,500

116th ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.7x100.11; Cresper R. Ferrari to Loike 25 Cutter, 127 West 126th St., March 25, prior mtg $6,500, demand; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. $1,300

171ST ST, n s, 182.11 ft w of Broadway, 154x95; Dayton Building Co. to John Cabot, jr., Weehawken, N. J., March 8, due March 25, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $42,500

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Northern Av, 47x125; Albert F. Hagar, trustee, to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, March 25, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. .$3,750

Bronx.

AVENUE E, s w corner of 13th St, 108x216 (Unionport;) David L. Gluck to Marie A. Levy, 216 West 94th St, Feb. 26, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway 5,500

BATHGATE AV, 1,789 w s, 54x114.5; Morris Polsky to Macy Construction Co. .872

Macy Place, prior mtg $44,000, March 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $700

FOREST AV, w s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Barbara Werle to George Maurer, 2,408 Prospect Av, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,750

SAME PROPERTY; same to Michael Sammuller, 1,067 Teller Av, prior mtg $3,750, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,250

LOTS 359 to 361, amended map of Mapes estate; Desider Schoen to Macy Construction Co., 872 Macy Place, March 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $700

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 149th St, 80x175; American Real Estate Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, March 25, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. ..$400,000

OGDEN AV, 1,129, w s, 25x105; Andrew G. MacLean to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Louis Ineckes, 950 Ogden Av, prior mtg $3,500,) March 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $500

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 175 ft s of 228th St, 19x80; Alex. Thern to Anton Kubista, 217 East 72d St, prior mtg $4,000, March 24, due as per bond; attorney, James Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av. $10,800

PROSPECT AV, 1,324, e s, 37.6x100; Christina E. Warren to Frank A. Haas, 342 East 93d St, prior mtg $27,000, March 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenlnger, 3 Beekman St. $3,500

SHIEL ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, being Lots 810 and 811, Map of Laconia Park, 50 x100; Katharine Meyn to William D. Ward, Morris Plains, N. J., March 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Ward, 132 Nassau St. $500

165TH ST, s s, 66.9 ft e of Grant Av, 66.9x80.6; Minnie Zimmerman to Mitchell-McDermott Constr. Co., 1,922 East 177th St, March 25, due Dec. 25, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. ...$1,375

175TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 72x98; Jacob Bloom Realty Corp'n to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$15,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

28TH ST, 5 East, and 39th St, 6 East; Estey Bros Co. against Henry A. Cram Corporation, owner; Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman, Inc., lessee and contractor. .$900

69TH ST, 245 & 247 West; Chas. A. Bruhns against Jane Riley, owner; Edward Riley, agent, contractor $453

71ST ST, 346 West; J. J. Callahan Co. against Edward F. Canfield, owner; Manhattan Realty Appraisers, P. McMahon, contractors $132

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; Lenox Sand & Gravel Co. against Edythe C. and James S. Henckel, owners; H. C. Wright & Co., contractor $105

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co. Inc. against Edythe C. and James S. Henckel, owners; H. P. Wright & Co., contractor. $600

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 957; Alberene Stone Co. against Albert Herzog et al., March 18, 1915....$46

11TH ST, No. 54 East; Morris Sheres & Co. against A. T. W. Pilgrim et al., Feb. 8, 1915 .....$205

25TH ST, Nos 35 to 39 West; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Jos. West 36th St. Corp. et al., Jan. 27, 1915.....$1,251

SAME PROPERTY; Harris H. Uris Iron Works against same, Jan. 20, 1915....$1,950

SAME PROPERTY; Adrem Construction Co., Inc., against same, Jan. 26, 1915...$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. M. Moore, Inc., against same, Jan. 26, 1915.....$11,500

26TH ST, Nos. 35 to 39 West; S. and H. Pomeroy Co. against Adrem Construction Co. et al., Jan. 27, 1915 .....$1,810

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 42.8x100; Peirat Goldman et al., against Mendschein & Co. et al., Sept. 15, 1914 .....$415

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 42.8x100; Charles Greenberg et al., against Mondschein & Co. et al., Sept. 24, 1914 .....$110

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 1,045, e s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55, three-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co against J. F. Tunney et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. S. Bernstein, referee; due, $14,846.24; taxes, &c., $611.15; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, 1,047, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55, three-story dwelling; M. M. Sternberger, executor, against Joseph F. Tunney et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. S. Hynes, referee; due, $14,824.86; taxes, &c., $663.62; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

134th St, 225 West, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Septimus Jones-Jonavitch against J. L. Curtis et al.; Leonard Klaber, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $9,931.90; taxes, &c., $305; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

169th St, 212 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x80, two-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale; withdrawn.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Arthur Av, 2,130, n e corner of 181st St, 46.7x 90x70x93, five-story flat and stores; adjourned sine die.

By Joseph P. Day.

Dawson St, 687, n s, 183.4 ft w of Leggett Av, or 186th St, 18.8x88.8x18.8x80.8, two-story frame dwelling; Bronx Realty Kalchen against Carrie Timmers et al.; B. E. Siegelstein, attorney; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $3,287.48; taxes, &c., $6; subject to first mortgage of $2,500; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Completely furnished house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, gas, electricity, hot water, hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs, open plumbing; for sale, easy terms. Owner, on premises, near Broadway, 122 West 80th St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Floer Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queenscourt semi-bungalows and cottages, 7 rooms, tile bath; all city improvements; quiet, refined, restricted; 29 minutes from Manhattan; 3 minutes from station; price, $5,800. Phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Flushing.—Handsome residence, airy, sunny; sleeping porch; all improvements; near electric and station; $75. J. L. Lindsay, 156 Forest Av., Flushing.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

TO SUBLEASE
IN ARCHITECTS BUILDING
desirable corner office, facing north and east, containing 900 sq. ft.; exceptionally good light.
EWING-BACON-HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

Stores, both large and small, suitable any business; rentals very reasonable. Life Building, William Harvey, Superintendent, 21 West 31st St.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

TO RENT—Half of store, 46 West 4th St.; salesroom and office, fixtures; rent, $35 per month.

Sublet part of office or desk room in Wilson Building. L 42 Times.

Brooklyn.

NEW OFFICES READY MAY 1ST.
147-149 Remsen St., 2d floor, between Court and Clinton Sts., building located in heart of insurance district. Apply F. W. Eisenla, Architect, 16 Court St.

Warehouse or Mill.—147 Furman St., near Clark St., 6-story (heavy) warehouse, fine condition; electric lights and elevator; brokers please list. W. R. Spencer, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 1621 Cortlandt.

Three corner lofts 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch, edifice, corner store. Mueller, 129 Fulton Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RYE, N. Y.
For sale or rent furnished, house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; stable, garage; 20 acres. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County, Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, 339 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon; lot 25x100; price $4,500; easy terms. Apply on premises.

New Rochelle.

For sale or exchange for farm, 10-room house; all improvements. Herman Moser, 179 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE
No. 78 Middletown Street.
Two blocks north of R. R. Station,
JAMAICA
18 minutes by L. I. R. R. from New York or Brooklyn.
COLONIAL BRICK HOUSE
Terrace, lawn, and small garden; 20-foot roadway for service in rear. House contains on first floor—Entrance Hall, Living Room with open fireplace, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry; rear porch for ice chest.
Second floor has three large bedrooms and bathroom; clothes closets in each room, and linen closet.
Third floor contains bedroom, storeroom and place for another bathroom. Cellar contains finished laundry, steam-heating plant, hot-water heater, etc.
House will be decorated to suit purchaser.
PRICE, $7,250.
Terms: Little cash down, balance in monthly payments less than rent. House can be seen any day, including Sunday. Take train from Pennsylvania L. I. R. R. Station, 7th Avenue & 33rd Street, or Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; or, Jamaica trolley from Queensboro Bridge. See representative on premises, or Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d Street, New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Broadway and 70th.—Front corner apartment; southern exposure; 2 large rooms and bath; sublet until October; maid service included; attractively furnished or unfurnished; telephone, 8 to 10, 2 to 7, Columbus 8400. Apt. 502.

To sublet to June, possibly longer. Very nicely furnished apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Inquire office, THE VILLIA, 117 West 58th St.

Handsomely furnished new apartment; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Attractively furnished bachelor apartment on 59th St., overlooking Central Park; three rooms and bath. S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av. Telephone Bryant 5610.

125d, 510 West.—Front apt., 4 rooms and bath; elevator, phone, electricity; completely furnished; $60 monthly; references. Zimmerman.

11th, 45 West.—Completely furnished for housekeeping; sublet, furnished or unfurnished, for Summer months or for term of lease; reasonable.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, linen, silver. 81st St. and Broadway. Phone 5889 Greeley.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

146th, 600 West.—Newly furnished 7-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Five rooms completely furnished; piano. Mrs. Meek. Apt. 6B.

Attractive four-room; perfect light; Algomar, 7th Av., above 53d St. Apply hallboy.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $46 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Two room kitchenette to September 30, $40. Apt. 12, 140 East 34th. Inquire Saturday, Sunday, 2 to 7.

38th St., 10 East.—One, two rooms, bath; also elegant parlor floor.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

48 WEST 93D ST.
Single apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, all light; electricity; convenient to "L," Subway, and Park entrance; $60.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Studio apartment to sublet; attractive studio, 16x20, bedroom and bath; concessions. Atelier Building, 33 W. 67th.

98TH ST., 615 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, near Riverside; appreciated when seen. Superintendent.

202 West 130th St.
Modern apartments, seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

Central Park West, 464, (100th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, $38-$48; concessions. Inquire on premises.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartment.

139TH, 515 WEST.—5 Rooms; walk up; hall service; $32.

St. Nicholas Av., 1,090.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Attractive double, also single rooms, with board; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.; home cooking; reasonable rates.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Desirable large room, bath; electricity; smaller rooms; private residence; board.

53D ST-52 EAST.—Rooms with board; parlor dining room; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; hot water, phone; home cooking; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

67TH, 351 WEST.—First class; large private bath; excellent board; piano, telephone; references.

67TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST—DOUBLE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private bathroom; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—20th Year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Choice large room, with private bath; also medium-sized room; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

93D, 139 WEST.—Elegant double rooms, $16; single, $8; excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST. (near B'way Subway.)—"The Audubon," select family hotel, offers first-class accommodations at surprisingly low rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming family house of high order
Where the MUST Can Be Obtained
Most excellent cuisine, separate tables.
20 min. from B'way, lovely short sail.
Weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Ave., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L" or trolley to South Ferry

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Phone 2063.—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, 80 CARLTON AV.
Pleasant rooms; French table board.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis court; eight minutes to station.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate.

41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive front parlor, large rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express

4 CRUSHED IN WRECK OF AUTO AND TAXICAB

Dr. Chambers of Harlem Baptist Church and Wife and Daughter Badly Injured.

AGED PASTOR'S RIBS BROKEN

Turned from Behind Bus in Seventh Ave., Only to Lock Wheels with Oncoming Car.

The Rev. Dr. Adam Chambers, 70 years old, pastor of the Harlem Baptist Church; his wife and daughter, and Henry Lutz, a friend, were severely injured last night when an automobile in which they were riding north in Seventh Avenue collided with a taxicab at 135th Street and was overturned, crushing the four beneath it.

Dr. Chambers and his wife were the most seriously hurt. A hasty examination showed that both had probably sustained internal injuries, and that two of the clergyman's ribs were broken. All of the occupants of the car sustained severe contusions and bruises and suffered from shock.

At the time of the accident Dr. Chambers was driving the auto, a Ford touring car, which he owns. Lutz was seated beside him, and the women were on the rear seat. They were on their way to the Chambers home at 1,364 Plimpton Avenue, the Bronx.

As the car neared 135th Street a sightseeing bus which the minister had followed turned sharply to one side, and the taxicab, which was operated by Cedric Hogan of 621 East 135th Street, darted into the pathway of the Chambers car. Dr. Chambers attempted to avoid an accident by turning to the east, and the wheels of the automobiles became locked, and the car operated by the minister was turned over.

When Patrolmen Loughran and Heppenheimer of the Lenox Avenue Station, with the assistance of several other men, lifted the car they found the four persons beneath it semi-conscious. Dr. Ballon was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and a few minutes later Dr. Frank E. Shaw of 485 Convent Avenue arrived.

Dr. Chambers and his wife, who is 65 years old, and their daughter, Jean, refused to go to the hospital and were taken to their home in a taxicab. Lutz, who lives at 363 Ford Street, the Bronx, also went home after his injuries had been dressed. There was a deep cut over his right eye and his body was a mass of bruises and cuts. Miss Chambers was bruised and cut, but apparently was not in a dangerous condition.

According to witnesses neither automobile was going rapidly, and after an investigation the police decided not to make an arrest.

The church, of which Dr. Chambers is pastor, is at 123d Street and Third Avenue.

FIRE STOPS 42D ST. CARS.

After-Theatre Crowds Watched it from Public Library Side.

Crowds going home from the theatres lined up alongside the north entrance of the Public Library last night a little after 11 o'clock and watched the Fire Department quickly extinguish a fire in the cellar of the Argus Building, 17 West Forty-second Street. The crosstown surface cars were blocked for about an hour, and most of the passengers got off and either joined the spectators or went home by other routes. The fire was confined to the cellar.

It was discovered by Samuel A. Horwitz, who owns the Globe Hosiery Works, 21 West Forty-second Street, two doors from the Hippodrome Post Card Company, where he was talking with the proprietor, S. Brown, when both men noticed smoke oozing up through the floor. Horwitz ran to Fifth Avenue and told a policeman, who turned in an alarm, bringing a dozen pieces of apparatus and firemen under Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin.

The firemen chopped away the floor in the post card store and a gown shop adjoining it. The fire did $5,000 damage.

Sandy Hook Boats to Run.

Commodore H. L. Joyce, manager of the marine department of the New Jersey Central Railroad, announced yesterday that the several provisions in the Seamen's bill affecting bay passenger craft having been eliminated, the big boats of the Sandy Hook route operated by the railroad company would run on regular schedule. It is now proposed to operate the steamers from Thursday, May 27, to Monday, Sept. 20, inclusive, and additional through train service between New York and East Long Branch will be afforded.

Rev. Dr. Slicer's Wife Left $10,096.

Mrs. Adeline E. H. Slicer, who was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Church, left a net estate of $10,096, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The entire estate goes to Dr. Slicer. There were cash deposits of $773, promissory notes aggregating $3,115, personality and jewelry appraised at $192, and stocks and bonds, upon which a valuation of $6,605 was placed.

TWO YALE TEAMS WIN.

Blue's Men Victors in Debates with Harvard and Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—Yale's debaters, arguing the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase in her army and navy," tonight defeated the Harvard team in Sanders Theatre and thereby captured one leg of the seventh annual debate contest between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, March 26.—In the debate here tonight Yale defeated Princeton, defending the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase in her army and navy." The judges' decision was unanimous.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—In the debate here the Harvard team defeated Princeton. Harvard had the affirmative of the same question debated at Cambridge and New Haven.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 26.—By a unanimous decision of three judges, the Brown University team, upholding the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should immediately increase its standing army to at least double its present authorized strength," defeated Williams in Grace Hall tonight. This was the tenth annual debate held between the two colleges, which are in a league with Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., March 26.—Dartmouth won its home end of the debate tonight in the contest with the Williams team. Dartmouth supported the negative of the question.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The Brown University debaters defeated a Dartmouth team here tonight. Brown upheld the negative of the question that the United States standing army should be doubled.

"FRAT" VICTIMS ARRESTED.

High School Boys Taken While Being Initiated in Street Crowd.

Fifty students in the Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton High Schools were initiating Mortimer Friedland and Matthew Fox into the secrets of the school fraternity, Sigma Phi Delta, at Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night, and a crowd of 300 persons was enjoying the performance, when Patrolman Furst of the West 125th Street Station plucked the two victims from the crowd and took them to the station.

The faces of Friedland and Fox were painted red, white, and blue, polo caps were fastened to their heads, with clothespins, their legs were wound with garters and ribbons, and over their clothes they wore lace night gowns. The boys told the police their grotesque costumes had been put upon them when they were taken by a crowd of the students to the home of one of them near 145th Street and Broadway at 10 o'clock last night, after which they were compelled to ride in the subway to 128th Street and Manhattan Avenue.

"I don't know what else they intended to do to us when the police stopped our jeering captors in Manhattan Street," Friedland told the police, "but the initiation was a success up to that point."

Friedland, who lives at 435 Fort Washington Avenue, was held on the charge of disorderly conduct. Fox lives at 865 Fox Street, the Bronx. As he was under 16 years of age, he was held for the Children's Court as a juvenile delinquent.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Fred Anderson, J. F. Barr, R. H. Burnside, Mrs. Ethel Burrows, Raymond Bussey, Mrs. O. Carlisle, Samuel Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, Mrs. L. Dunville, Mrs. M. A. Despard, Dr. and Mrs. A. Dyde, C. S. Ellis, W. Elkus, Miss S. Furran, Mrs. G. E. Gibson, Mrs. C. E. Grant, Lady Gregory, Miss E. H. Harrison, R. S. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, D. H. Ladd, Robert Lee, R. H. Lloyd, J. A. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Medley, Mrs. M. E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Morgan, Mr. R. Nosworthy, Miss May Page, Mrs. L. H. Perry, Mrs. E. C. Rearden, William Reeves, W. D. Reid, A. D. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. S. Sloan, and Mrs. E. Tate.

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—A. M. Adams, Sir William Armstrong, James Atkins, Dr. C. S. Butler, H. F. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Donald, T. R. Ellison, Lionel Harris, George Jennings, W. Livingston, J. N. Reuter, T. A. Robertson, L. A. Stimson, Miss C. C. Stimson, H. P. Watson, J. R. Moore, Miss Marian Ryan, and Norman Carmichael.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Lusitania were:

F. Adams, C. Appleton, J. Baker, F. H. Bedford, Miss K. Beecroft, H. Bennett, Mrs. R. Britton, Capt. G. Bulcilli, Mrs. C. H. Burlingame, W. Chapman, Mrs. E. C. Darling, Mrs. Flora Elliott, C. E. Fry, J. W. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hoyt, Henry James, G. D. Johnston, Col. Millard Hunsiker, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Le Roux, B. B. Lewis, S. F. Montague, Mrs. A. Montague, G. D. Morgan, Plunkett Osborne, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson, W. B. Phillips, Mrs. F. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Regan, Miss E. Ross, S. Rogers, G. J. Stanley, Willard Straight, Henry Walker, Kenneth Durward, C. S. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Young, Capt. Barclay, W. Warburton, C. S. King, Mrs. M. S. Hart.

Saver of 100 Lives Retires.

Capt. William H. Reinhart, for forty years keeper of the Rockaway Life Saving Station, retired yesterday on pension under the new coast guard law. Capt. Reinhart, who is 76 years old, has saved more than 100 lives, aided by his crew.

FUGITIVE IS CHASED INTO CROWDED GRILL

Knocked Over Diners at Reisenweber's as Police Pursued with Drawn Weapons.

CAPTURED IN WINE CELLAR

Shots Fired in Street at Youth Suspected of Trying to Rob Shoe Store.

The door of the grillroom in Reisenweber's, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, was flung open shortly after 11 o'clock last night and a youth rushed past the hat boys, darted through the room, knocking over several persons, and rushed into the dining room with Manager Patrick Kyne close behind. Men and women rose from their chairs, startled by the chase, and the place buzzed with excitement, as two policemen, revolvers ready in their hands, panted after the fugitive.

The youth darted to the wine cellar, where Kyne fell on him and held him until the policemen caught up. The latter took him to the Forty-seventh Street Station, where Policeman Ellis charged him with attempted burglary.

Ellis said he had seen the youth, who said he was Robert E. Short, 18 years old, of 115 West Sixty-second Street, trying to boost a smaller boy over the transom above the double door of the Ninth Avenue Shoe Store, at 894 Ninth Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street. When this had failed he had noticed that the boys took advantage of the passing of every trolley car to conceal the noise they made, to try to force the doors. Satisfied at last that they were trying to break in, he had started for them, and both had run.

Ellis fired one shot in the air and Policeman Gurvin joined the chase. The boys turned into Fifty-seventh Street and Ellis fired two more shots as they ran toward Eighth Avenue. There the smaller lad escaped in the crowd and Short ran to the restaurant.

Short refused to tell the name of his companion, saying he did not know it. He said he had met the boy yesterday afternoon, and that it was at the younger boy's suggestion he had joined in the attempt to burglarize the shoe shop.

T. A. JANVIER LEFT $13,863.

Art Writer's Widow Gets All but $500 Bequest to Nephew.

Thomas Allibone Janvier, who wrote about the art colonies of New York, Paris, and London, left a net estate of $13,883, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Catherine A. Janvier, receives $12,883, and a nephew, Henry S. Drinker, $500.

Mr. Janvier's bequest to the New York Public Library is not appraised because it is not taxable. It consists of a collection of books, maps, and photographs relating to Mexico, and a number of maps, photographs, steel plates, blue prints, and letters.

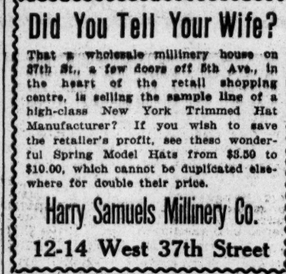
Future royalties on his writings are exempt from taxation, and no valuation is placed on them. The taxable property included seventy shares of stock of the Gainsborough Studios, appraised at $14,000; royalties from Harper Brothers, $162, and jewelry $23.

Did You Tell Your Wife?

That a wholesale millinery house on 37th St., a few doors off 5th Ave., in the heart of the retail shopping centre, is selling the sample line of a high-class New York Trimmed Hat Manufacturer? If you wish to save the retailer's profit, see these wonderful Spring Model Hats from $3.50 to $10.00, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double their price.

Harry Samuels Millinery Co.

12-14 West 37th Street



HARWOOD 2 for 25cts.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL B. WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

MOHAWK

MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND PHOTO-ENGRAVING

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE

FINE ARTS GALLERIES 215 W. 57th St. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 8 to 10 P. M.

LEARN a clean, well paid profession, art, commercial and motion picture photography and photo engraving; photographers earn from $25 to $100 weekly; photo engravers, $28 to $45 weekly; no book, study, no lectures, only demonstrations and practical work; 3 to 6 months' course; day and night classes; earn while learning; easy terms. We assist you to positions. AMATEUR COURSE, $25. Men or Women. Call or write for Booklet.

New York Institute of Photography
1269 Broadway, at 32d Street, New York
Founded and Directed by E. BRUNEL.
Visit us at the Exposition of Photographic Arts, Grand Central Palace, NOW.

"Old Landmark" Clothing Store to go!
Established for 40 Years.
HARRIS COHEN & BRO.,
168-170 PARK ROW, New York
have been leased out and will retire from business. Now selling out over $100,000 latest SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS (Men's and Young Men's) at about one-half regular value for quick clearance. Our thousands of old friends and customers will appreciate this statement.

REVEALS A FAMOUS NAME.

"J. B. Lindon" of Chicago a Son of Sir Edwin Arnold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—For four years J. B. Lindon has resided in a modest apartment in this city and has appeared frequently as a lecturer. Today he revealed himself as Julian B. Arnold, son of the late Sir Edwin Arnold, the famous English poet and interpreter of Oriental culture. He has resumed the family name.

As a boy Julian Arnold met the most noted men of Europe at his father's home in Sussex. Matthew Arnold, Sir William Crookes, George Smith, the explorer, Sir Henry M. Stanley, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butler are among the memories of his childhood. The one great influence in his life, however, was his father.

Graduated from college in 1873, the young man spent some time in travel, seven years having been passed with his father in Egypt.

Several years ago financial troubles resulting from the Boer War made him seek his fortune in America. He went to California, and started in the chemical business under the name of Lindon. Later he came to Chicago, and to his chemical business added the occupation of lecturer. Most of his lectures have dealt with his father's work and he has completed a biography of the Orientalist. During this time he has been constantly in communication with his family.

Mr. Arnold, or Lindon, as he is known, is married. He has been successful financially and is planning to visit England.

REPORT BURKE REINDICTED.

Others May Be Accused with Ex-Official of Canal Zone.

Superceding indictments have been found against John Burke, former Panama Canal Zone Commissary, and against two men accused of being accomplices, one of whom had not been mentioned in the scandal before. He is Ricardo Bermudez, a merchant of Colon, who was arrested in the Canal Zone and gave $10,000 bail to insure his appearance here for trial. The third is Jacob L. Salas, also a merchant of Colon, who was indicted last year with Burke.

The old indictment accused Burke of irregularities amounting to $10,000. The new indictment is said to mention eight additional charges and to bring the amount to $22,000.

No statement regarding the case could be obtained from United States District Attorney Marshall. It is expected Burke and his associates will go to trial next month and that many prominent men as well as representatives of various banks and trust companies in the city will be witnesses. Among these are said to be General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, and possibly Theodore Roosevelt.

Burke is accused of receiving various sums from contractors in the shape of drafts, which passed through banks and trust companies here and in Canada, and which, though made out to others, ultimately went to his benefit.

A. H. Strickland, formerly counsel for Burke, said last night that he was no longer connected with the case and knew nothing about recent moves in it.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:15. Last Mt. Today. Last T. Tonight. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Triumph, "THE SHADOW."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Today 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST LAST 2 TIMES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Sensation—ODETTE MYRTILL, Apache Violinist.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S ENTERTAINERS in the NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY. FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL EASTER MATINEE MON., APRIL 5. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy. DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's Lillah McCarthy Granville Barker. To-day, 2, Midsummer Night's Dream. To-night, 8, ANDROCLES & THE LION.

NOTICE—For the Future ANDROCLES AND THE LION Will Be Performed Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat. Eve. and Thurs. Matinee. THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA Every Wednesday and Friday Evening and Wednesday Mat. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Every Sat. Mat.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Today 2:20. SENSATION OF NEW YORK LAST 2 TIMES "KICKIN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice D'ly, 2:15, 8:05. D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle! Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Symphony orch. of 40. BIRTH OF A NATION

ADMISSION FREE 90th ANNUAL NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $1.50. Every Sunday Night, La Petite Chocolatiere by PAUL GAVAULT. Parisian Cafe Chantant.

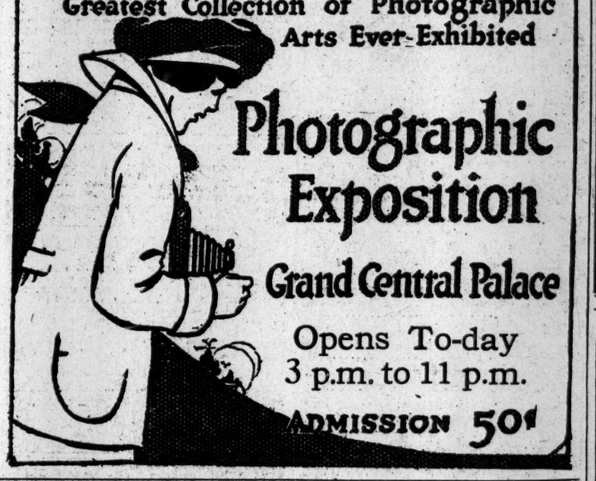
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in person—not a picture. GRACE LA RUE, Paul Dickey & Co. & others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Matinee. "Der Probepfeil." Tonight, "Immer Feste Druff."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—LILLIAN LORRAINE, Basil Cunningham, Comfort & King, Claudius & Scarlet, Geo. Murphy, and 8 other acts.

COLUMBIA—B'way & 47th. BURLESQUERS THE HAPPY WIDOWS. Mat. To-day.

Kaufman "Manhattan's Man Hatter" STORES EVERYWHERE



HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Continuous from noon, inc. Sun. Moving Pictures and Divertissements De Luxe. MRS. LESLIE CARTER in "THE HEART OF MARYLAND" Next Monday & All Week—"The New Governor," with William Farnum, based upon Edward Sheldon's sensationally successful drama, "The Nigger."

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. MAID IN AMERICA Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today at 2:15. Emma Trentini "THE PEASANT GIRL." Clifton Crawford

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. at 2:30. ALICE IN WONDERLAND ONLY THIS WEEK AND NEXT.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. NEXT—THE LAST WEEK BLUE BIRD Mat. Today 2:15, 25c to $1.50. Children's Mats. Daily, except Friday, at 2:15.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. SINNERS Biggest Success in New York.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. LAST WEEK TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER True Bravery Disguised as Cowardice.

CASINO Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20. MATINEE TO-DAY Best Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1. Experience Most Wonderful Play in New York.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Last Week Last Mat. Today 2:30. Phyllis Neilson-Terry in The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES. NEW Farce.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today 25c, 50c, 75c. Today Matinee. Margaret Anglin "AS YOU LIKE IT." Tonight, "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN." Next Week—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Today Mat. at 2:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt. Cond., Polacco. Tonight at 8 (75c to $3.) Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz. Sun. at 8:30. Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Alma Gluck, Margarete Ober; Witherspoon and Ent. Orch. Next, Mon. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Amato, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8:15. (Revival) Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Toscanini. Good Friday Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8 (Double Bill.) L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, foll'd by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Tannhauser. Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3.) Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Next Tues. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 3, at 2:30. Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Kreisler Steinway Piano used.

Aeolian Hall, Sat., This Afternoon, at 3. Schumann Chopin Recital. GABRILOWITSCH Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & TUESDAY 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00. ON TRIAL

PARK Col's Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Pop. prices Mat. Today. Best Seats $1.50. POLYGAMY Preceded by 1-act comedy, The Dickey Bird

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30. INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today. Raymond HITCHCOCK in "The Beauty Shop." Next Week—"THE BIRD OF PARADISE."

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE W. 48th St. Direction Charles Hopkins. MOST UNIQUE PLAYHOUSE IN THE WORLD. Alfred Sutro's Screaming Comedy. The Clever Ones

Orchestra Seats $2-$1.50-$1. Box Seats $2.50. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. Tel. Circle 238. INCOMPARABLE CAST.

DIONYSION CENTURY OPERA HOUSE Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. ISADORA DUNCAN This Afternoon at 2:30, Schubert Program. To-night, 8:30, "Iphigenia." Tickets 10 cents to $5, at Box Office.

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON and his MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES The last days of Sir Douglas' personal appearance. Prices $1 to 25c. Mezz. seats $1.50.

PHILHARMONIC JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Last Concert of the Season. Tonight at 8:15. CARNEGIE HALL. SOLOIST EFREM ZIMBALIST Weber, Overture "Oberon"; Dvorak, Symphony "New World"; Tschaikowsky, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; Liszt, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Tickets 25 cents to $1.50, Box Office.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS Holyland Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Beautiful Colored Views and Motion Pictures. Tomorrow Night at 8:30 CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Thursday Mat., New Amsterdam—"EGYPT."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TO-MORROW NIGHT Alma Gluck POPULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., March 30, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARY CARSON SOPRANO This, 75c to $2 at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41ST ST. Last Day MARGUERITE CLARK in GRETNA GREEN. Beginning Sunday, for one week, THE COMMANDING OFFICER. 11:30 to 11:30. Prices 25-15-10c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "THE JUGGERNAUT"—"Lifting the Ban" Beginning Sunday, THE BREATH OF ARABY.

81 1st St. Thea., on B'way—NOW. Wallace Eddinger in "A Gentleman of Leisure." Mon., Tues & Wed., Wilton Lackaye in "The Pit." Best Vaudeville 1:30-11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Nxt. wk. Wm. Elliott in "When We Were 21." John Barrymore "Are You a Mason?" Strand Orch. & Soloists.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

Dine and Dance Between Courses. Wonderful Cabaret. A la Carte Portions—Cooked to Your Order.

Served Every Ev'g 5 to 10 and Sunday Noon to 10

Mexican Slaw. Queen Olives. Mixed Pickles. Selected Blue Points. Little Neck Clams on Half Shell or Cocktail. Russian Sardines. Grape Fruit.

Soups (Choice): Oxtail. Chicken Okra. Cream of New Carrots. Consomme.

Fish or Entrees (Choice): Boiled Salmon. Navarin of Lamb. Fried Filet of Sole. Breaded Veal Schnitzel. Vol au Vent of Chicken. Baked Fresh Mackerel. Halibut Salad. Hamburger Steak.

Roasts: Roast Turkey. Roast Fresh Pork. Roast Leg of Mutton. (10 to 15 Minutes) Hair Broiled Spring Chicken on Toast. Entree of Veal. Bombe of Rice a Findienne. Small Steak, Catalane. Chicken Hashed in Cream with Green Pepper. Broiled Deviled Pigs' Feet. Fried Pork Chops Bonne Femme. Lamb Chops Saute Robinson. English Mutton Chop, en Casserole. Printanier. Omelette aux Fines Herbes. Spanish Omelette. Omelette with Ham or Cheese. Scrambled Eggs with Sausages. Scrambled Eggs with Kippered Herring. Scrambled Eggs with Mackerel Roe.

Cold: Ribs of Beef. Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken. Virginia Ham. Star Ham. Bologna. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Liverwurst. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring with Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicatess Herring. Marinierter Holland Herring. Boiled Mackerel Roes. Potato Salad. Cold Slaw or Dill Pickle served with every cold dish if desired.

Salads (Choice): Romaine. Chicory. Combination.

Dessert or Cheese (Choice): Green Apple Pie. Strawberry Tartlet. Strawberry Ice Cream. Sorbet. Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Macaroons. Raisin Cake. Fancy Cake. Lady Fingers. Neufchatel. Gorgonsola. Brie. American. Demi-Tasse

CONTINUOUS CABARET Beginning Dinner to Close ALL STAR ACTS

Special Palm Sunday Dinner Served from noon to 10 P. M. $1.00

5 DANCING FLOORS—DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSE

Seven Course After-Theatre Supper $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25

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Perfection in Food and Service

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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Seven-Course Lenten Luncheon, 75c (Music)

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Twice Nightly, 9 to 10 P. M. and 12 to 1 A. M.

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A la Carte at All Hours. Served at Moderate Prices

$1—SPECIAL DINNER SUNDAY—$1

CLASSY CABARET 6 P. M. Till Close. Special Dinner Every Sunday.

Served from 5 to 9 P. M. MENU: Oysters or Clams. Celery or Olives. Cream of Tomatoes aux Croutons. Consommé Julienne. Filet of Sole a l'Ambassadrice, Pommes Persillade. Lobster Patties a la Newburg. Boiled Potatoes. Mashed Potatoes. Stewed Corn. Fried Egg-Plant. Choice of Roast Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus; Roast Young Vermont Turkey, Cranberry or Giblet Sauce; Roast Long Island Duckling with Apple Sauce. Combination Salad. French Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes. Roquefort Cheese. Toasted Bent's and Saltine Crackers. Demi-Tasse

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NOTICE! In Rehearsal, a Special Creation Entitled "WATERLAND" To Be Presented Friday Eve., April 2.

BIG SUCCESS! $ THAT SPECIAL DOLLAR DINNER $

Selection from a la Carte SERVED 6 TO 9 P. M. AT

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

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15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Pennsylvania R. R. Station. FOREST HILLS INN, Forest Hills, L. I. NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL. Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Billiard Room. Moderate Rates. Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station 33d St. and 7th Av. Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

Have tea today and every day at Chiro's and dance while the best string orchestra in town plays and the quiet little Japs bring you tea, sandwiches and delicious cakes.

Mr. Elting and Mr. Clancy will dance with pat